

Chapter 1

Introduction

Potential Applications for Small UAVs

Civil and Commercial:

- Monitoring environment – meteorology, pollution, mapping, mineral exploration
- Monitoring disaster areas – forest fires, avalanches, nuclear contamination
- Communications relays – news broadcasts, disaster relief, sports events
- Law enforcement – road traffic, border patrol, drug control
- Precision agriculture – crop monitoring

Military:

- Special Operations: Situational awareness
- Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
- Communication node
- Battle damage assessment

Homeland Security:

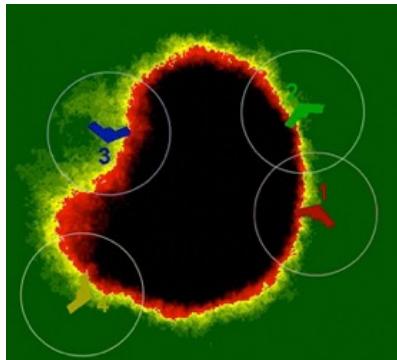
- Border patrol
- Surveillance
- Rural/urban search and rescue

New related area:

- Air mobility of humans, goods, services



UAS Research at BYU



Cooperative Control

- Cooperative timing problems
- Cooperative persistent imaging
- Cooperative fire monitoring
- Consensus seeking

Path Planning Trajectory Generation



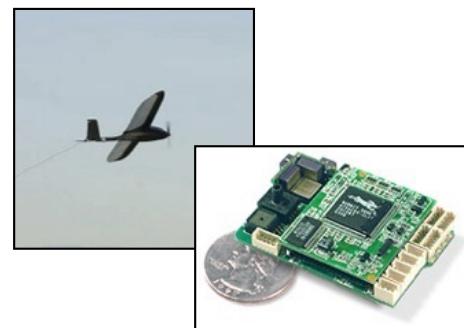
- 3D Waypoint path planning
- Wind compensation
- Collision avoidance
 - Optic flow sensor
 - Laser ranger
 - EO cameras



Vision-based Control

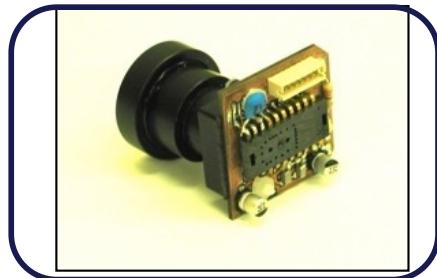
- Image stabilization
- Geo-location
- Vision-aided tracking & engagement

Autonomous Vehicles



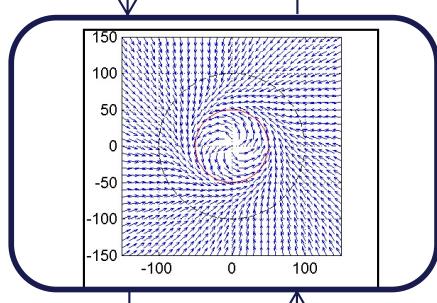
- Autopilot design for small UAVs
- Attitude estimation
- Adaptive control
- Tailsitter guidance & control

Autonomous Flight for sUAS with SWaP Constraints



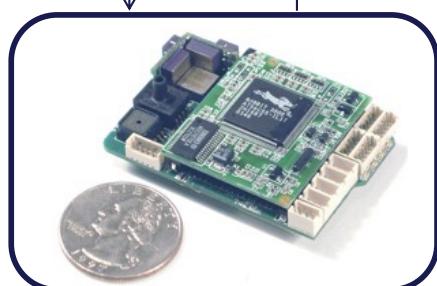
Sensor-based Flight

- Optic flow
- Laser range finder
- EO/IR



Path Following

- Robust to wind
- Computationally efficient



Kestrel Autopilot

- Auto take-off, land
- Waypoint NAV
- GPS guided

Applications

- Canyon following
- Collision avoidance
- GPS-denied navigation

Applications

- Precision navigation
- Target tracking
- Target geo-location

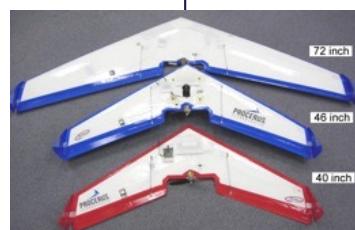
Technology Transition



2004



2012



Kestrel Autopilot v2.2

- 3-Axis Angular Rate & Acceleration Measurement
- 20 Point Sensor Temperature Compensation
- Kalman Filter Attitude Estimation
- Optional “piggy-back” Modem
- Configurable Failsafes
- 2-Axis Magnetometer
- 2-Axis Gimbal Support
- Dead reckoning filter
gracefully handles GPS outages
- Multiple-UAVs
- Smart Loiters
- Auto-Trim





