

Bio-inspired Aerial Robotics for Future Cities

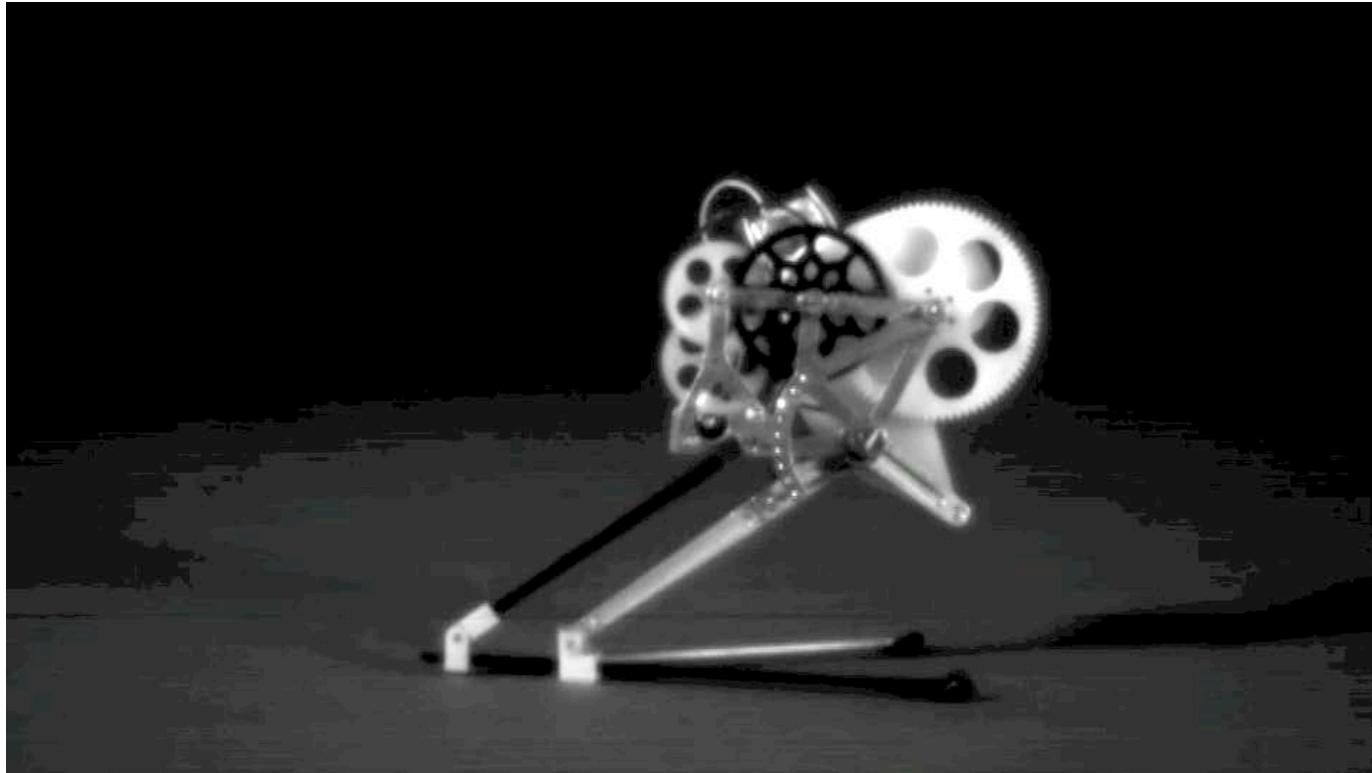
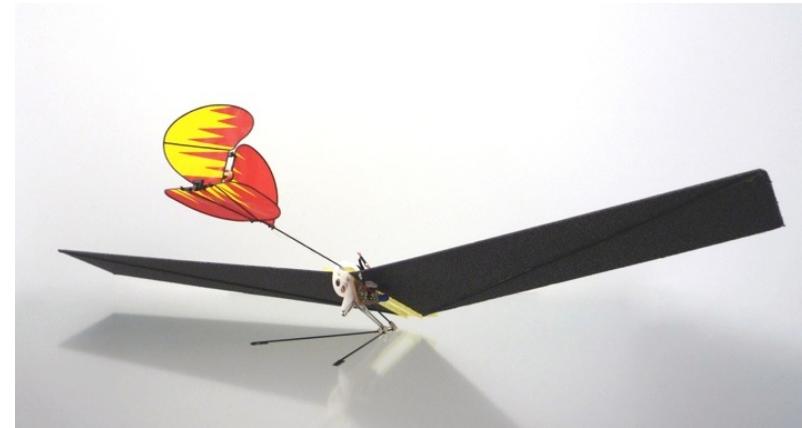
Mirko Kovac

Aerial Robotics Laboratory
Department of Aeronautics
Imperial College London



Aerial Robotics Laboratory

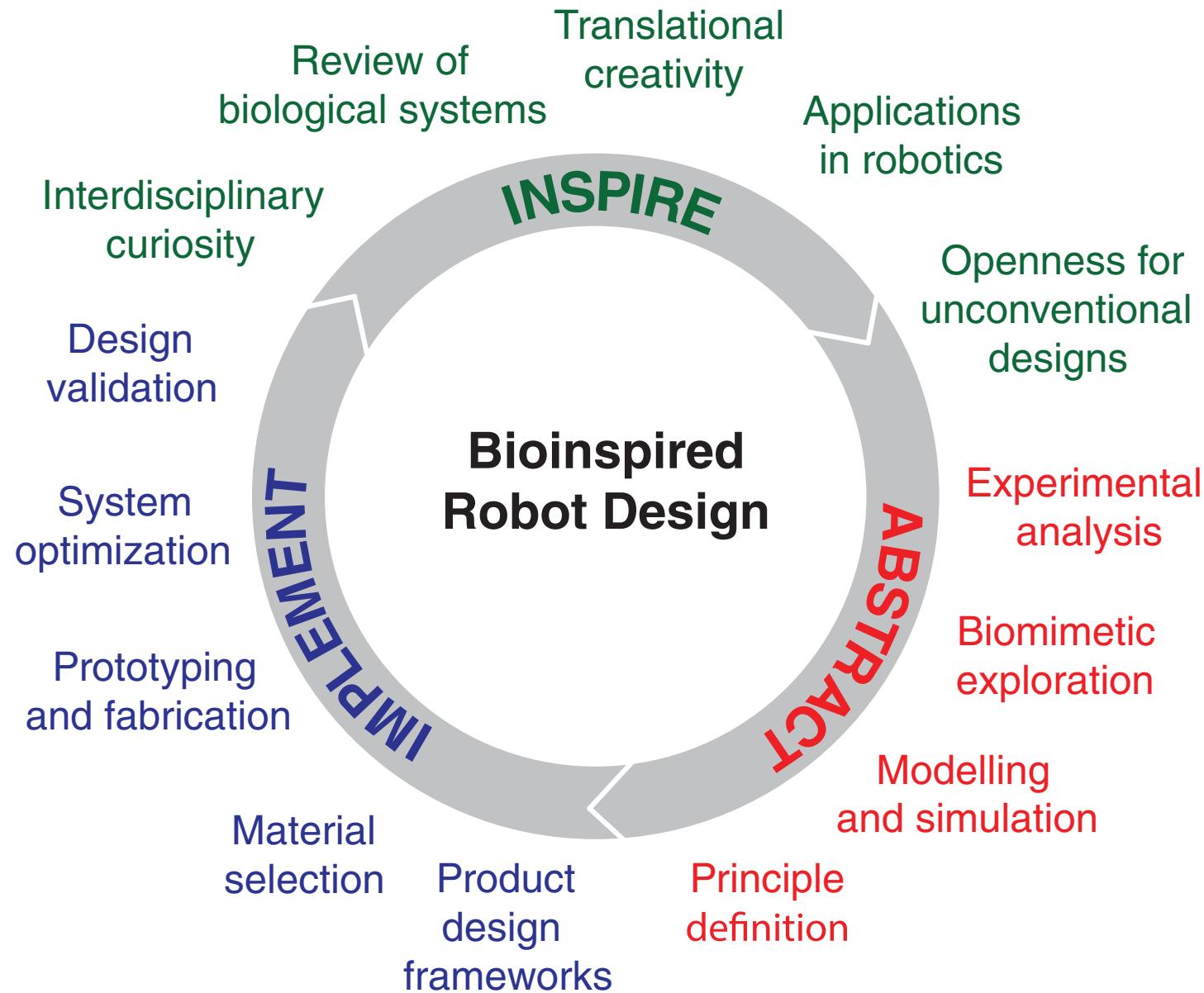


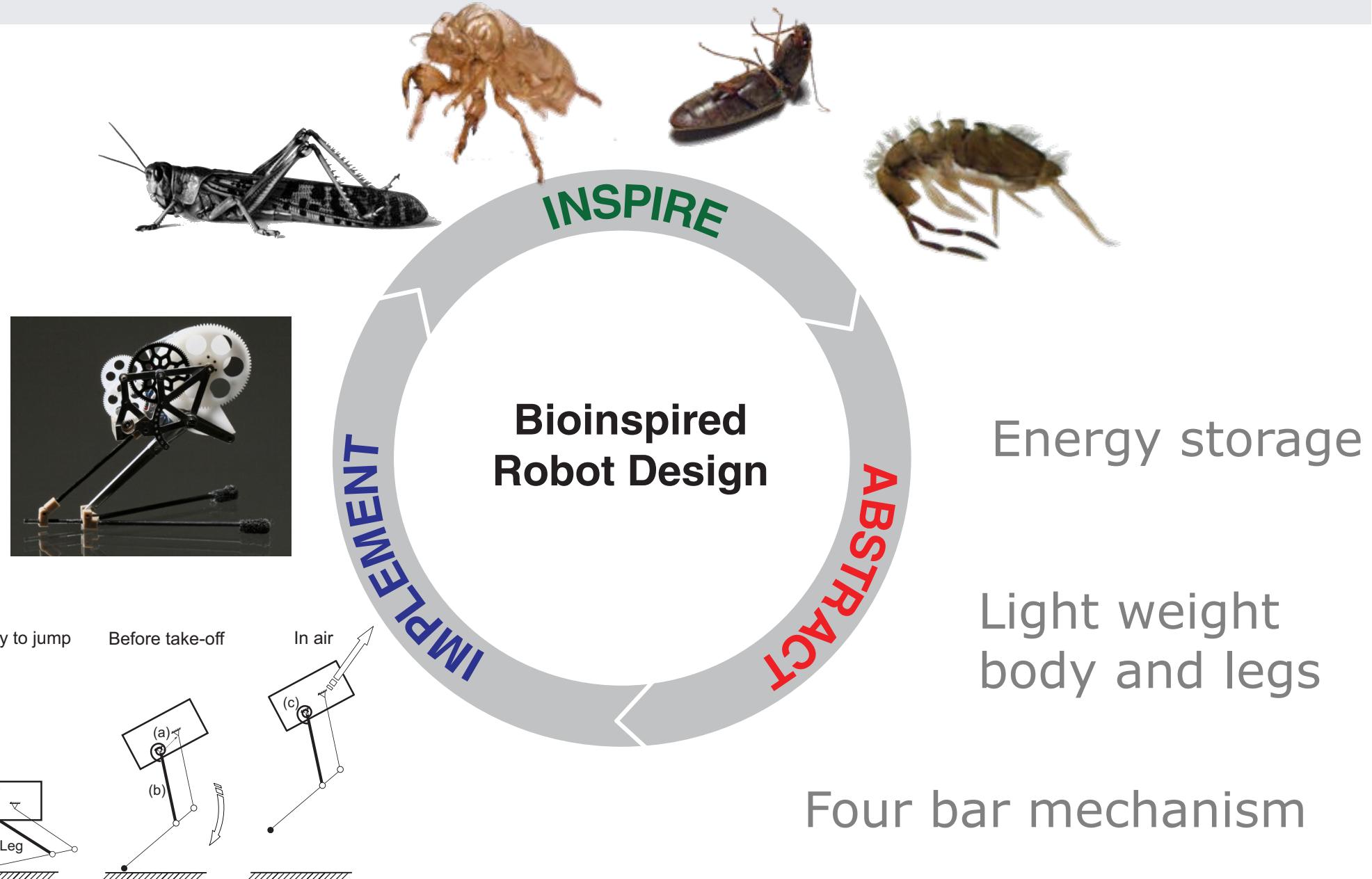


Kovac, M., Schlegel M., Zufferey J.-C.,
Floreano, D. (2011)
IEEE/RSJ Int. Conf. on Intelligent Robots and
Systems
-Best paper award at IROS 2011

Kovac, M., Schlegel, M., Zufferey, J.-C. and
Floreano, D. (2010)
Autonomous Robots
*-Featured on cover page, PhD thesis
nominated for best thesis award*

Kovac, M., Floreano, D., et al (2011)
IEEE Intern. Conf. on Robotics and
Biomimetics
-Best paper award at Robio 2011







Aerial Robotics Laboratory





EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

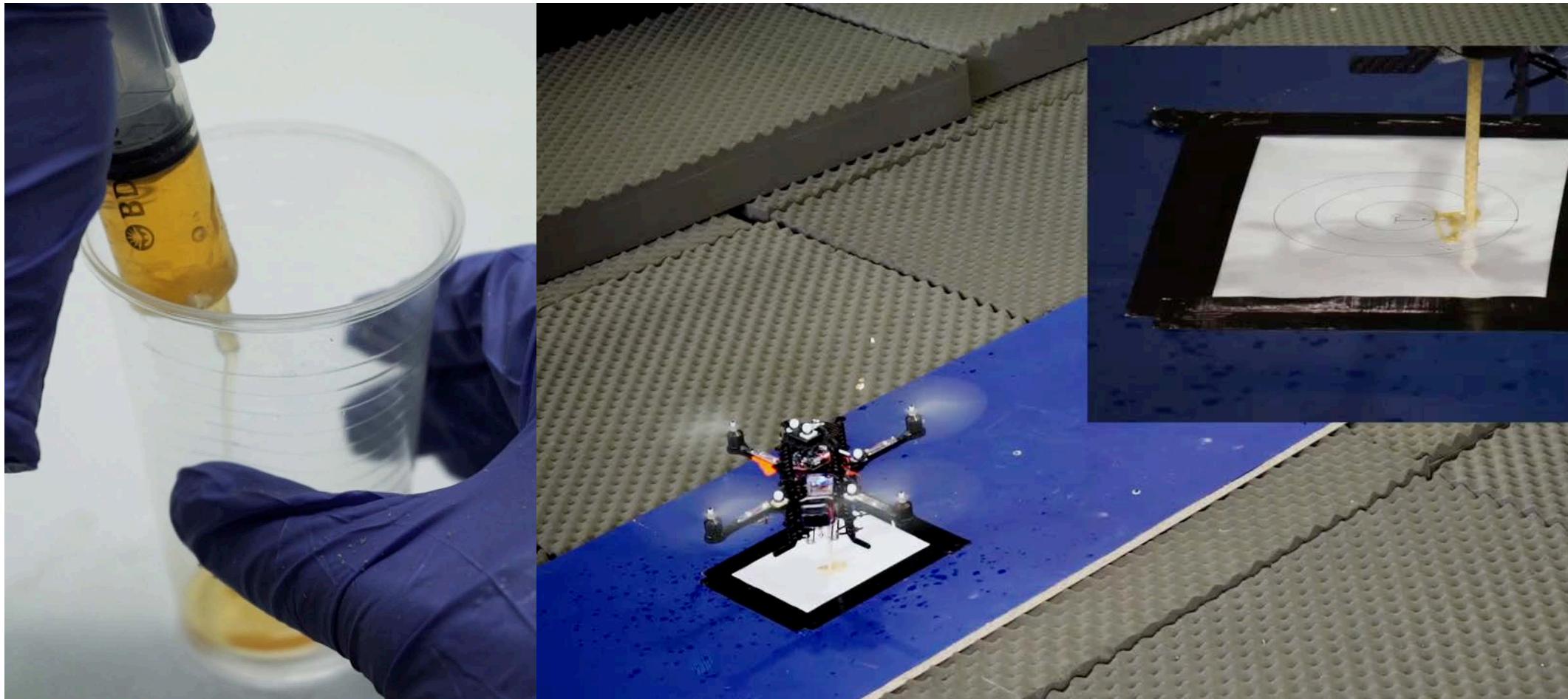
£3.4m total value

PI: Imperial College

Co-I: UCL, U. Bath, AA

Industry partners:

