#### UNIVERSITY NAME (IN BLOCK CAPITALS)

### Thesis Title

by

Author Name

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

in the Faculty Name Department or School Name

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## Declaration of Authorship

I, AUTHOR NAME, declare that this thesis titled, 'THESIS TITLE' and the work presented in it are my own. I confirm that:

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## Abstract

Faculty Name
Department or School Name

Doctor of Philosophy

by Author Name

The Thesis Abstract is written here (and usually kept to just this page). The page is kept centered vertically so can expand into the blank space above the title too...

## Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements and the people to thank go here, don't forget to include your project advisor...

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## Abbreviations

# **Physical Constants**

# Symbols

For/Dedicated to/To my...

### Chapter 1

## Introduction

[ToDo := Refs & Links]

In the following work an integration of a navigation system onto the Aerostack platform is presented.

#### 1.1 Context

Aerostack is a framework for aerial robots, aimed at giving flight autonomy to some extent. It features a modular approach for the construction of behaviors that can be used to develop complex flights and automatic handling for certain situations such battery level or hardware conditions. It is the frame for the following work, which adds more autonomy through the integration of a octomap-based navigation system and a global planner. This provides a novel localization technique for the framework.

#### 1.2 Motivation

So far, there exists only one simple geometry planner and an Aruco-based localization technique. In indoor environments, this system compels the need for environment preparation, the Arucos must be placed beforehand in well known localizations that must be hardcoded in the robot map. In this sense, there exists a need for a more robust, preparation-free localization system and accompanying planner. This work provides such an improvement with the introduction of a octomap-based navigation system and a global planner.

Introduction 2

### 1.3 General Objective

This work aims at adding a novel navigation system to the Aerostack framework.

#### 1.4 Specific Objectives

This section enumerates a comprehensive list of objectives.

- 1. Enrich the current navigation and localization systems.
- 2. Test and validate the new navigation and localization systems through simulated environments.

To achieve the first objective, the following additions to the framework are proposed:

- Add a robust planner based on a new navigation technique.
- Add a robust navigation technique through the use of octomaps.
- Add a robust localization technique based on octomaps.
- Add octomaps construction support through lidar.

#### 1.5 Overview

[ToDo := Review when everything is finished]

This dissertation is organized as follows: ...

## Chapter 2

## Problem Description

In the present chapter the problem is presented, along with an introduction to the previous work. It is structured as follows: Section 2.1 presents the context of the problem and the requirements a replacement should have. Section 2.2 describes deeply the improvements presented and the decisions taken to end in 2.3 with the description of the previous system.

#### 2.1 Requirements

As of the second version of Aerostack, the only localization technique available is based on the recognition of a special type of marker called Aruco, first used for augmented reality applications. It is a fast and reliable technique to estimate the pose of the camera capturing the image. Altough this system works fine for many applications, it imposes the need of preparing the environment, placing this markers in a very precise way and annotating it's exact position before the experiments. While this might not be a problem in an augmented reality like scenario, when it comes to live localization in unknown environment it becomes useless. Hence, a new system for localization is required.

Along with the aforementioned localization technique comes the navigator which coordinates with a 2D geometric planner to accomplish the mission at hand. As the localization technique is to be changed, leading a new way to perceive the environment, a new navigator and planner will be necessary.

### 2.2 Details of the New Features

### 2.3 Previous Work

## Appendix A

# An Appendix

# Bibliography