

# Towards a General-Purpose Cognitive Drone

Sam Jijina  
Adriana Amyette  
Ramyad Hadidi  
Hyesoon Kim  
Georgia Institute of Technology

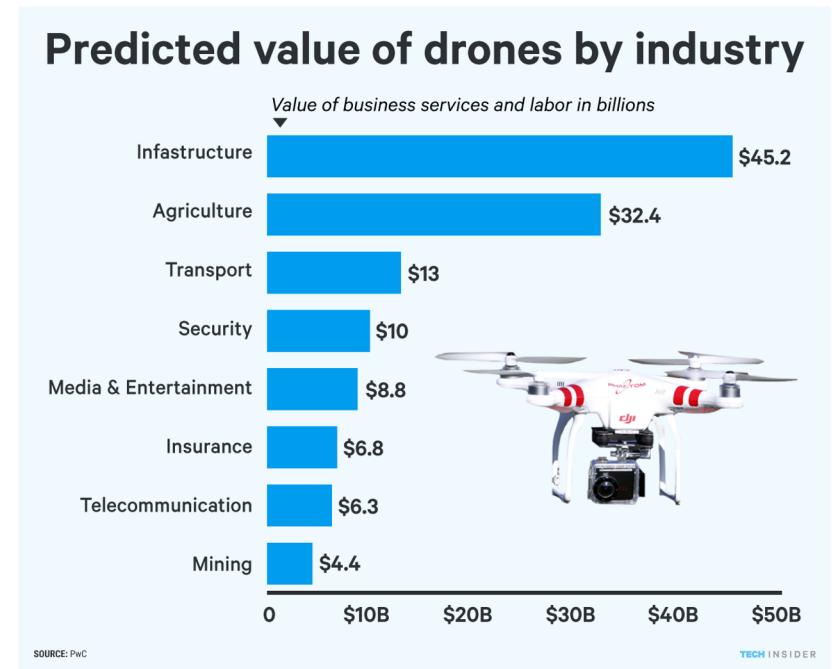




# Motivation

2

- Commercial drone industry will reach 805,000 in sales in 2021, a CAGR of 51% [1]
- Increasing use cases of drones from surveying land to emergency services and national security
- Open-source flight stack to promote innovation through collaboration
- Characterizing underlying architecture and flight stack to achieve high reliability, safety, and performance



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# Applications of Drone Technology

3

- Aerial photography
- Agriculture
- Defense
- Emergency services
- Geographic mapping
- Personal hobby
- Search and rescue
- Shipping

*and many more...*





# Current Drone Technologies

4

- DJI Commercial Drones [5]
  - Matrice Series (customizable and weight carrying configuration)
- DJI Personal Drones [7]
  - Spark
  - Mavic Series
- Parrot Personal Drones [8]
- Amazon Delivery Drones [6]
- SkyDio Series [9]
  - These drones are specialised for tracking moving objects
  - They heavily rely on Computer Vision and Localisation utilities
- Boeing and Lockheed Martin [10], [11]
  - Drones are oriented more towards defense sector
  - High Altitude Long Endurance (HALE)
  - Stalker XE UAS





# Current Technological Shortcomings

5

- Most drone flight stacks are not open-source
- No access to the autopilot code base
- Weight carrying capacity limitations
- Very difficult to alter hardware due to custom PCBs
- Not cost effective for various types of research projects



# Design Choices

6

- Open-source drones already exist

- CrazyFlie [12]
  - PlutoX [13]

- BUT...

- Limited weight carrying capacity
  - Limited flight time due to battery capacity
  - Microcontroller performance limitation

- We set up a development platform to allow for more sensors and devices to be added in the future

- Camera for SLAM [14] or OpenCV [15]
  - LIDAR

- So we decided to use a frame kit to build a custom drone





# Build Process

7

## Steps:

- Component collection and compatibility validation

- Motor specification calculations
    - Dependent on aggregate weight
    - Weight carrying capacity
    - Motor power calculations