Dyson, BRE, Buro
Happold,



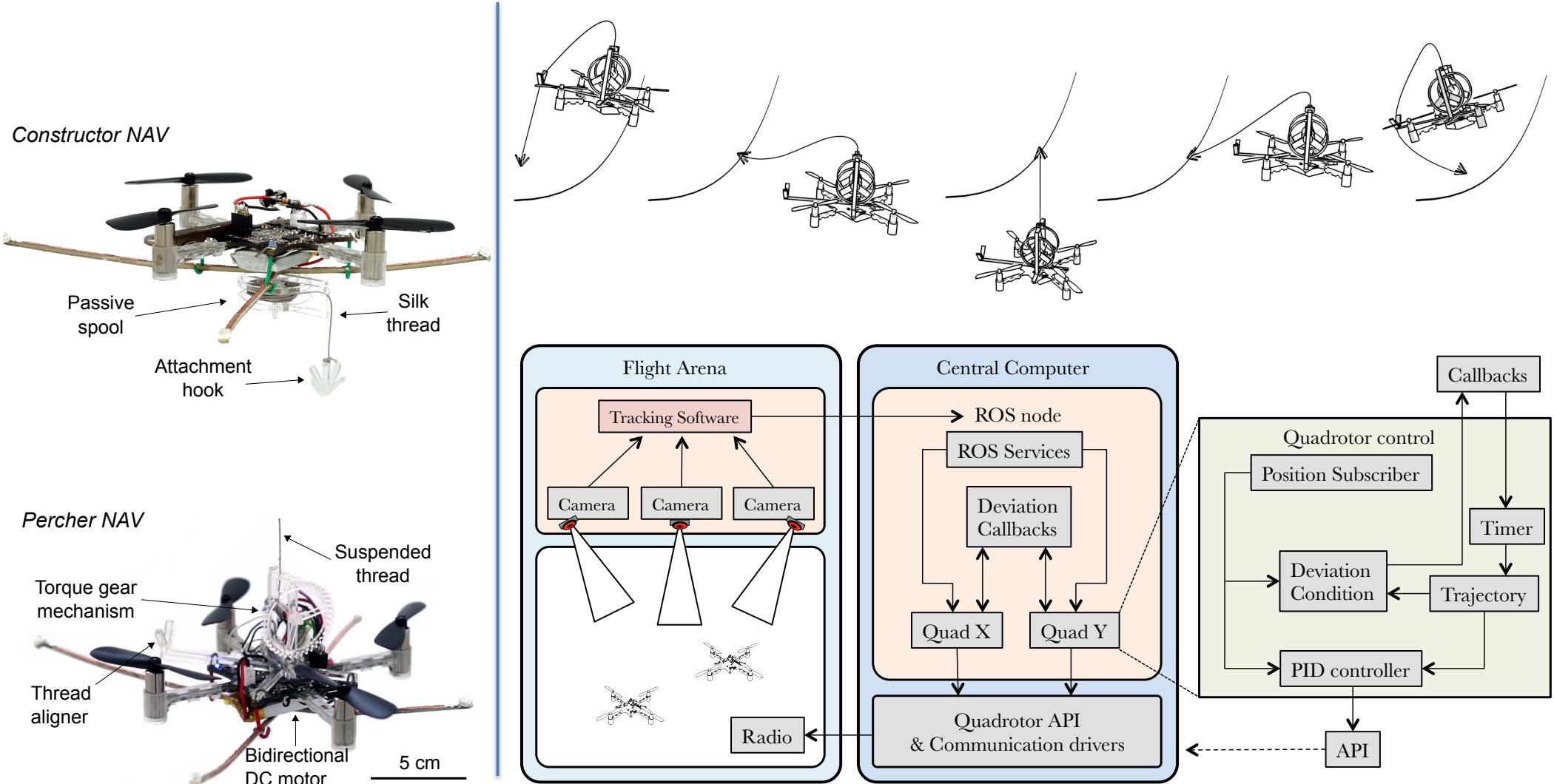
Hunt, G., Mitzalis, F., Alhinai, T., Hooper, P., Kovac, M., (2014) 3D Printing with Flying Robots.
IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, (ICRA 2014)



UAE Drones for Good Award Winner
(1017 submissions in two categories)







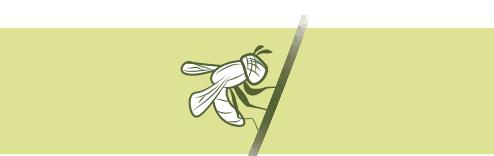


From complex control to mechanical intelligence

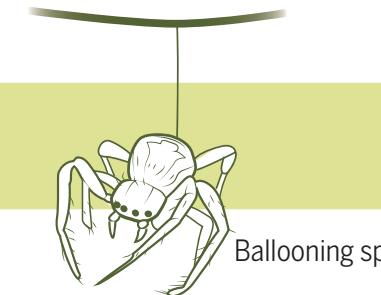
Comparable biological systems



Bumblebee



Fly

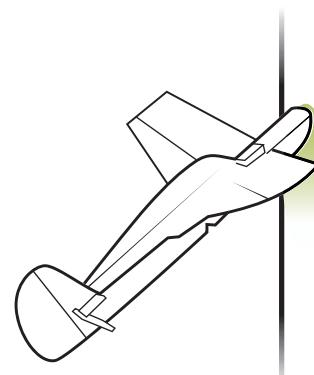
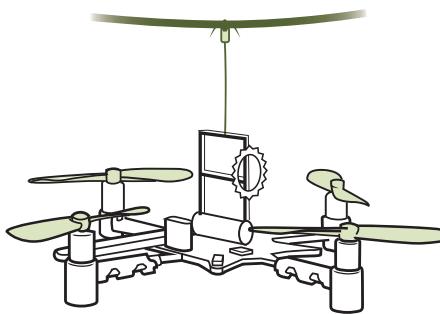
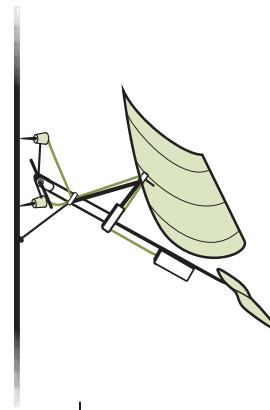
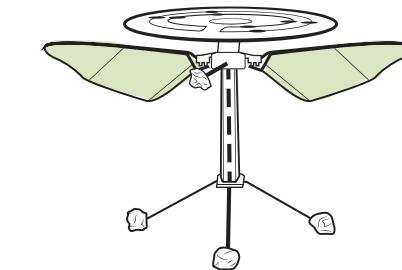


Ballooning spider



Perching eagle

Robotic systems



1 g

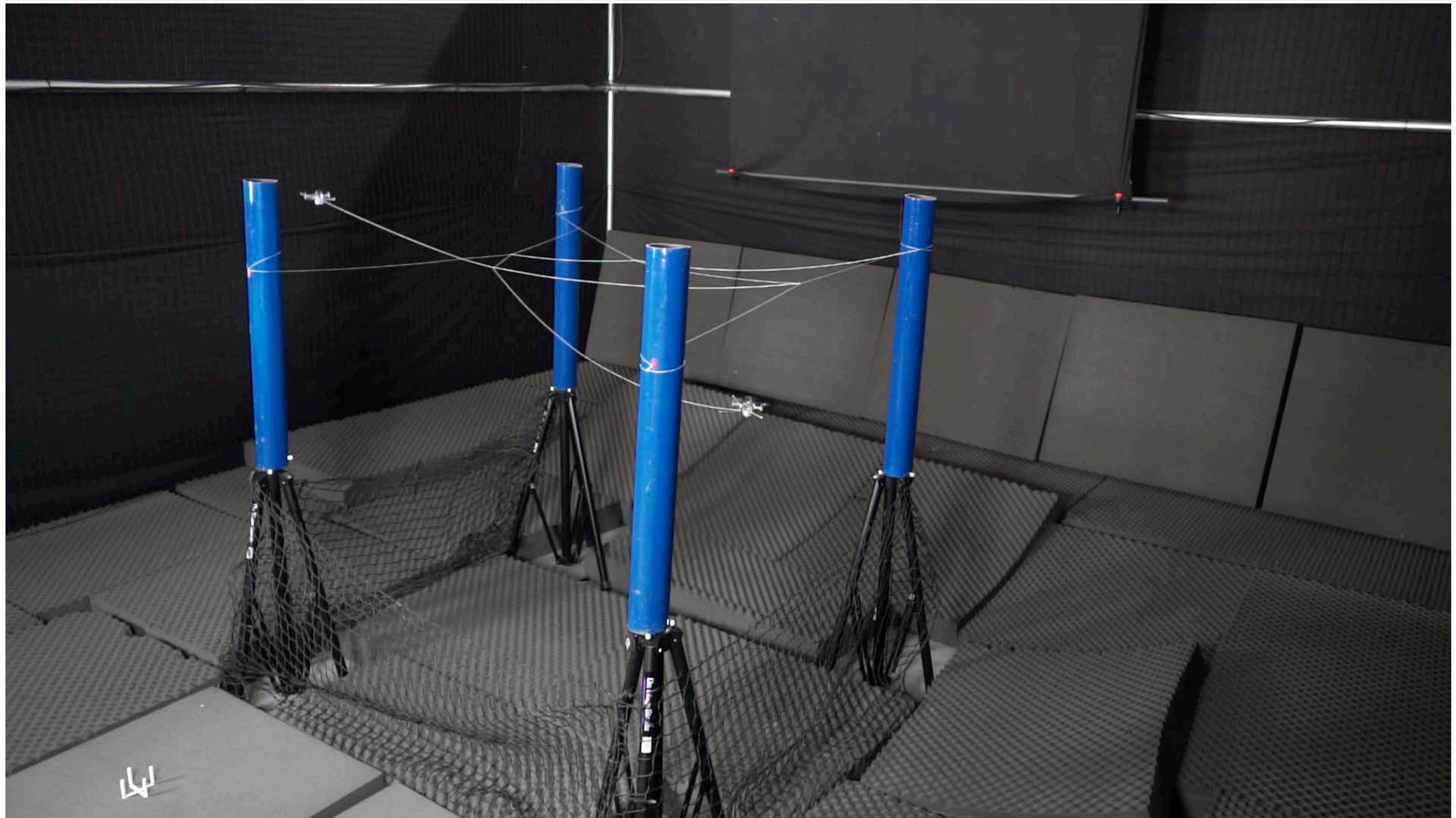
10 g

0.1 kg

1 kg

High passivity and mechanical intelligence

High control, sensing, and planning



Braithwaite, A., Alhinai, T., Haas-Heger, M., McFarlane, E., Kovac, M., Spider Inspired Construction and Perching with a Swarm of Nano Aerial Vehicles, *International Symposium on Robotics Research 2015*



Aerial-Aquatic Mobility



Research questions

Multiple modes of propulsion?

Motion of interfaces?

Design trade-offs?

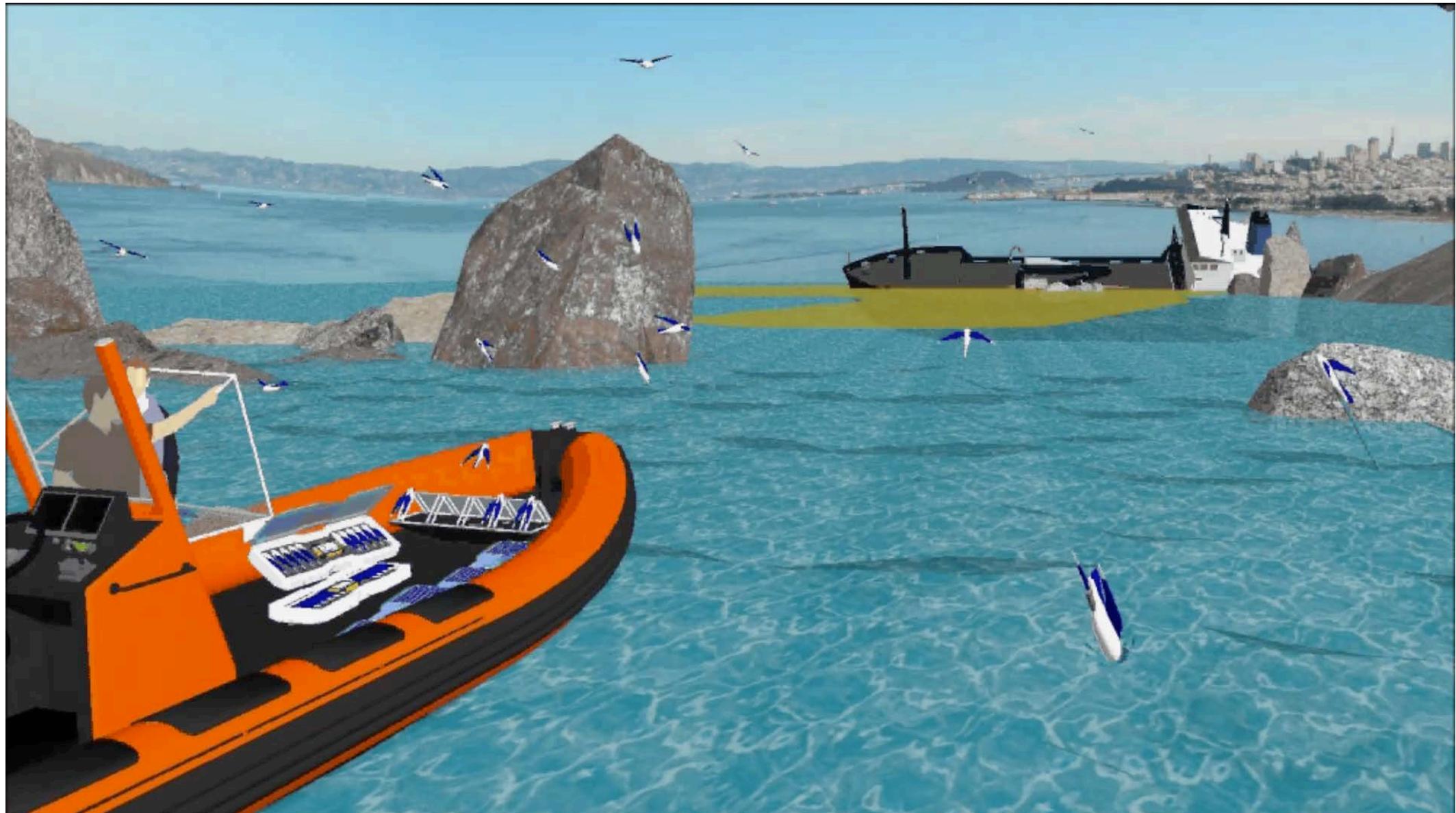
Energetics of locomotion?