Over 20 years of
UAS research at BYU



The National Science Foundation
Center for Unmanned Aircraft Systems



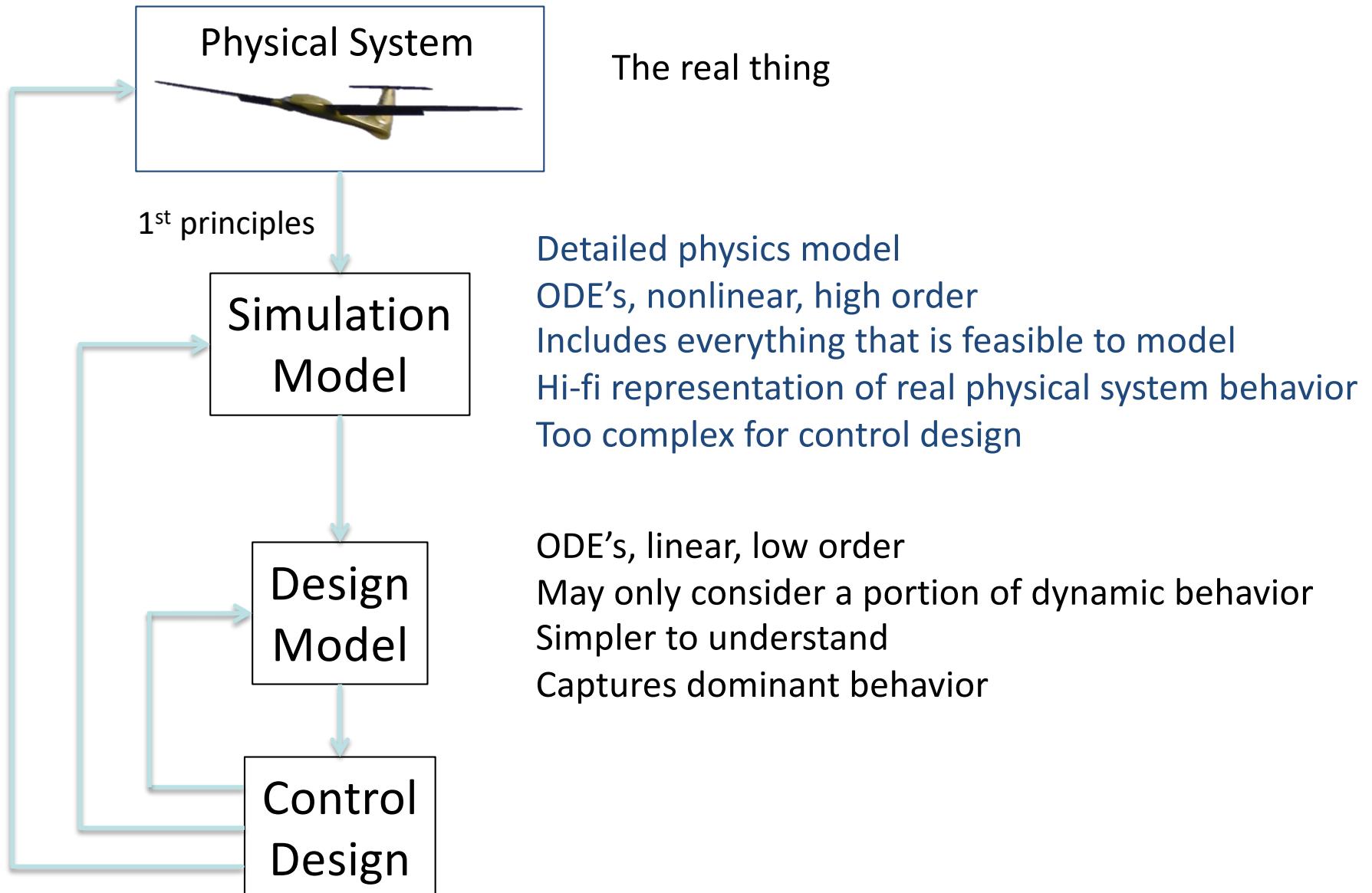
Industry Members



UTOPIA COMPRESSION



Control Design Process



Simulation Model

$$\dot{p}_n = (\cos \theta \cos \psi)u + (\sin \phi \sin \theta \cos \psi - \cos \phi \sin \psi)v + (\cos \phi \sin \theta \cos \psi + \sin \phi \sin \psi)w$$