- Choose flight controller

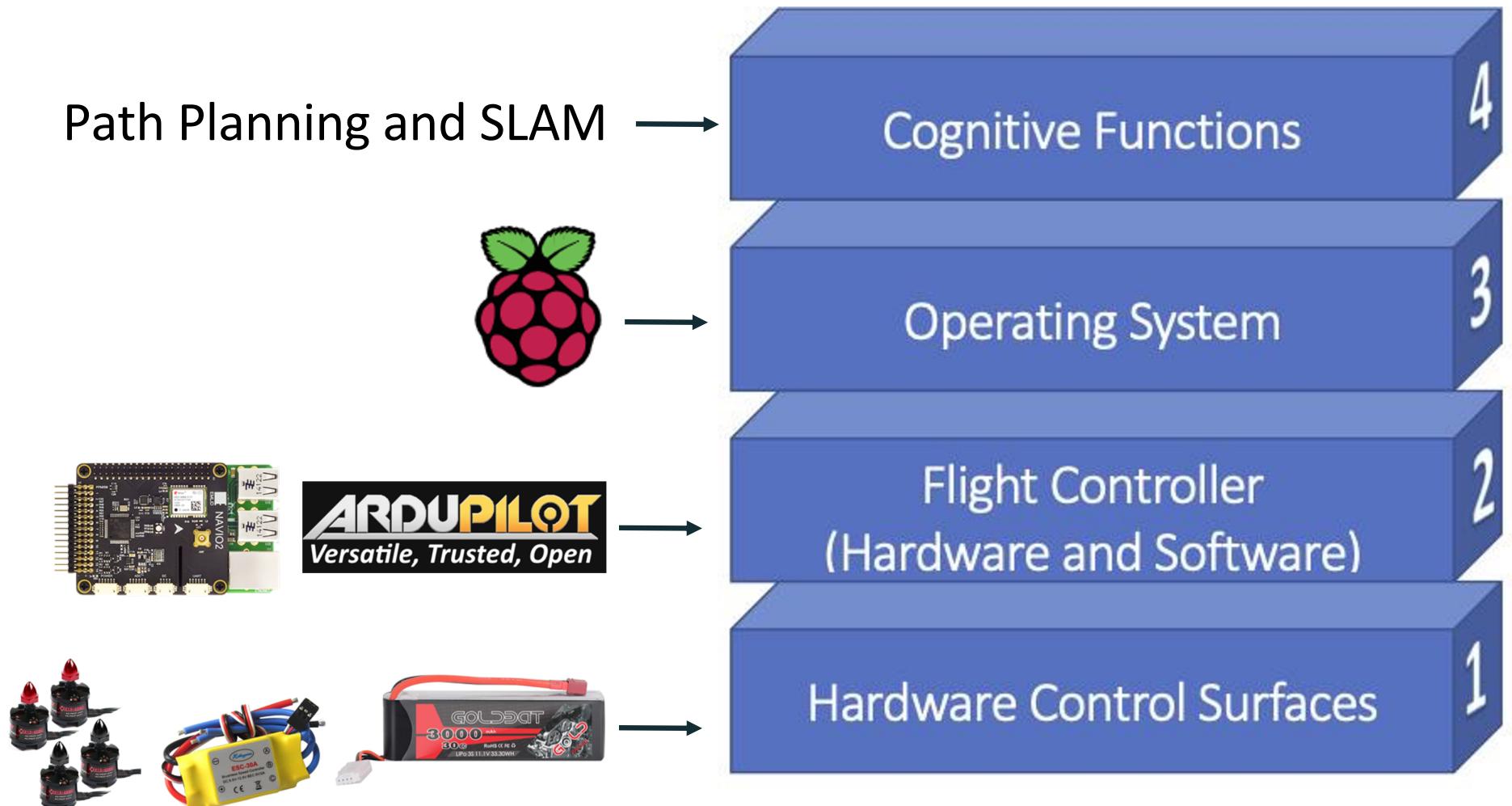
- Pixhawk 4 [17], Navio2 [16], Pixhawk Pro [17]
  - Based on drone purpose
  - Cost analysis
  - Performance criteria
  - We needed a low latency flight controller which would work with an on-board computer (Raspberry Pi) [18]





# Architecture of Drone Flight Stack

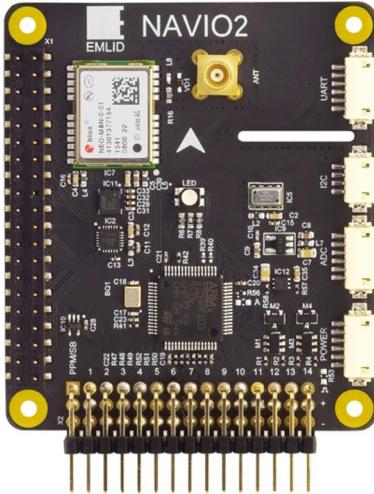
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# Hardware Overview