Transition between modes?

Scaling?



Concept: AquaMAV





Biological design strategy: Plunge Diving



R. Siddall and M. Kovac, 'Launching the AquaMAV: Bioinspired design for Aerial-Aquatic Robotic Platforms', *Bioinspiration and Biomimetics*, 2013



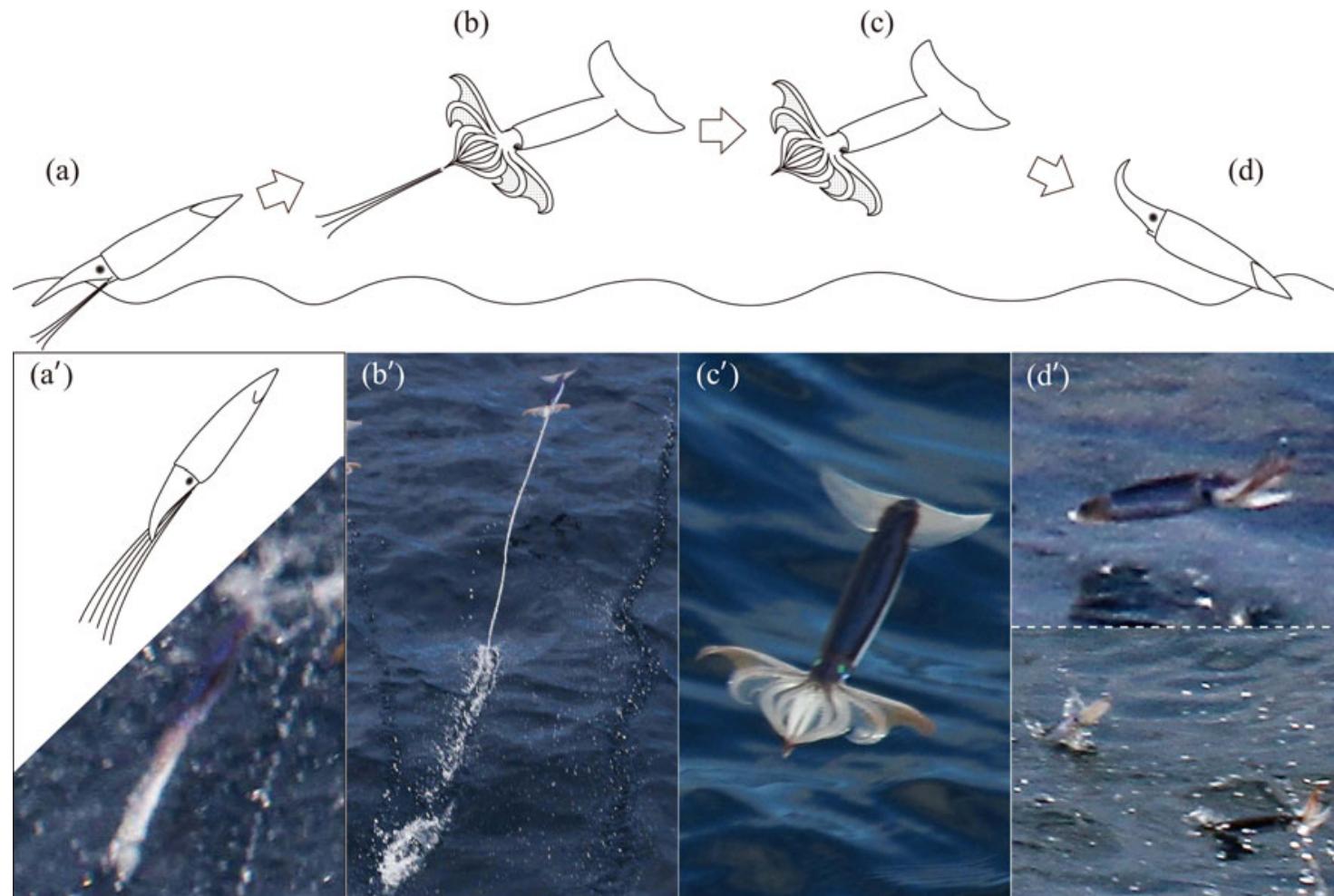
Biological design strategy: Plunge Diving



Video Credit: PLC Cameras



Aquatic Jumping: Flying Squid





Biological design strategy: Aquatic Escape by Jet Propulsion



- Demonstrated by several species of flying squid
- Does not require a vehicle to be highly buoyant
- Can produce thrust in air and water.
- Rapid thrust response (compared to propellers or flapping), ideal for short take-off.
- Propellant water can be collected in situ.
- Mechanically simple to implement (compared to teleost swimming, for example).

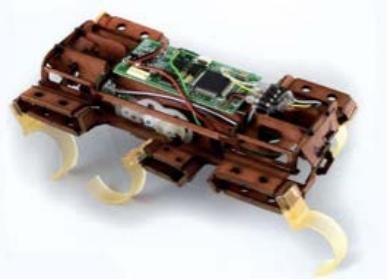


Power Density in Robots and Animals

Terrestrial Running



Cockroach
25 W/kg



VelociRoach
45 W/kg

Hovering



Hummingbird
309 W/kg



Miniature Quad
283 W/kg

Terrestrial Jumping



Desert Locust
500 W/kg



EPFL Jumper
980 W/kg

Impulsive Aquatic Take off



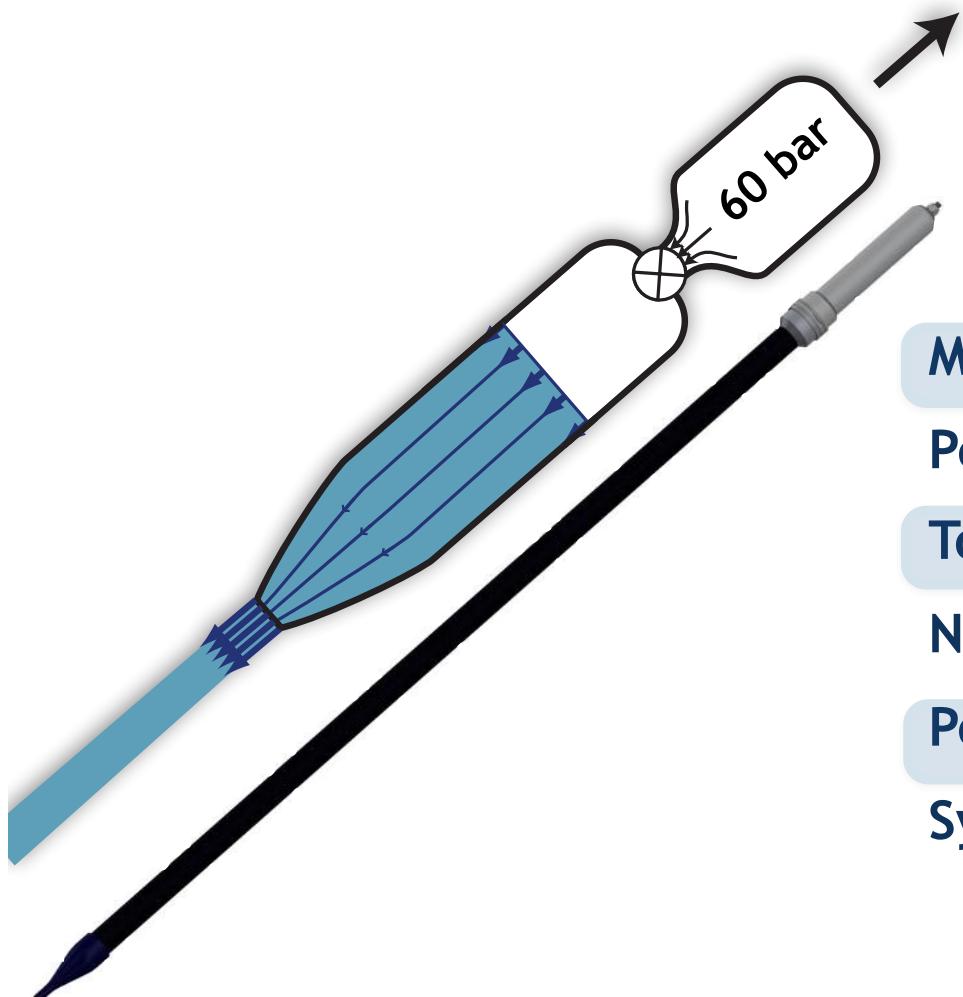
Flying Fish
2800 W/kg



AquaMAV
2100 W/kg



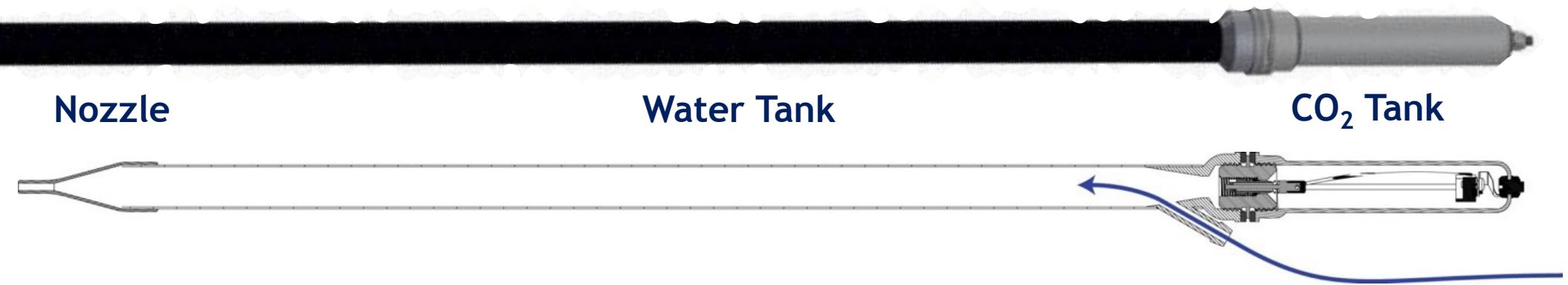
Aquatic Escape: Compressed Gas Jet Thruster



Mass	40.1 g
Peak Thrust	5 N
Total Impulse	0.8 Ns per shot
No. of Actuations	1
Power Density	5.2 kW/kg
System Specific Impulse	19 m/s

