



## Master Thesis

# Morphology Optimization of a Tilt-Rotor MAV

Spring Term 2018

## **Declaration of Originality**

I hereby declare that the written work I have submitted entitled

| Morphology | Optimization | of a | Tilt-Rotor | <b>1// A 1/</b> |
|------------|--------------|------|------------|-----------------|
| Mornings   | Oblimization | oı a | Till-Rotor | WAV             |

is original work which I alone have authored and which is written in my own words.  $^{1}$ 

| Author(s)   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Luca  | Rinsoz  |  |
| Student supervisor(s)   |   |  |
| Karen<br>Zachary  | Bodie<br>Taylor   |  |
| Supervising lecturer  |   |  |
| Roland  | Siegwart  |  |
| citation rules and that I hav<br>quette' (https://www.ethz<br>abschluesse/leistungsko<br>citation conventions usual to<br>The above written work ma | e that I have been informed re read and understood the information.ch/content/dam/ethz/maintrollen/plagiarism-citate the discipline in question have be tested electronically for | formation on 'Citation eti-<br>n/education/rechtliches-<br>tionetiquette.pdf). The<br>ere have been respected. |
| Place and date  | Signature   |  |
|   |   |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Co-authored work: The signatures of all authors are required. Each signature attests to the originality of the entire piece of written work in its final form.

# Contents

| Al                     | ostra                  | ct                              | iii           |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{y}$ | mbo                    | ls                              | $\mathbf{v}$  |
| 1                      | <b>Intr</b><br>1.1     | oduction  Motivation            | <b>1</b><br>1 |
|                        | 1.2                    | Literature review               | 1             |
|                        | 1.3                    | Problem Statement               | 1             |
| 2                      | Met                    | hod                             | 3             |
|                        | 2.1                    | Modelisation of MAVs            | 3             |
|                        | 2.2                    | Optimization problem            | 3             |
|                        | 2.3                    | Optimization tool               | 3             |
|                        | 2.4                    | Control Approach                | 3             |
| 3                      | Opt                    | imization Results               | 5             |
|                        | 3.1                    | Even Designs                    | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.1.1 Platonic Solids           | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.1.2 Quad-copter               | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.1.3 Hexa-copter               | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.1.4 Octa-copter               | 5             |
|                        | 3.2                    | Odd Designs                     | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.2.1 Tri-copter                | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.2.2 Penta-copter              | 5             |
|                        |                        | 3.2.3 Hepta-copter              | 5             |
|                        | 3.3                    | Comparison of Different Designs | 5             |
| 4                      | Sim                    | ulation Results                 | 7             |
|                        | 4.1                    | Hexa-copter                     | 7             |
|                        | 4.2                    | Hepta-copter                    | 7             |
|                        | 4.3                    | Octa-copter                     | 7             |
| 5                      | Con                    | clusion                         | 9             |
|                        | 5.1                    | Summary/Achieved                | 9             |
|                        | 5.2                    | Improvements                    | 9             |
|                        | 5.3                    | Further Developement            | 9             |
| Bi                     | bliog                  | graphy                          | 11            |
| $\mathbf{A}$           | $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{M}$ | L: Activity Diagram             | 13            |

# Abstract

Hier kommt der Abstact hin ...

# **Symbols**

## Symbols

 $\phi, \theta, \psi$  roll, pitch and yaw angle

b gyroscope bias

 $\Omega_m$  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 Motivation
- 1.2 Literature review

[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

1.3 Problem Statement

# Method

#### 2.1 Modelisation of MAVs

Describe the modeling for the optimization engine

## 2.2 Optimization problem

Define morphology optimization problem

## 2.3 Optimization tool

Show resulting optimization tool.

## 2.4 Control Approach

## Optimization Results

Show results produced by the engine.

#### 3.1 Even Designs

- 3.1.1 Platonic Solids
- 3.1.2 Quad-copter
- 3.1.3 Hexa-copter
- 3.1.4 Octa-copter

#### 3.2 Odd Designs

#### 3.2.1 Tri-copter

Show tricopter.