$$\dot{p}_e = (\cos \theta \sin \psi)u + (\sin \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi + \cos \phi \cos \psi)v + (\cos \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi - \sin \phi \cos \psi)w$$

$$\dot{h} = u \sin \theta - v \sin \phi \cos \theta - w \cos \phi \cos \theta$$

$$\dot{u} = rv - qw - g \sin \theta + \frac{\rho V_a^2 S}{2m} \left[C_X(\alpha) + C_{X_q}(\alpha) \frac{cq}{2V_a} + C_{X_{\delta_e}}(\alpha) \delta_e \right] + \frac{\rho S_{\text{prop}} C_{\text{prop}}}{2m} \left[(k_{\text{motor}} \delta_t)^2 - V_a^2 \right]$$

$$\dot{v} = pw - ru + g \cos \theta \sin \phi + \frac{\rho V_a^2 S}{2m} \left[C_{Y_0} + C_{Y_\beta} \beta + C_{Y_p} \frac{bp}{2V_a} + C_{Y_r} \frac{br}{2V_a} + C_{Y_{\delta_a}} \delta_a + C_{Y_{\delta_r}} \delta_r \right]$$

$$\dot{w} = qu - pv + g \cos \theta \cos \phi + \frac{\rho V_a^2 S}{2m} \left[C_Z(\alpha) + C_{Z_q}(\alpha) \frac{cq}{2V_a} + C_{Z_{\delta_e}}(\alpha) \delta_e \right]$$

$$\dot{\phi} = p + q \sin \phi \tan \theta + r \cos \phi \tan \theta$$

$$\dot{\theta} = q \cos \phi - r \sin \phi$$

$$\dot{\psi} = q \sin \phi \sec \theta + r \cos \phi \sec \theta$$

$$\dot{p} = \Gamma_1 pq - \Gamma_2 qr + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_a^2 S b \left[C_{p_0} + C_{p_\beta} \beta + C_{p_p} \frac{bp}{2V_a} + C_{p_r} \frac{br}{2V_a} + C_{p_{\delta_a}} \delta_a + C_{p_{\delta_r}} \delta_r \right]$$

$$\dot{q} = \Gamma_5 pr - \Gamma_6 (p^2 - r^2) + \frac{\rho V_a^2 Sc}{2J_y} \left[C_{m_0} + C_{m_\alpha} \alpha + C_{m_q} \frac{cq}{2V_a} + C_{m_{\delta_e}} \delta_e \right]$$

$$\dot{r} = \Gamma_7 pq - \Gamma_1 qr + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_a^2 S b \left[C_{r_0} + C_{r_\beta} \beta + C_{r_p} \frac{bp}{2V_a} + C_{r_r} \frac{br}{2V_a} + C_{r_{\delta_a}} \delta_a + C_{r_{\delta_r}} \delta_r \right]$$