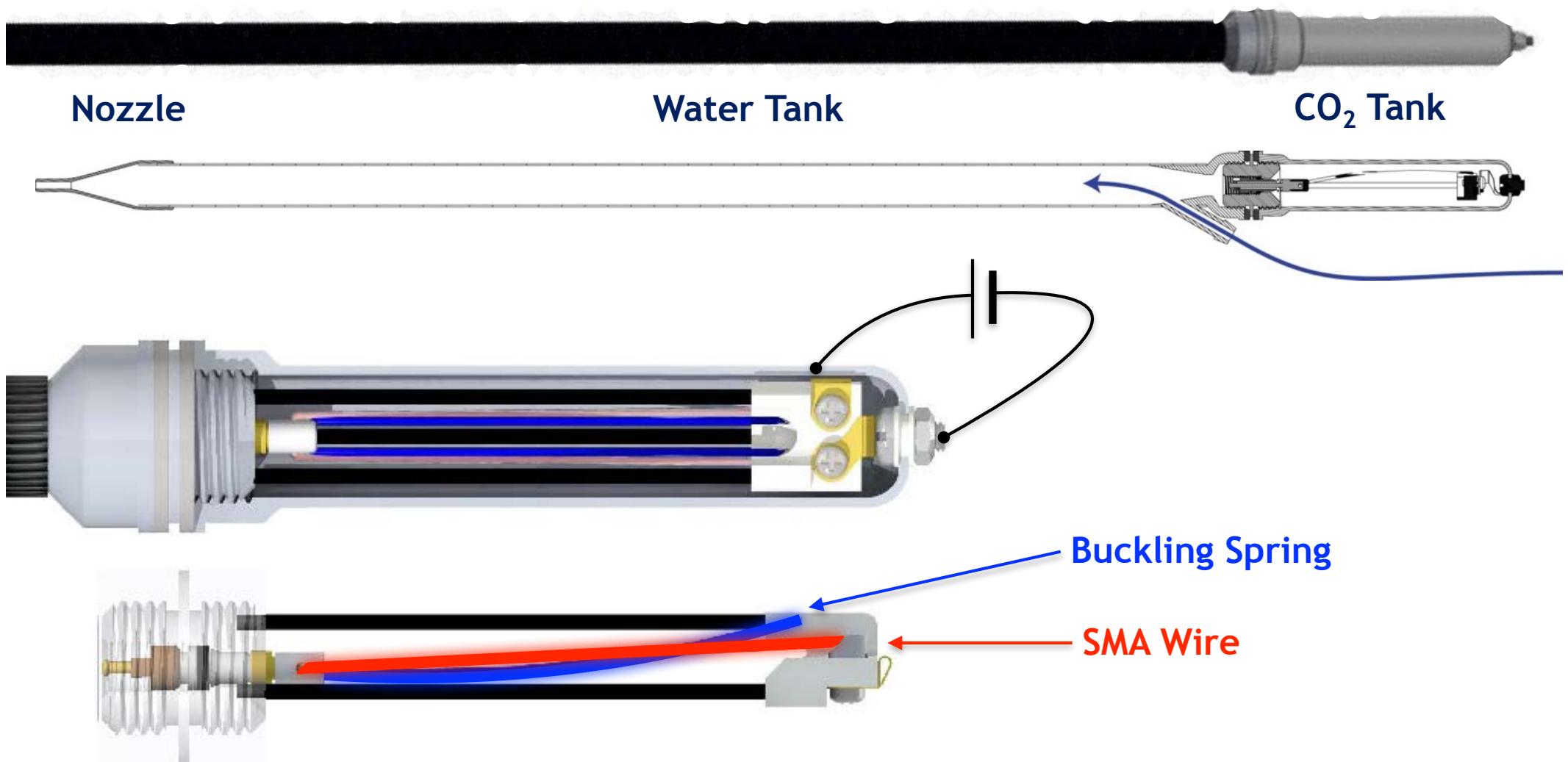


Prototype



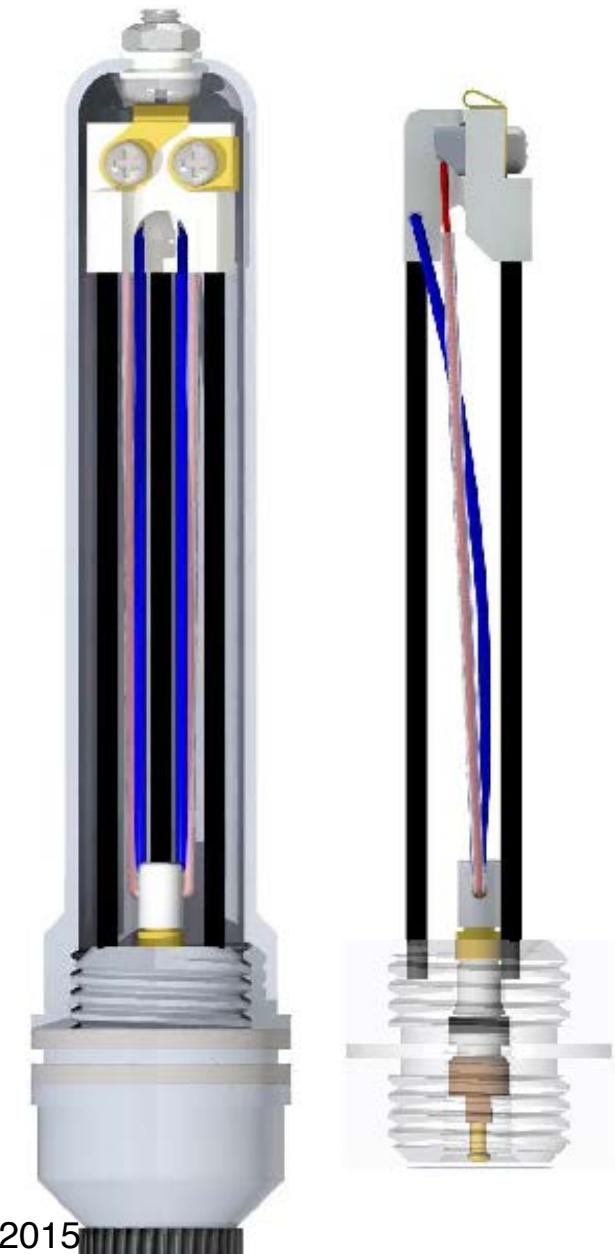


Prototype





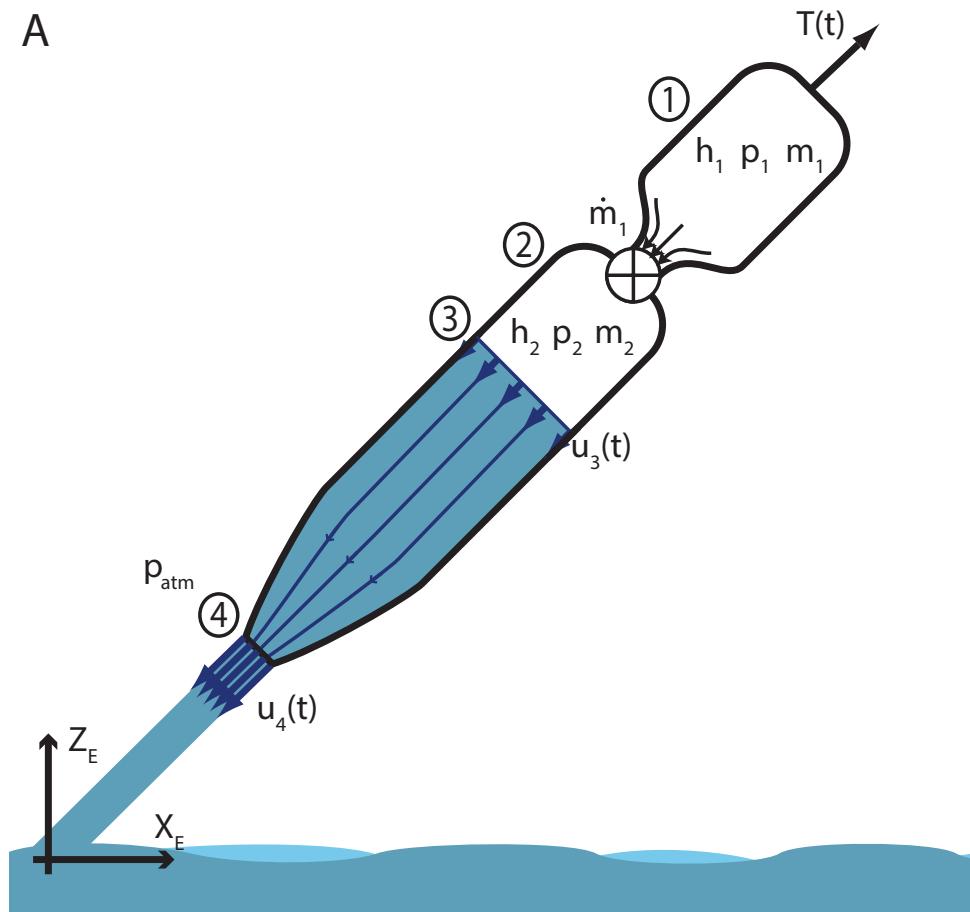
Shape memory alloy gas release system





Theory

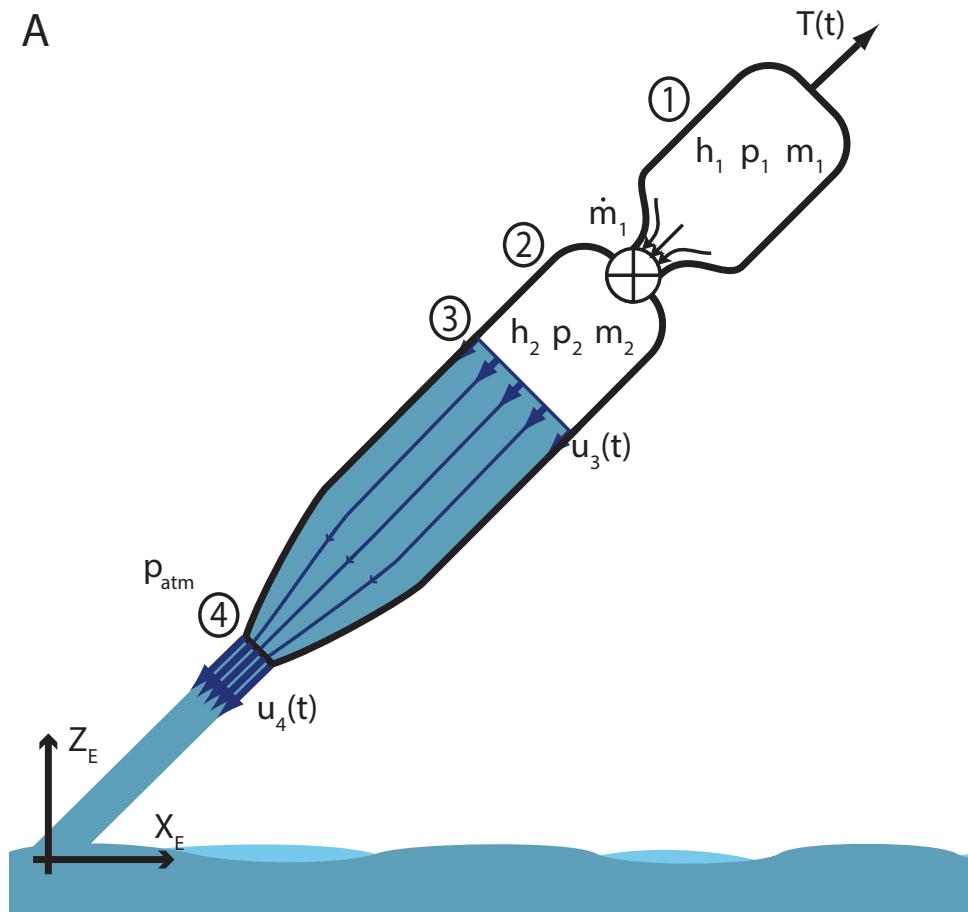
A





Theory

A



EN-6054 Valve flow equations

$$\dot{m}_1 = K_v \Upsilon \sqrt{\kappa p_1 \rho_1} \quad (5)$$

$$\kappa = (p_1 - p_2)/p_1 \quad (6)$$

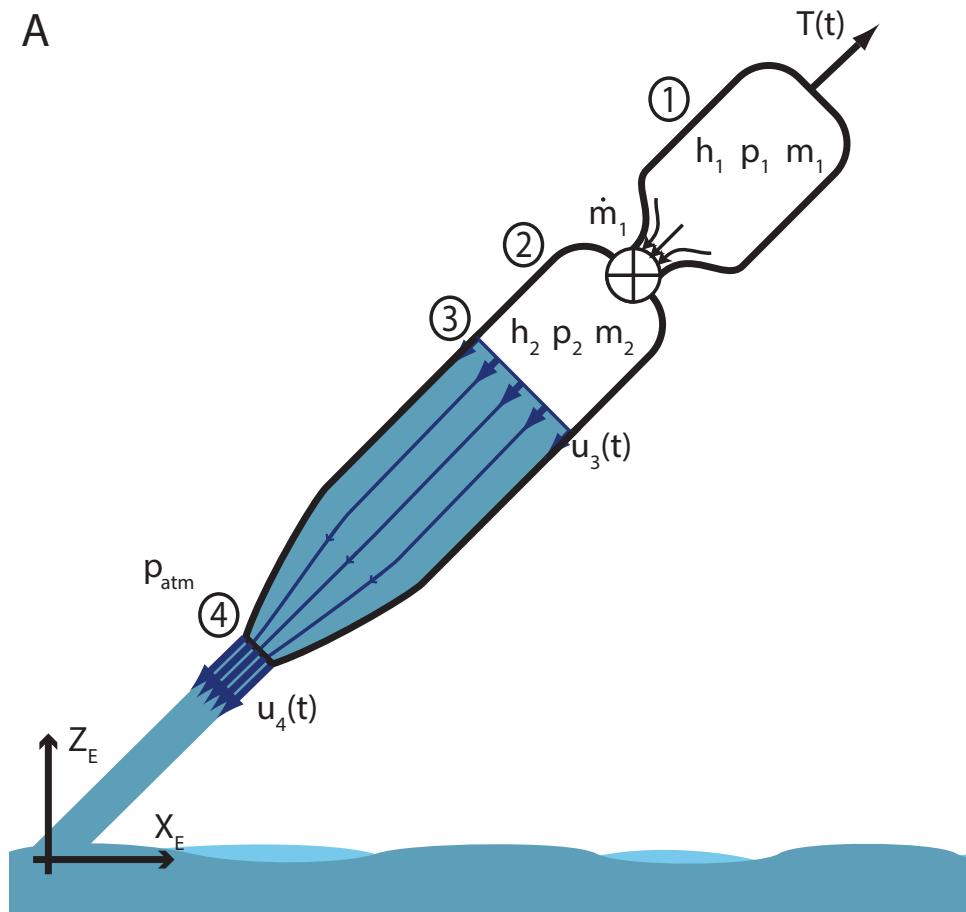
$$\kappa = \begin{cases} \kappa & \text{if } \kappa < \kappa_{choke} \\ \kappa_{choke} & \text{if } \kappa \geq \kappa_{choke} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\Upsilon = 1 - \kappa / 3\kappa_{choke} \quad (8)$$



Theory

A



EN-6054 Valve flow equations

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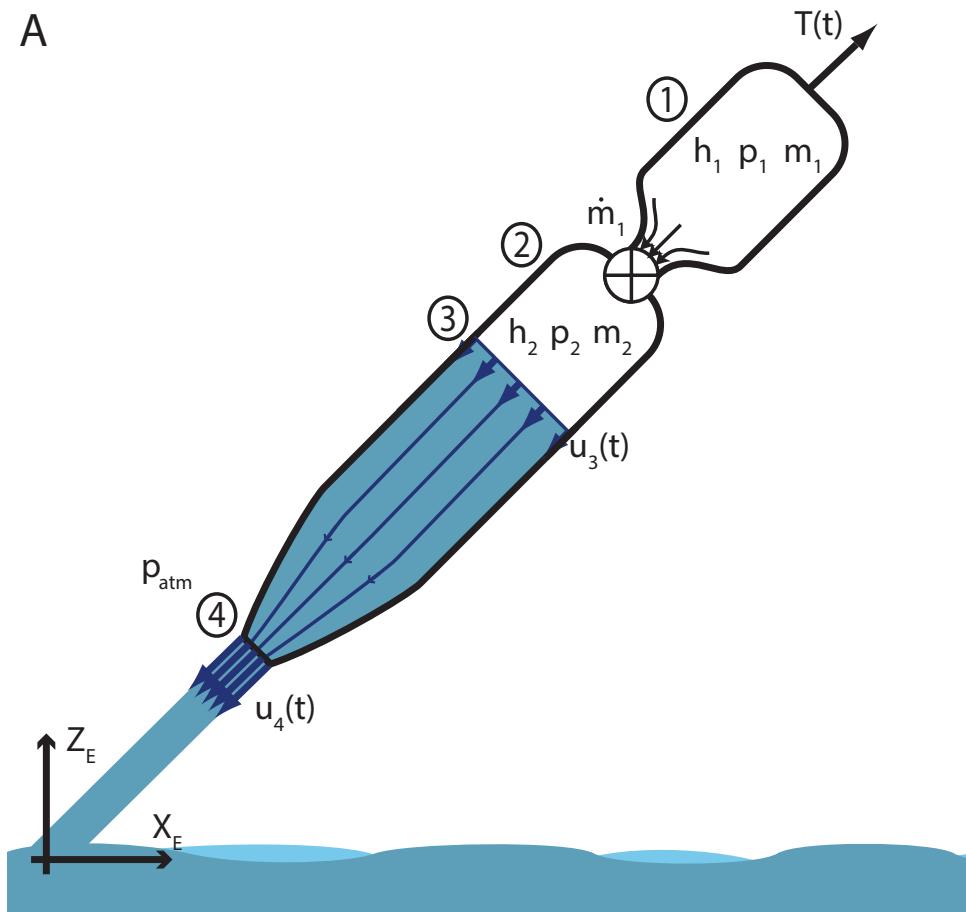
1st Law Energy Balance

$$\dot{m}_1 h_{01} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[m_2 \left(h_2 + \frac{u_3^2}{2} \right) \right] - p_2 \dot{V}_2 \quad (9)$$