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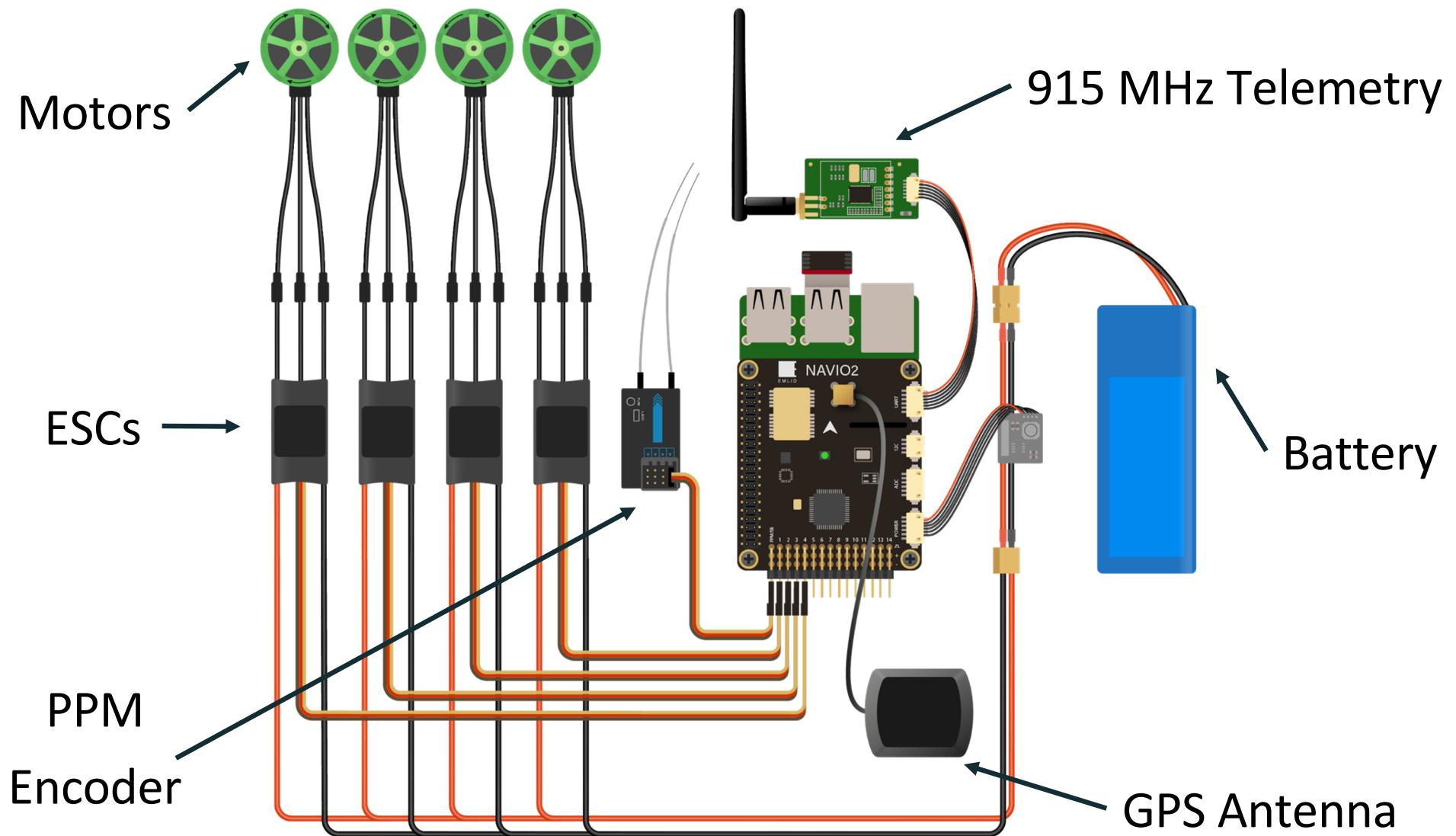