#### 3.2.2 Penta-copter

#### 3.2.3 Hepta-copter

#### 3.3 Comparison of Different Designs

```
\begin{split} \cos(\beta) &= \sqrt{(\frac{2}{3})} => \beta = 35.26^{\circ} \\ F_{min} &= 34.74, F_{max} = 42.55, M_{min} = 17.42, M_{max} = 21.34, H_{eff,min} = 81.65\%, H_{eff,max} = 100\% \\ F_{min} &= 26.6, F_{max} = 52.11, M_{min} = 15.1, M_{max} = 26.13, H_{eff,min} = 75\%, H_{eff,max} = 100\% \\ \text{Design 1: } F_{min} &= 23.18, F_{max} = 28.56, M_{min} = 11.61, M_{max} = 14.3, H_{eff,min} = 81.11\%, H_{eff,max} = 95.2\% \\ \text{Design 2: } F_{min} &= 23.22, F_{max} = 28.37, M_{min} = 11.65, M_{max} = 14.23, H_{eff,min} = 81.65\%, H_{eff,max} = 94.73\% \\ F_{min} &= 44.7, F_{max} = 58.8, M_{min} = 22.4, M_{max} = 29.5, H_{eff,min} = 81.78\%, H_{eff,max} = 96.65\% \\ F_{min} &= 46.46, F_{max} = 56.73, M_{min} = 23.3, M_{max} = 28.45, H_{eff,min} = 81.64\%, H_{eff,max} = 94.77\% \\ \end{split}
```

Table 3.1: Comparison between the different number of propellers.

| MAV Design   | $F_{min}[N]$ | $F_{max}[N]$ | $F_{mean}[N]$ | $M_{min}[Nm]$ | $M_{max}[Nm]$ | $M_{mean}[Nm]$ | $H_{eff,mean}$ [%] |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Tri-copter   | 17.17        | 21.21        | 17.95         | 8.61          | 10.64         | 9              | 85.46              |
| Quad-copter  | 23.22        | 28.37        | 26.87         | 11.65         | 14.23         | 13.47          | 87.1               |
| Penta-copter | 28.95        | 35.46        | 29.4          | 14.52         | 17.78         | 14.74          | 85.35              |
| Hexa-copter  | 34.74        | 42.55        | 39.52         | 17.42         | 21.34         | 19.82          | 88.9               |
| Hepta-copter | 39.96        | 49.44        | 47.2          | 20.04         | 24.8          | 23.66          | 91.1               |
| Octa-copter  | 44.7         | 58.8         | 53.95         | 22.4          | 29.48         | 27.06          | 91.42              |

# **Simulation Results**

Evaluate results in simulation.

- 4.1 Hexa-copter
- 4.2 Hepta-copter
- 4.3 Octa-copter

# Conclusion

- 5.1 Summary/Achieved
- 5.2 Improvements
- 5.3 Further Developement

# Bibliography

- [1] D. Brescianini and R. D'Andrea, "Design, modeling and control of an omnidirectional aerial vehicle," in 2016 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), May 2016, pp. 3261–3266.
- [2] A. Nikou, G. C. Gavridis, and K. J. Kyriakopoulos, "Mechanical design, modelling and control of a novel aerial manipulator," in 2015 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), May 2015, pp. 4698–4703.
- [3] M. Kamel, S. Verling, O. Elkhatib, C. Sprecher, P. Wulkop, Z. Taylor, R. Siegwart, and I. Gilitschenski, "Voliro: An Omnidirectional Hexacopter With Tiltable Rotors," arXiv:1801.04581 [cs], Jan. 2018, arXiv: 1801.04581.
- [4] M. Tognon and A. Franchi, "Omnidirectional Aerial Vehicles with Unidirectional Thrusters: Analysis, Optimal Design, and Motion Control," *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters*, p. 11, 2018.
- [5] S. Rajappa, M. Ryll, H. H. Bülthoff, and A. Franchi, "Modeling, control and design optimization for a fully-actuated hexarotor aerial vehicle with tilted propellers," in 2015 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), May 2015, pp. 4006–4013.
- [6] R. Rashad, P. Kuipers, J. Engelen, and S. Stramigioli, "Design, Modeling, and Geometric Control on SE(3) of a Fully-Actuated Hexarotor for Aerial Interaction," arXiv:1709.05398 [math], Sep. 2017, arXiv: 1709.05398.
- [7] S. Park, J. Her, J. Kim, and D. Lee, "Design, modeling and control of omnidirectional aerial robot," in 2016 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), Oct. 2016, pp. 1570–1575.
- [8] M. Ryll, H. H. Bülthoff, and P. R. Giordano, "Modeling and control of a quadrotor UAV with tilting propellers," in 2012 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, May 2012, pp. 4606–4613.
- [9] M. Burri, J. Nikolic, H. Oleynikova, M. W. Achtelik, and R. Siegwart, "Maximum likelihood parameter identification for MAVs," in 2016 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), May 2016, pp. 4297–4303.

Bibliography 12

# Appendix A

UML: Activity Diagram