Theory

A



Unsteady Bernoulli Equation
for water flow

$$T = \dot{m}_4 u_4 \quad (1)$$

$$u_4 = \dot{V}_2 / A_4 \quad (2)$$

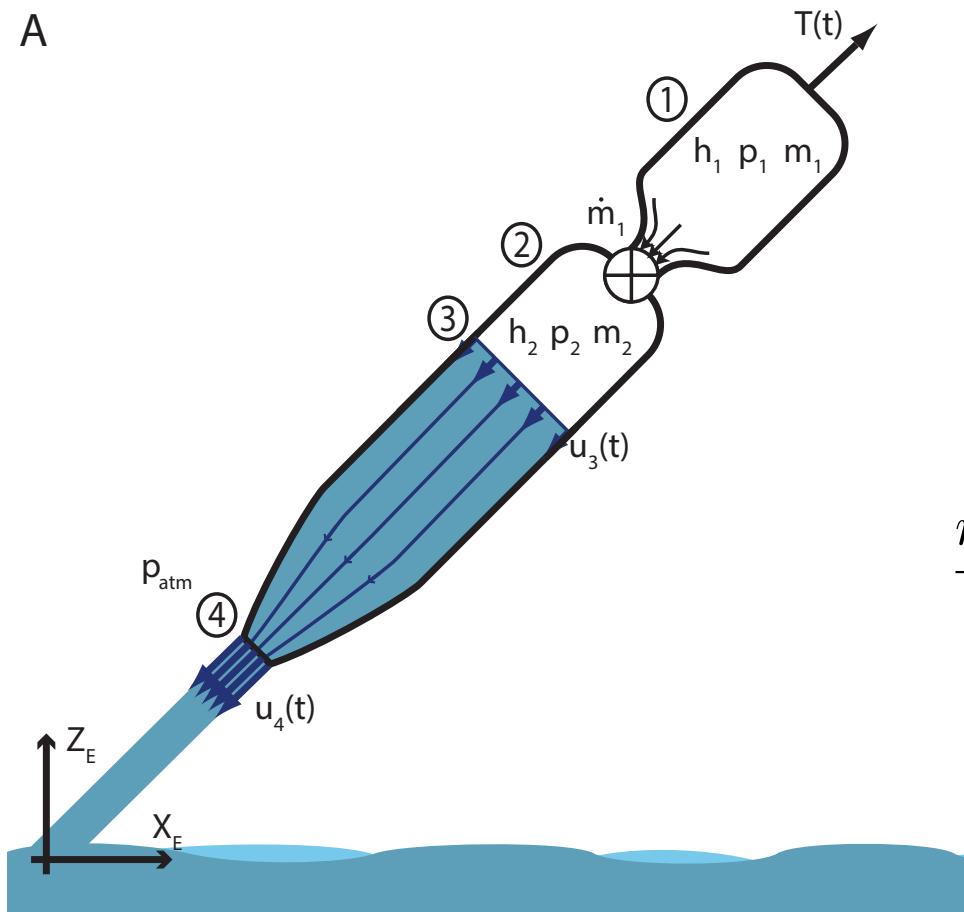
$$A_3(t) u_3(t) = A_4 u_4(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\int_3^4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} ds + \frac{p_2}{\rho_w} + \frac{1}{2} (u_4^2 - u_3^2) = 0 \quad (4)$$



Theory

A



ISENTROPIC COMPRESSIBLE FLOW RELATIONS
(after all water expelled)

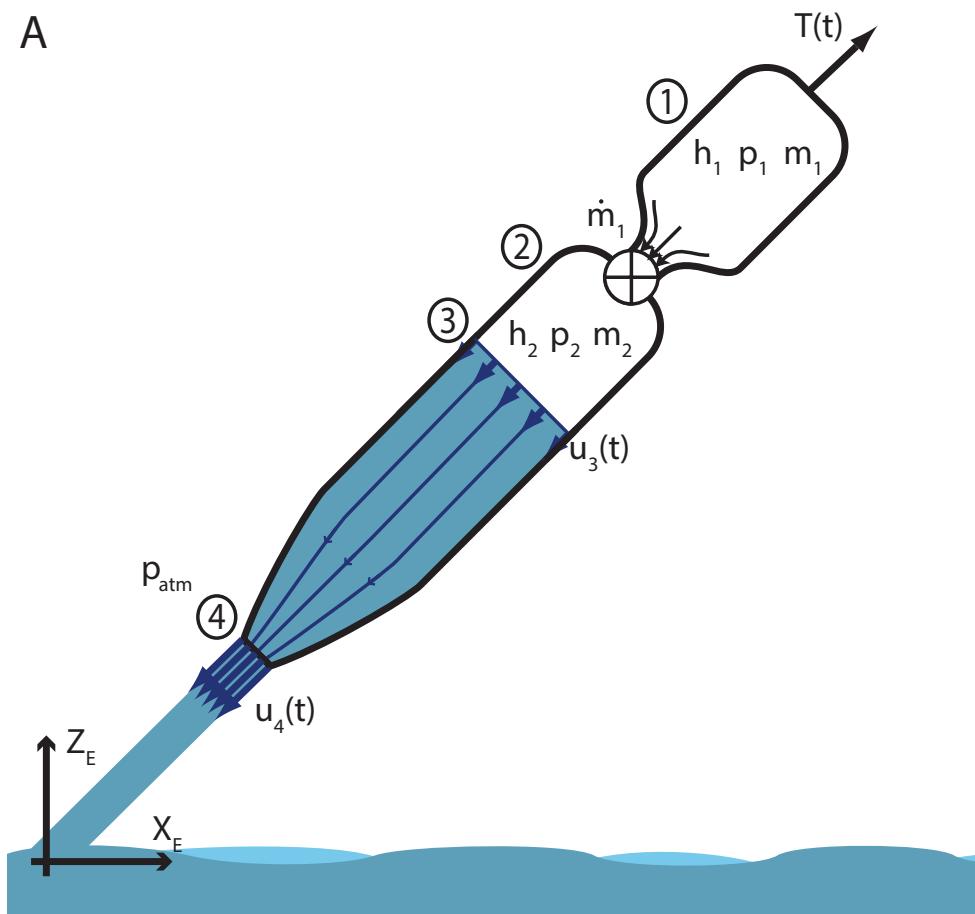
$$\frac{p_{atm}}{p_2} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\dot{m}_4 \sqrt{c_p T_{02}}}{A_4 p_{02}} = \frac{\gamma M}{\sqrt{\gamma-1}} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}} \quad (13)$$

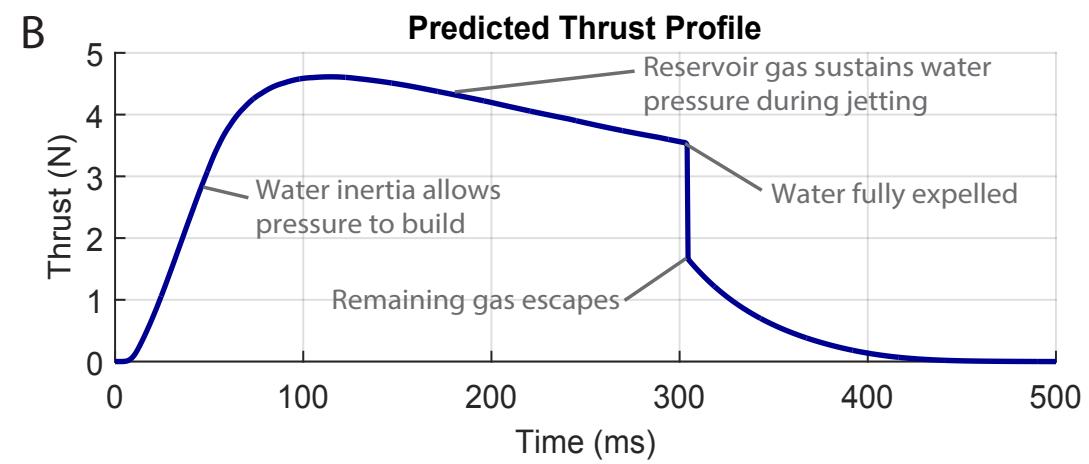


Theory

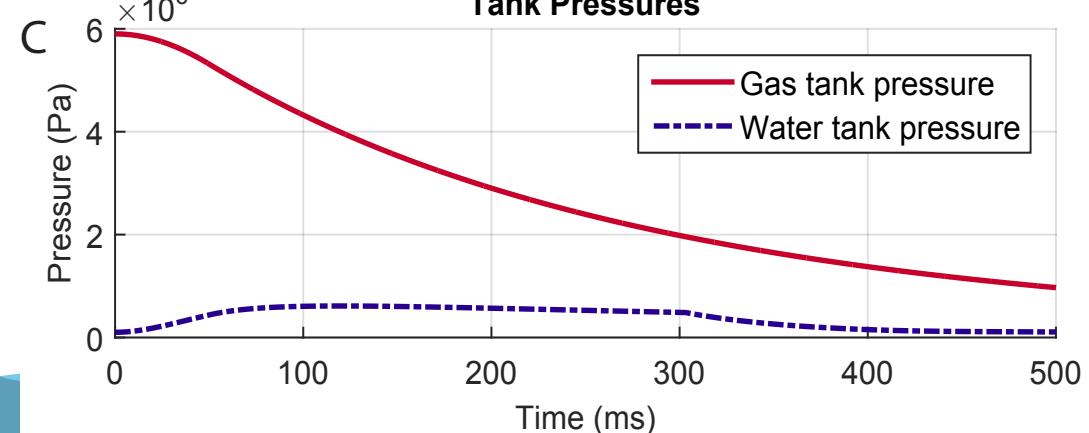
A



B

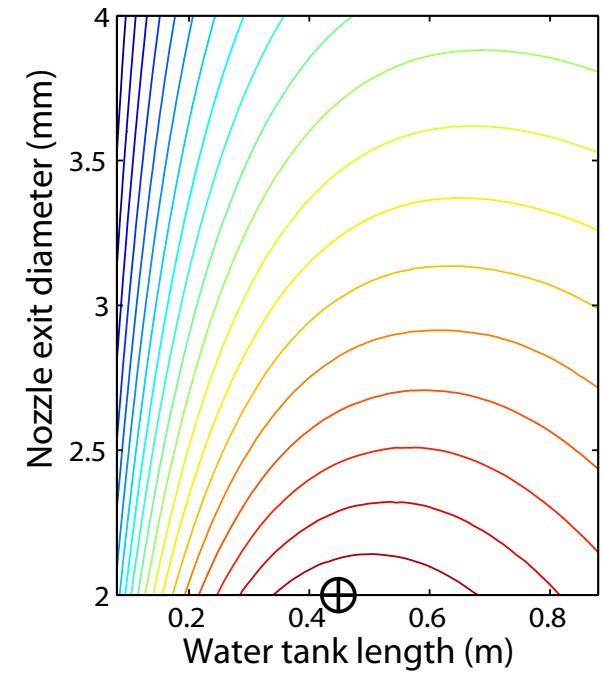
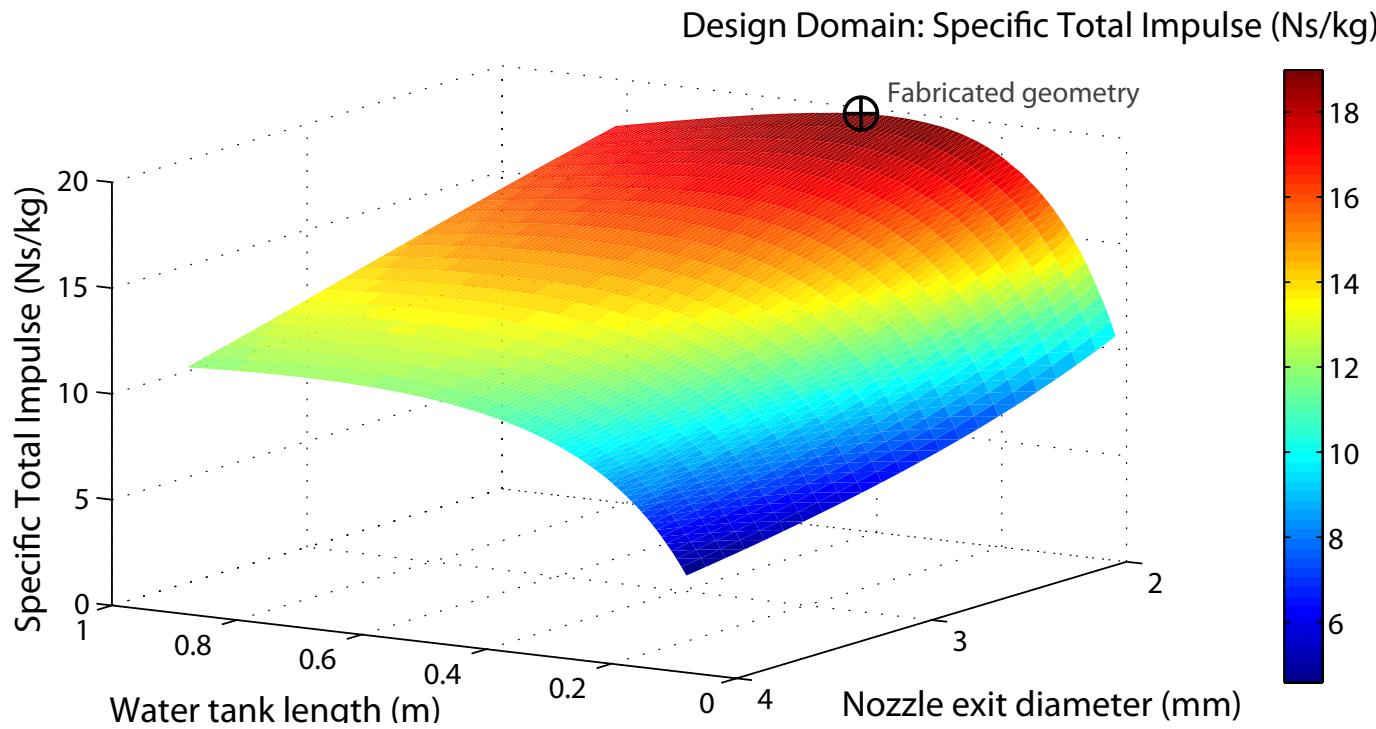