- ❑ Raspberry Pi 3 Model B +
- ❑ Emlid Navio2 HAT for Pi
- ❑ ESCs (Electronic Speed Control)
- ❑ 935KV motors
- ❑ GPS/GLONASS receiver
- ❑ 3000 mAh 3S LiPo battery
- ❑ 915 MHz Ground-to-Air Telemetry communication
- ❑ Features of Navio2:
  - Dual IMU
  - Triple redundant power supply
  - High resolution barometer



# Navio2 HAT Setup

10





# Flight Controller - GCS

11

- Two types of software:
  - Ground Control Station
  - Autopilot firmware
- Ground Control Station (GCS)
  - Executes from laptop
  - Real-time data (altitude, speed, location, battery)
  - Telemetry communication
  - Remote commands to override erroneous behavior
- Most popular GCS is MissionPlanner [20]
  - Open-source
  - Actively maintained





# Flight Controller - Autopilot

12

- ArduCopter (fork of ArduPilot) [21]
  - Executes on board the drone
  - Interfacing between hardware and flight code
  - Autonomous flight capabilities
  - Flight modes (Guided, Auto, Acro)
  - Sensor polling and attribute actuation





# Flight Controller - Other

13

- MAVLink [22]
  - Micro Air Vehicle Link
  - Data packet protocol which enables standardized communication between multiple drones
  - Issuing commands to a drone
- DroneKit API [23]
  - Python and C++ APIs to issue flight commands easily
  - Converts commands to MAVLink protocol
  - Enables use of Python AI libraries with drone





# Drone Operating System (1)

14

- Real Time Operating System (RTOS)
  - RTOSSs are used in time critical applications
  - Popular in robotics
  - Minimal, if any, latency in response
  - Kernel tasks can be pre-empted
- Most fully supported RTOSs are not open-source
- We had the choice of using Linux [25] or Robot Operating System (ROS) [24]
  - ROS is a specialized OS for robotics
  - Due to the availability of community support and documentation, we decided to use Linux



# Drone Operating System (2)

15

- ❑ Setting up Linux for drone hardware
  - Built Linux with PREEMPT\_RT patch to achieve nearly identical performance to a RTOS
  - PREEMPT\_RT patch alters kernel scheduler to preempt all processes
  - Interrupt handlers get converted to kernel threads
  - Kernel processes which spin-lock can be preempted
  - Unbounded latency solution
- ❑ Stability and customizability of Linux
- ❑ Open-source requirement
- ❑ Enable a UDP loopback port
  - Used for incoming MAVLink packets



# Firmware Switching

16

- Commercially available drones from Boeing, DJI, and SkyDio are capable of changing their missions mid-flight<sup>[26]</sup>
  - They are unable to completely shut down their autopilot binary and load a different one since access to their autopilot architecture is limited
- Achieving this ability would open up the field of general purpose drones to the mass consumer and industrial markets

Video Removed  
Due to Space



# Flight Testing Methods

17

- Manual Flying and Testing
  - Weather dependent
  - Battery limitation
  - Approval Process
- Simulations
  - Software in the Loop (SITL)
  - Hardware in the Loop (HITL)
- SITL simulations used to test flight code
  - ArduCopter natively compiles for SITL simulation
  - Less system resource heavy
- Microsoft AirSim [27] for HITL simulation
  - Open-source
  - System resource heavy
  - Provides environment simulation (neighborhood, city)





# SITL Simulation

18

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Due to Space



# Conclusion

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- Full autonomous flight
  - Pre-programmed
  - On-the-fly computation
  - GPS ALT-Hold
- Waypoint navigation
- Switch firmware mid-flight
  - Useful for general-purpose dev. platform
  - Re-configure attributes on-the-fly
  - Lower maintenance downtime
- AI workloads
  - SLAM workloads in tandem to flight code
  - Path planning enabling drone to decide best approach



# Future work

20

- Performance and Power Analysis
  - We will be presenting our findings at ISPASS 2020 poster session in April
  - Preliminary data suggests room for optimization gains
- Improve reaction time
- Improve flight time and range
- Execute additional secondary AI workloads in tandem
  - OpenCV
  - LIDAR
  - Collaborative missions
- ASIC feasibility assessment
  - Reduce overhead
  - Reduce barrier to entry to custom drone market



21

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# Thank You

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