C



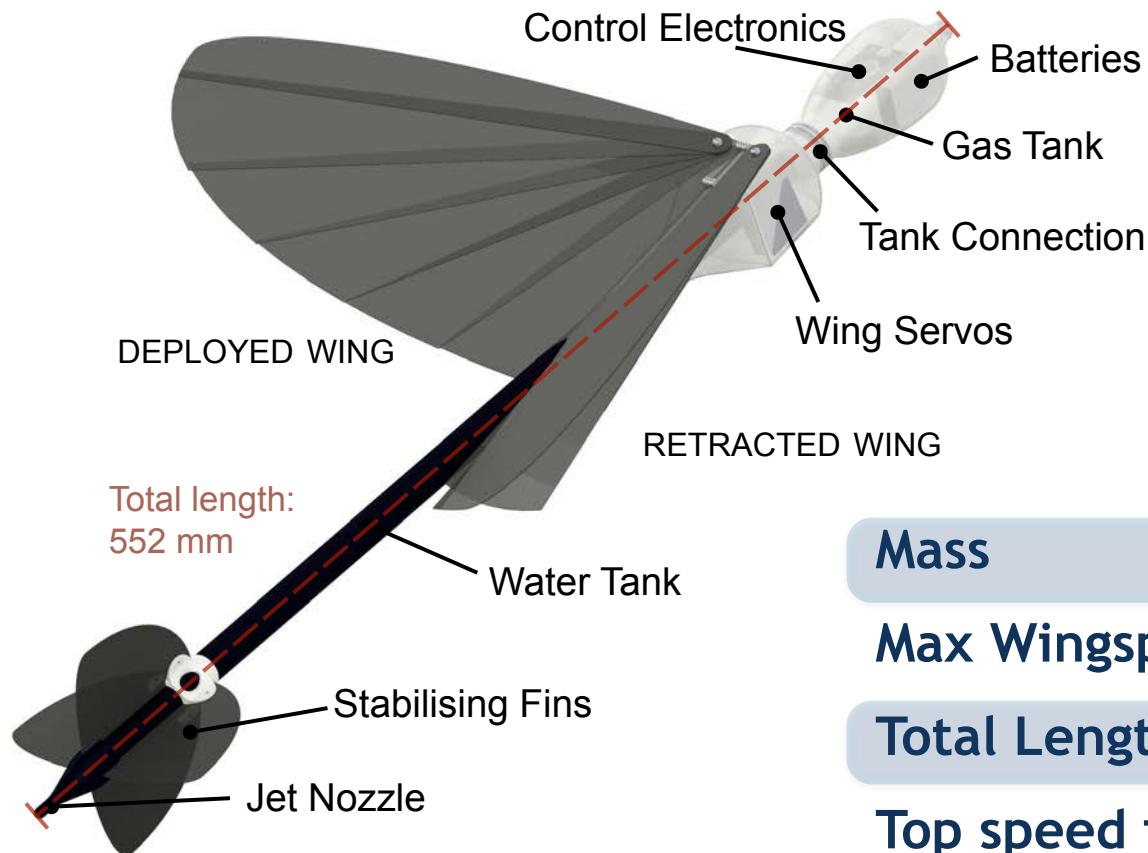


Water Tank Sizing





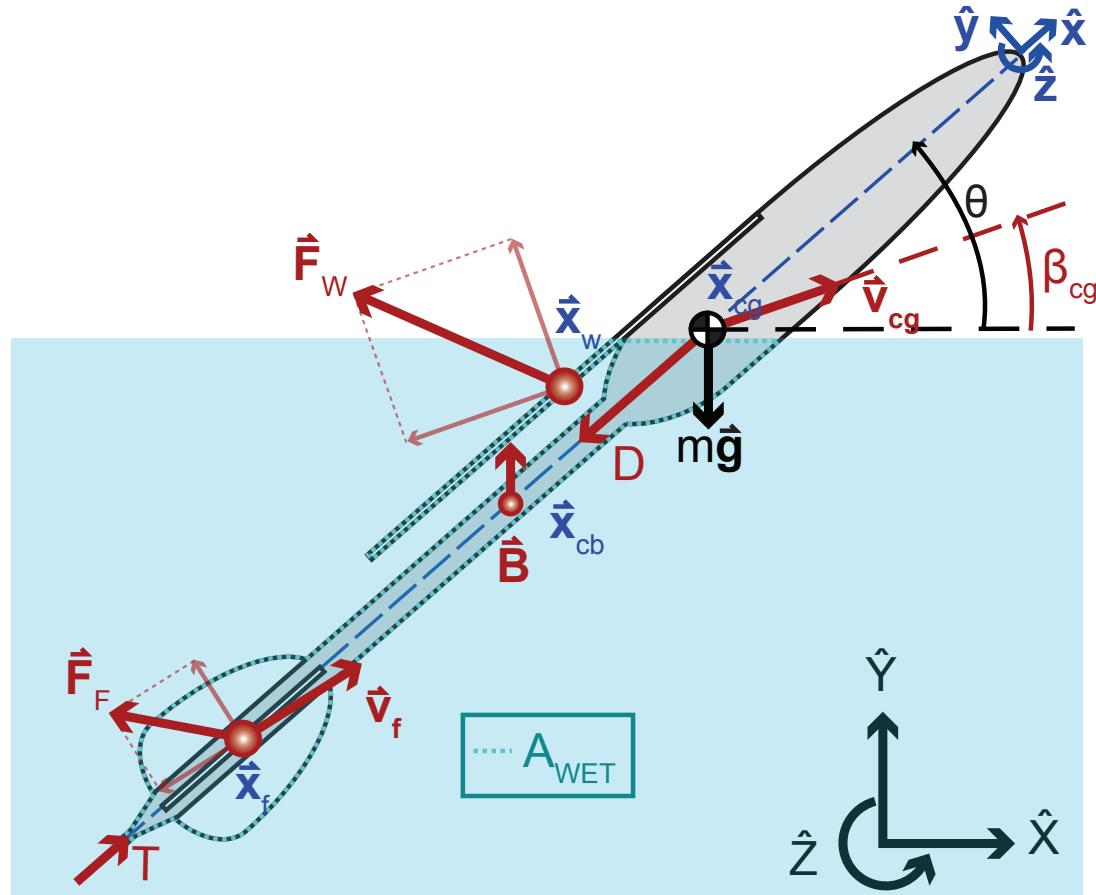
Aquatic Jumpglider



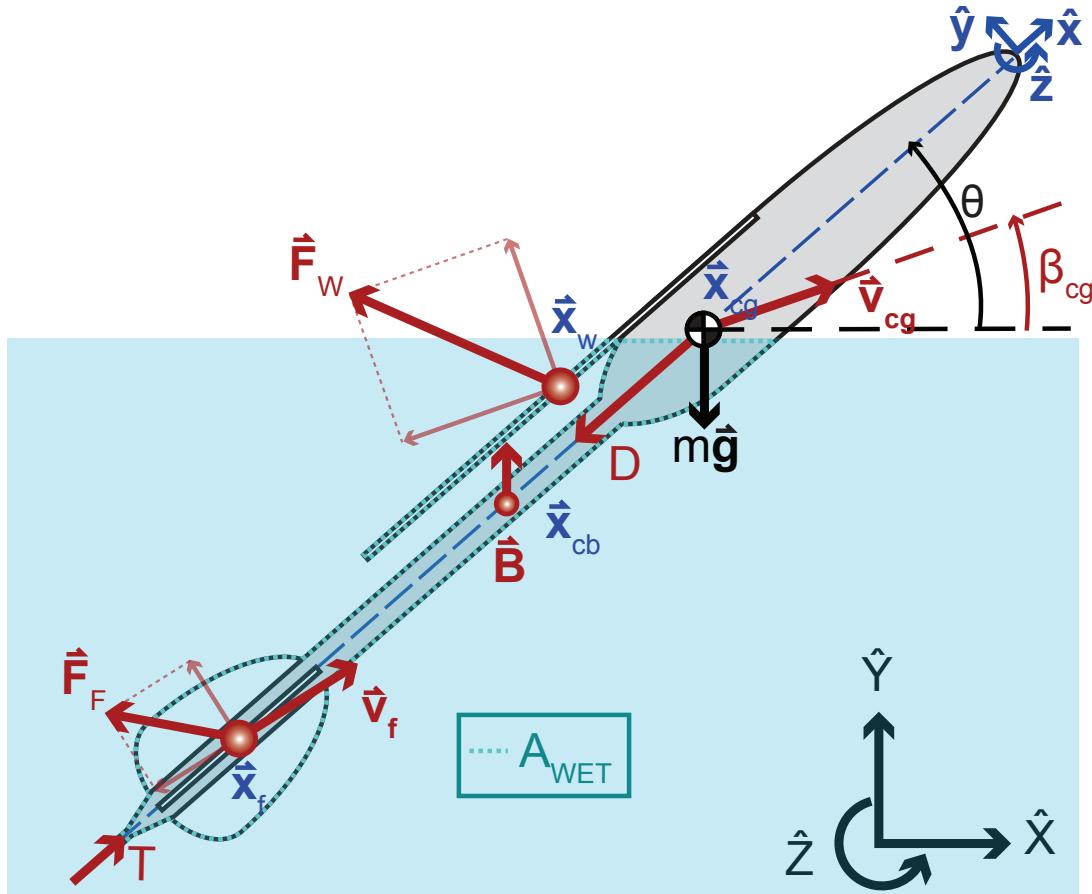
Mass	101 g
Max Wingspan	45 cm
Total Length	55 cm
Top speed from water	13 m/s
Power Density	2.1 kW/kg

Geo: Geometric; Advanced: Advanced rendering extension

Water Escape Model



Water Escape Model



Retracted: Delta Configuration
Polhamus Suction Analogy

$$C_{lw} = k_p \sin(\alpha_w) \cos^2(\alpha_w) + k_v \sin^2(\alpha_w) \cos(\alpha_w)$$

$$C_{dw} = k_p \sin^2(\alpha_w) \cos(\alpha_w) + k_v \sin^3(\alpha_w)$$

while: $t < t_{deploy}$

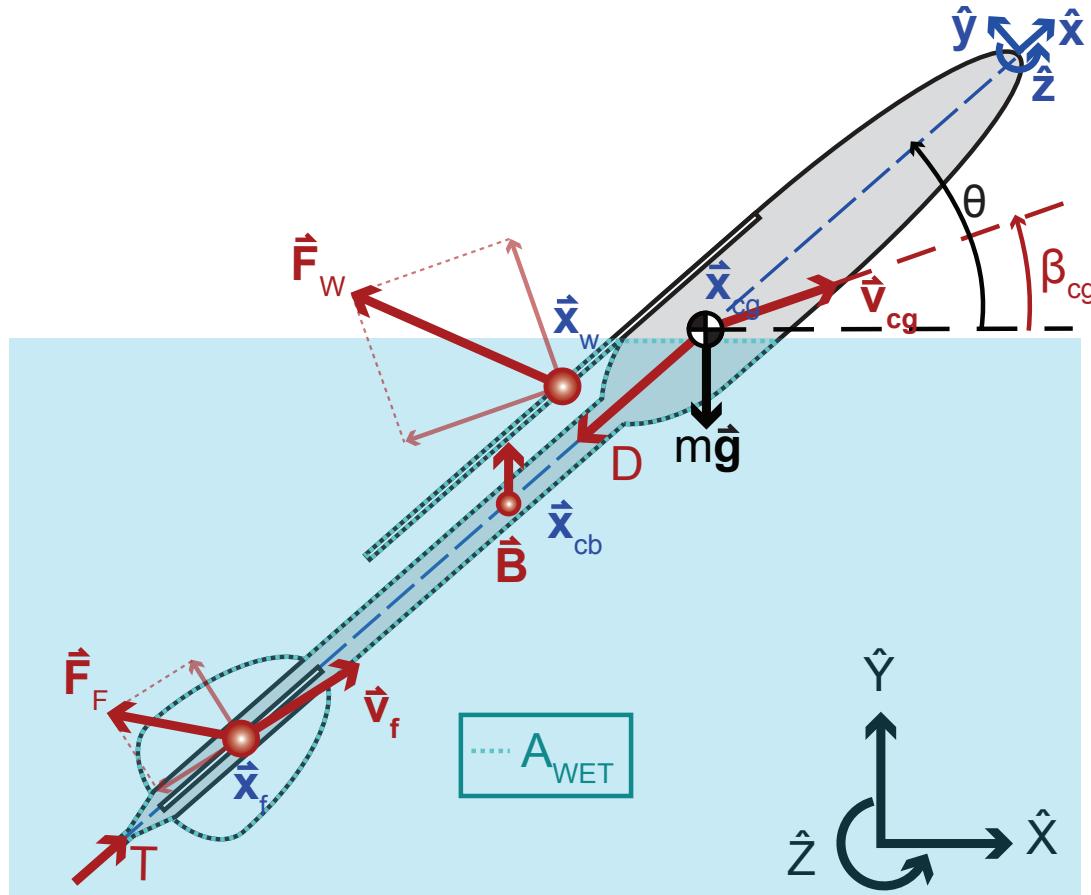
Deployed: Elliptic Configuration
Lifting Line Theory

$$C_{lw} = 2\pi(\alpha_w)/(1+2AR_w^{-1})$$

$$C_{dw} = C_{lw}^2/(\pi AR_w)$$

while: $t \geq t_{deploy}$

Water Escape Model



Parasitic Drag

$$D = 0.5\rho_a(C_f(2A_w + 4A_f) + C_{fb}A_b)|\vec{v}_{cg}|^2$$

$$C_f = 0.0307Re^{-1/7}$$

$$C_{fb} = C_f \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}(BW/BL)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 7(BW/BL)^3 \right)$$

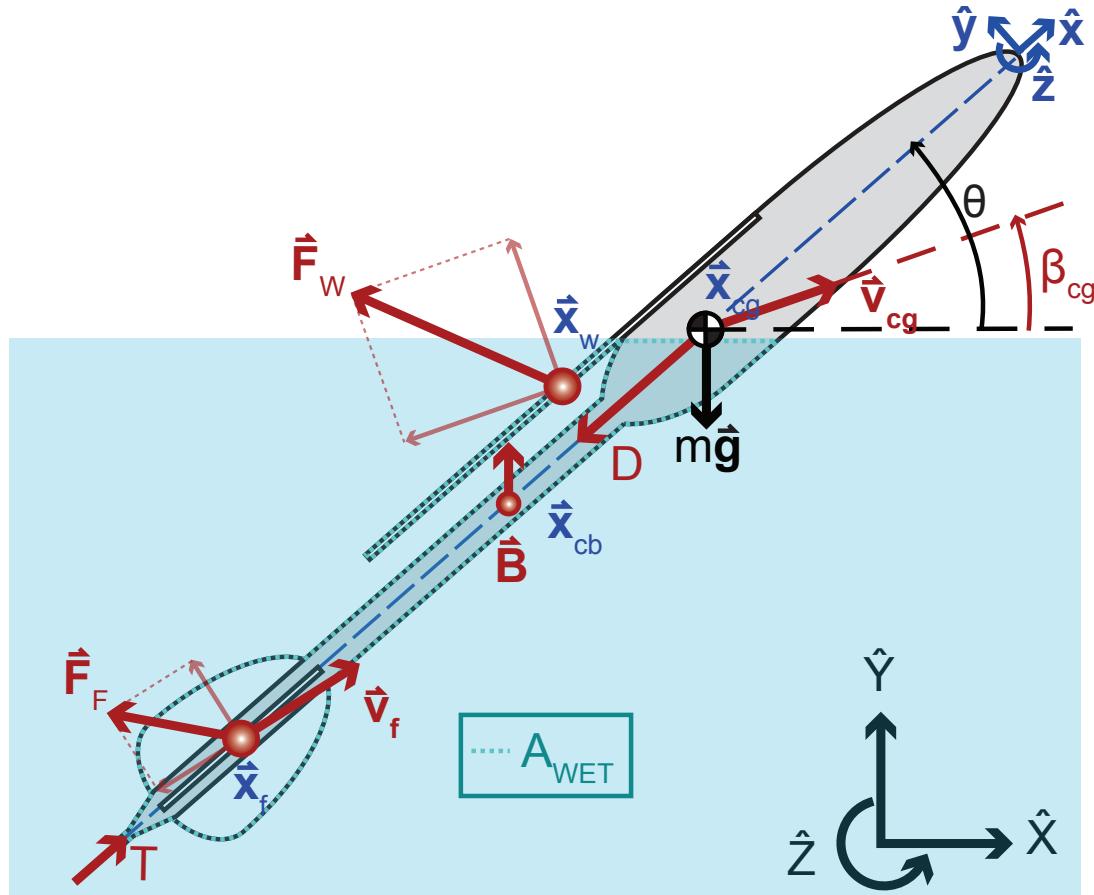
Partial Immersion Correction

$$Q = \left(\frac{\rho_w}{\rho_a} \frac{A_{wet}}{A_{total}} + \left(1 - \frac{A_{wet}}{A_{total}} \right) \right)$$

Buoyancy

$$\vec{B} = V_{wet}\rho_w\vec{g}$$

Water Escape Model



Equations of Motion

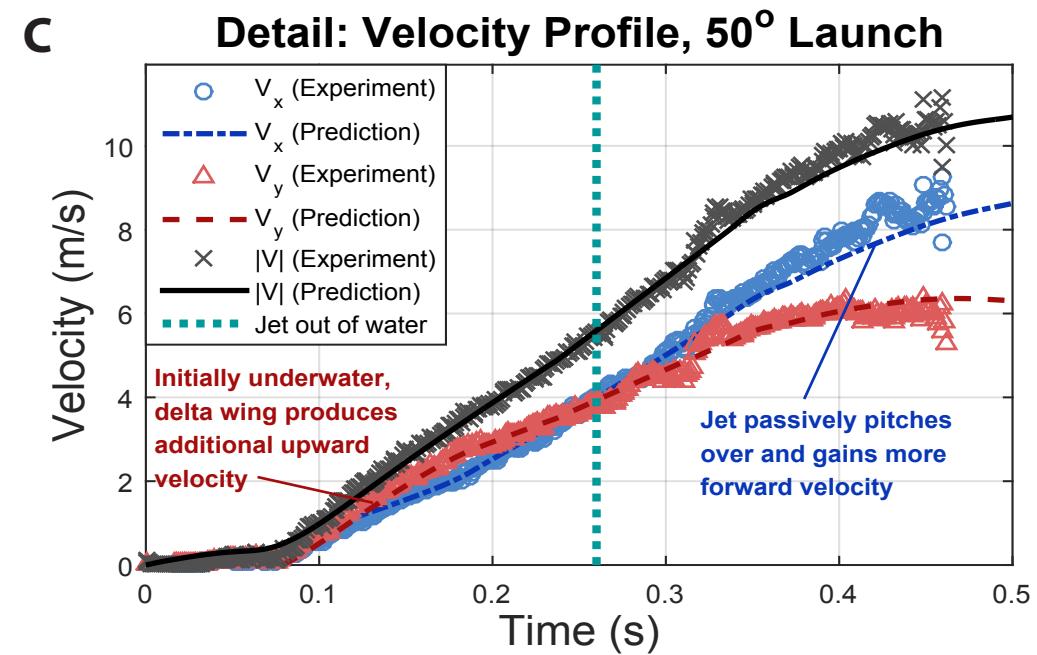
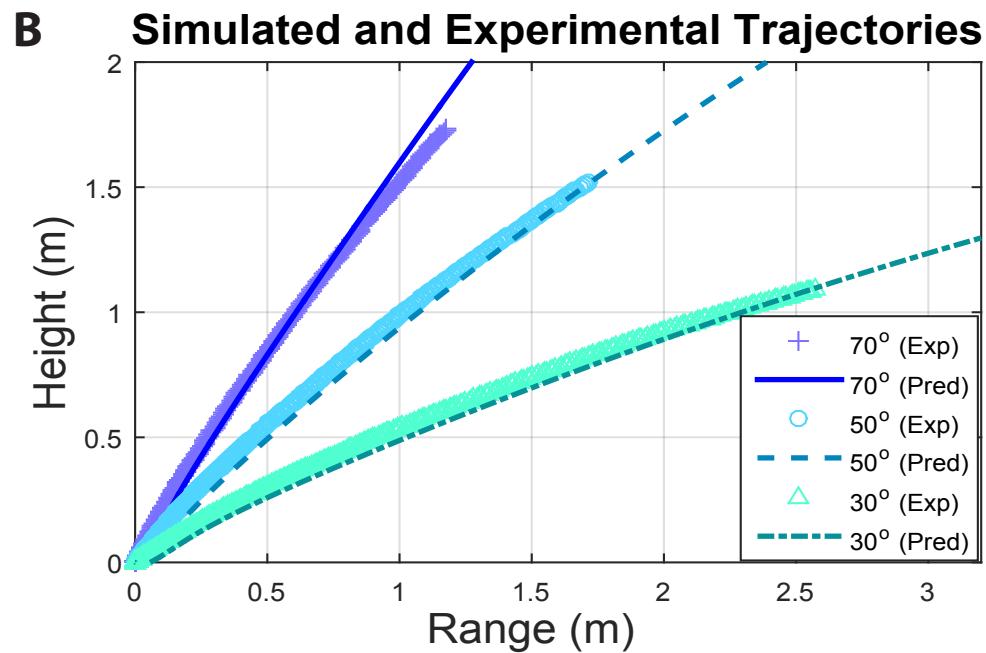
$$m\vec{a} = \vec{B} - m\vec{g} + \mathbf{R}(\theta - \alpha_w)Q\vec{F}_w + \mathbf{R}(\theta)(T - DQ)\hat{x} + \mathbf{R}(\theta - \alpha_f)Q_f\vec{F}_f$$

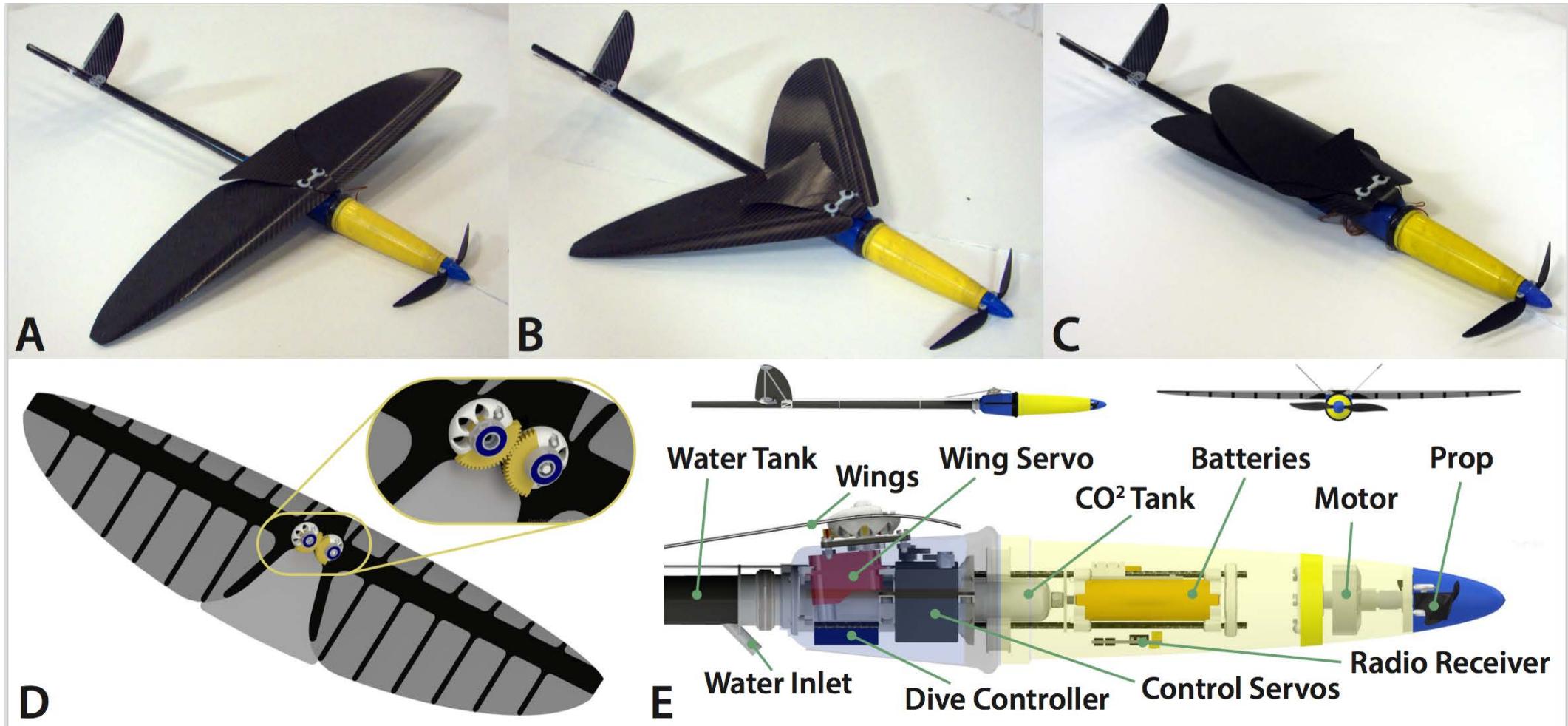
$$I_{yy}\ddot{\theta}\hat{z} = (\vec{x}_w - \vec{x}_{cg}) \times \mathbf{R}(\alpha_w)Q_w\vec{F}_w + (\vec{x}_{cb} - \vec{x}_{cg}) \times \mathbf{R}(\theta)\vec{B} + (\vec{x}_f - \vec{x}_{cg}) \times \mathbf{R}(\alpha_f)Q_f\vec{F}_f - I_{yy}\dot{\theta}\hat{z}$$

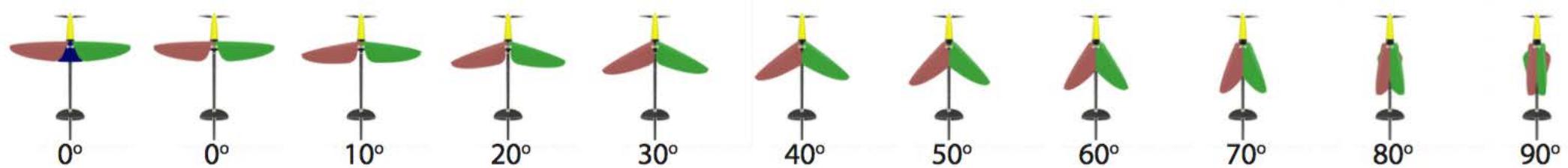


R. Siddall and M. Kovac, Fast Aquatic Escape with a Jet Thruster, *IEEE Transactions on Mechatronics*, 2016
Winner, Robot Demo Contest, TAROS 2015

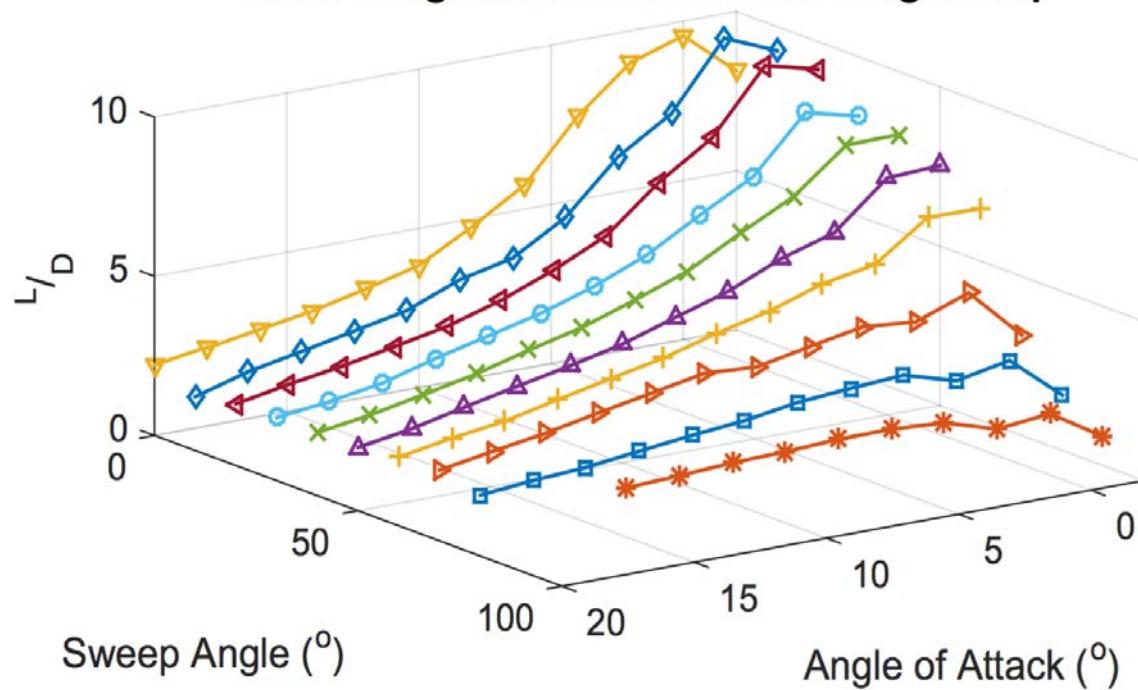
Launch Test vs. Theory



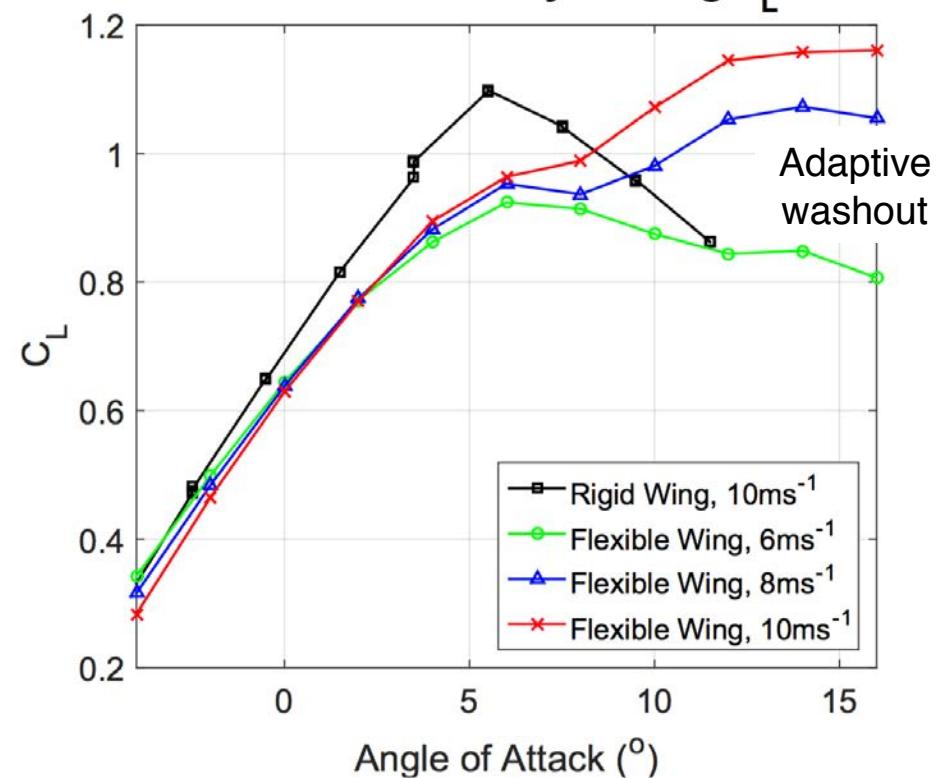




Lift to Drag Ratio variation with Wing Sweep



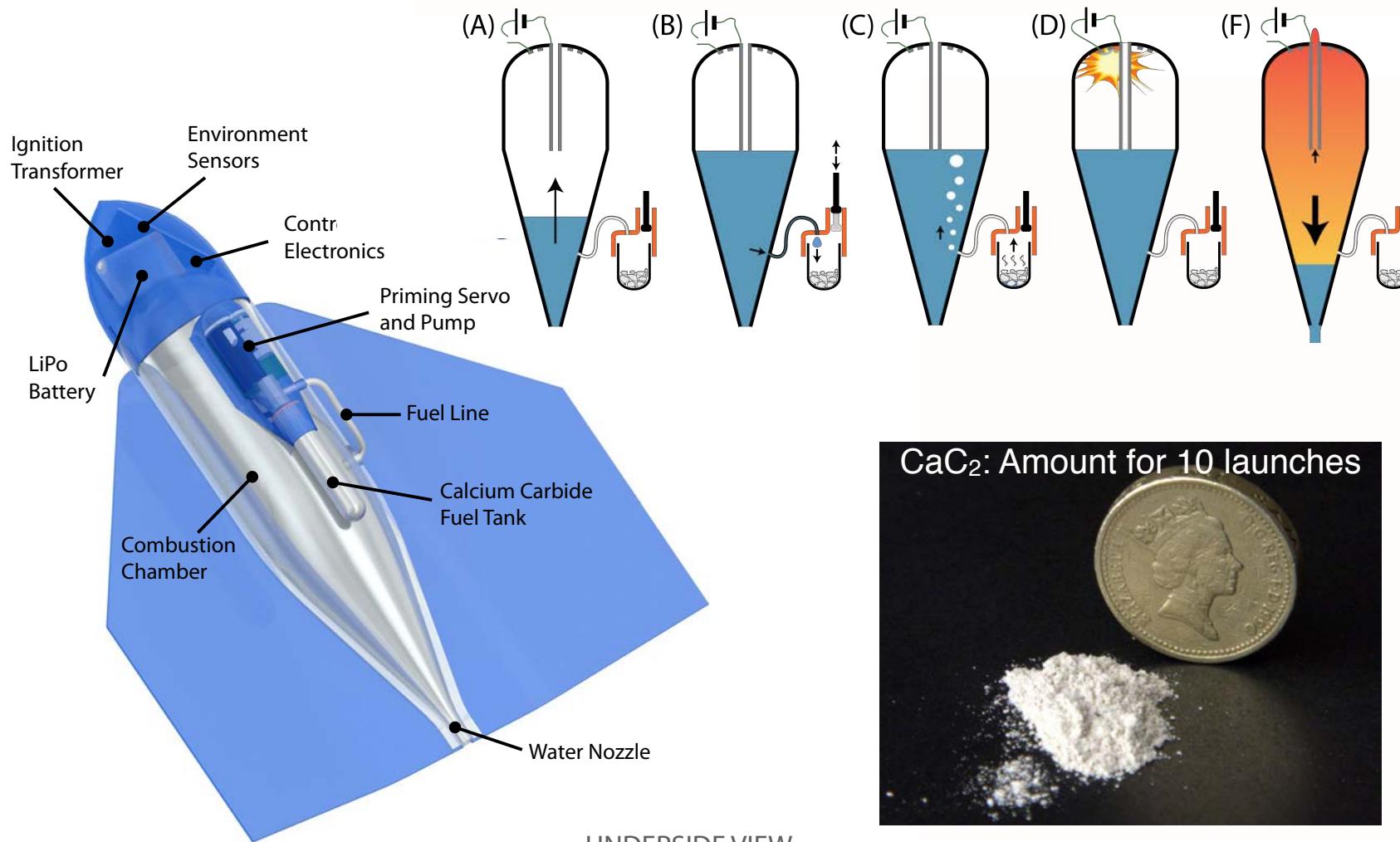
Effect of Flexibility on Wing C_L







Calcium Carbide + Water \rightarrow Acetylene (C_2H_2) \rightarrow Thrust + $CO_2 + H_2O$

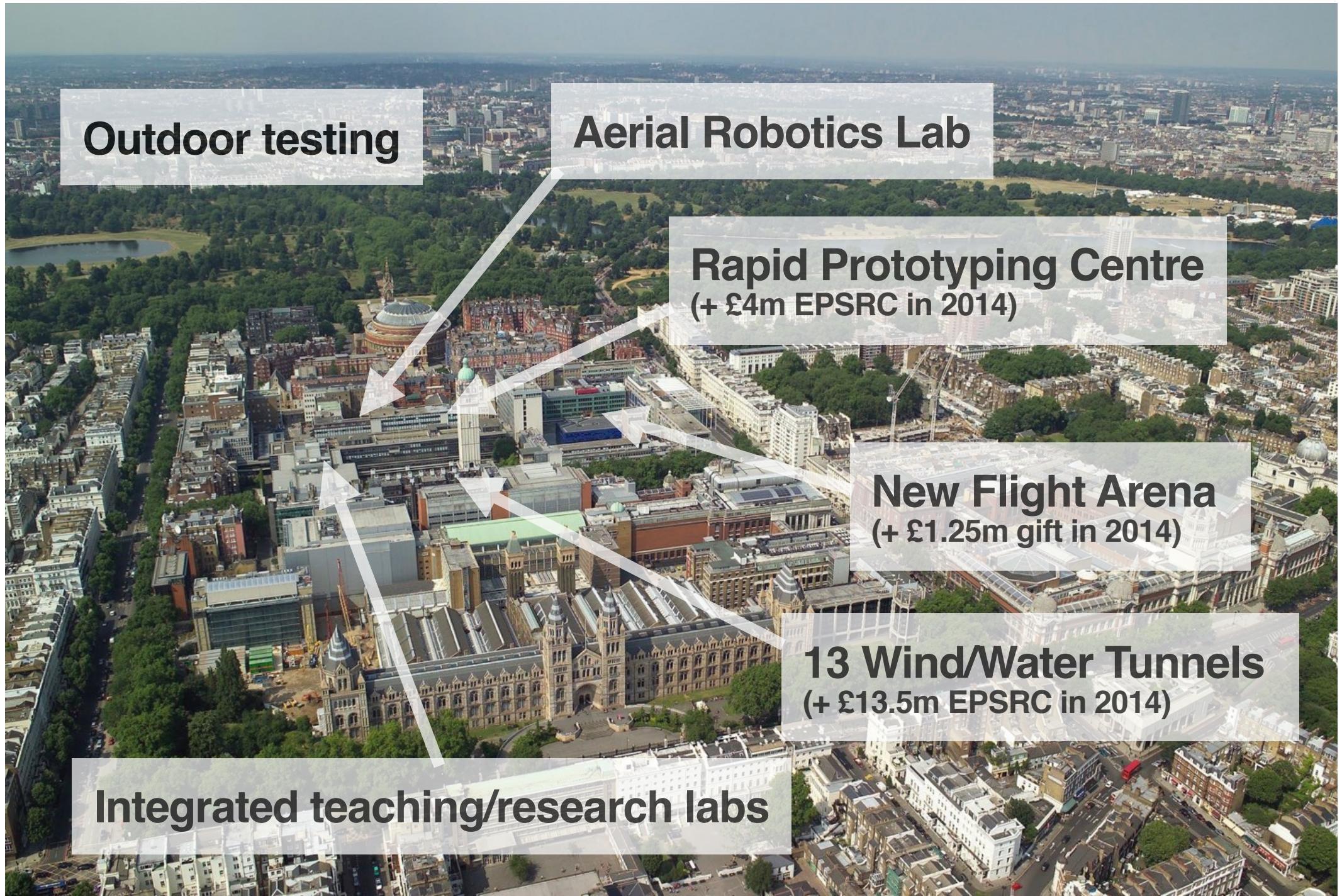




Aerial Robotics Laboratory



Robotics @ Imperial (35 PIs, 150 researchers)

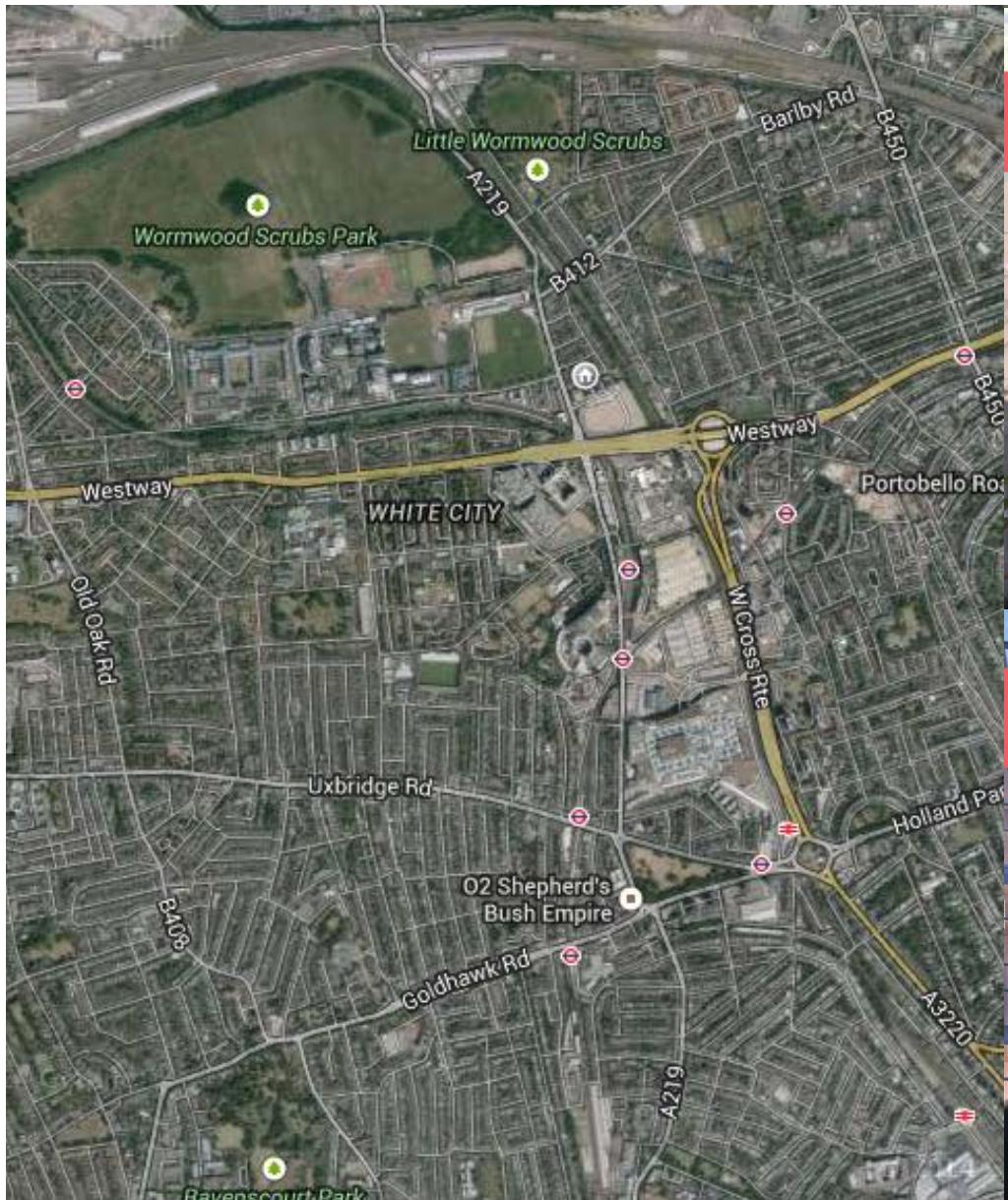


Multi-terrain lab

£1.25 philanthropic gift









Thank you!



www.imperial.ac.uk/aerialrobotics

Funding support: EPSRC, ONRG, Grantham Institute,
Thai Government, ONRG, DSTL, EU FP7