Simulation Model

$$C_{p_0} = \Gamma_3 C_{l_0} + \Gamma_4 C_{n_0}$$

$$C_{p_\beta} = \Gamma_3 C_{l_\beta} + \Gamma_4 C_{n_\beta}$$

$$C_{p_p} = \Gamma_3 C_{l_p} + \Gamma_4 C_{n_p}$$

$$C_{p_r} = \Gamma_3 C_{l_r} + \Gamma_4 C_{n_r}$$

$$C_{p_{\delta_a}} = \Gamma_3 C_{l_{\delta_a}} + \Gamma_4 C_{n_{\delta_a}}$$

$$C_{p_{\delta_r}} = \Gamma_3 C_{l_{\delta_r}} + \Gamma_4 C_{n_{\delta_r}}$$

$$C_{r_0} = \Gamma_4 C_{l_0} + \Gamma_8 C_{n_0}$$

$$C_{r_\beta} = \Gamma_4 C_{l_\beta} + \Gamma_8 C_{n_\beta}$$

$$C_{r_p} = \Gamma_4 C_{l_p} + \Gamma_8 C_{n_p}$$

$$C_{r_r} = \Gamma_4 C_{l_r} + \Gamma_8 C_{n_r}$$

$$C_{r_{\delta_a}} = \Gamma_4 C_{l_{\delta_a}} + \Gamma_8 C_{n_{\delta_a}}$$

$$C_{r_{\delta_r}} = \Gamma_4 C_{l_{\delta_r}} + \Gamma_8 C_{n_{\delta_r}}$$

$$C_X(\alpha) \triangleq -C_D(\alpha) \cos \alpha + C_L(\alpha) \sin \alpha$$

$$C_{X_q}(\alpha) \triangleq -C_{D_q} \cos \alpha + C_{L_q} \sin \alpha$$

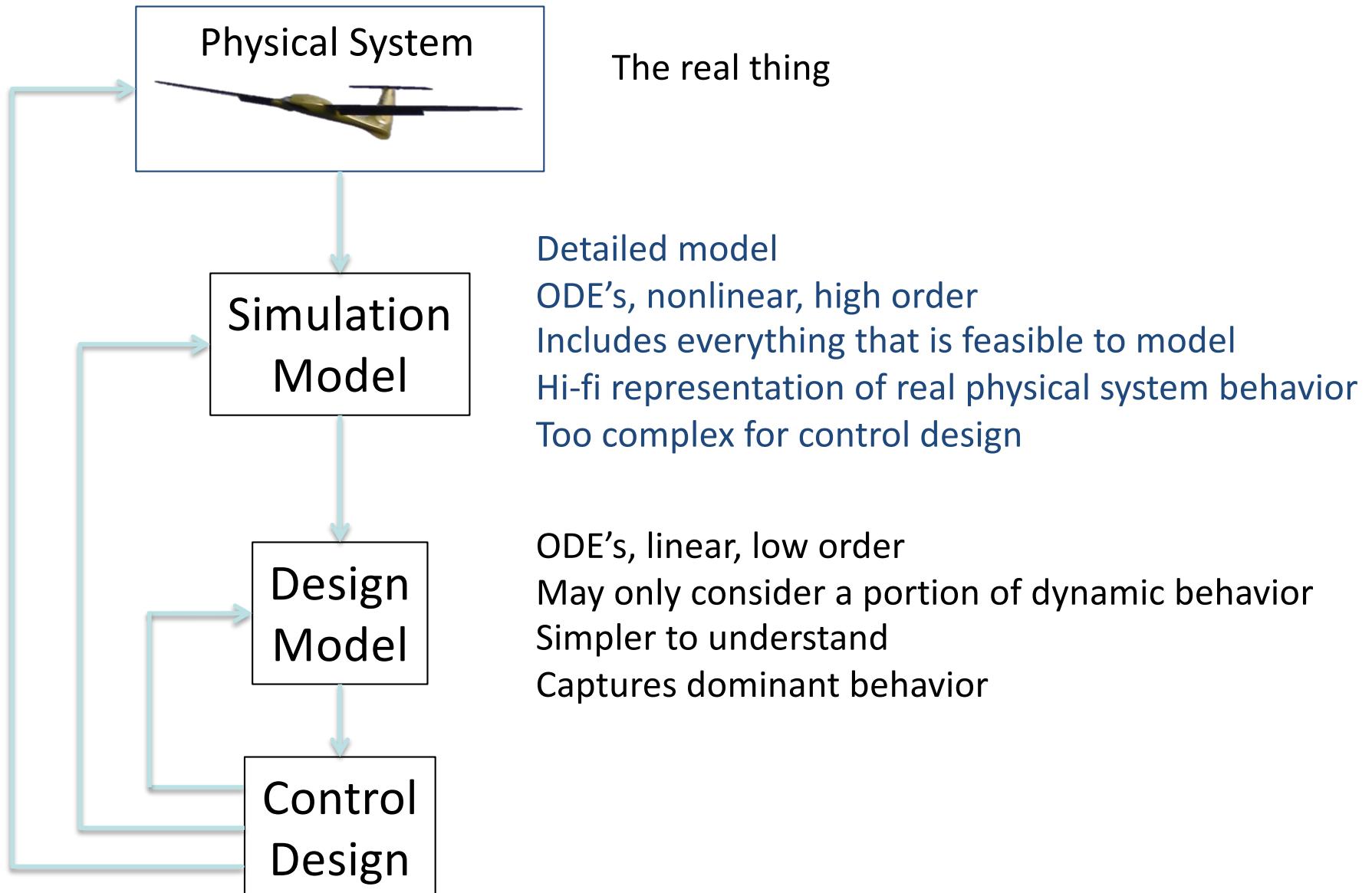
$$C_{X_{\delta_e}}(\alpha) \triangleq -C_{D_{\delta_e}} \cos \alpha + C_{L_{\delta_e}} \sin \alpha$$

$$C_Z(\alpha) \triangleq -C_D(\alpha) \sin \alpha - C_L(\alpha) \cos \alpha$$

$$C_{Z_q}(\alpha) \triangleq -C_{D_q} \sin \alpha - C_{L_q} \cos \alpha$$

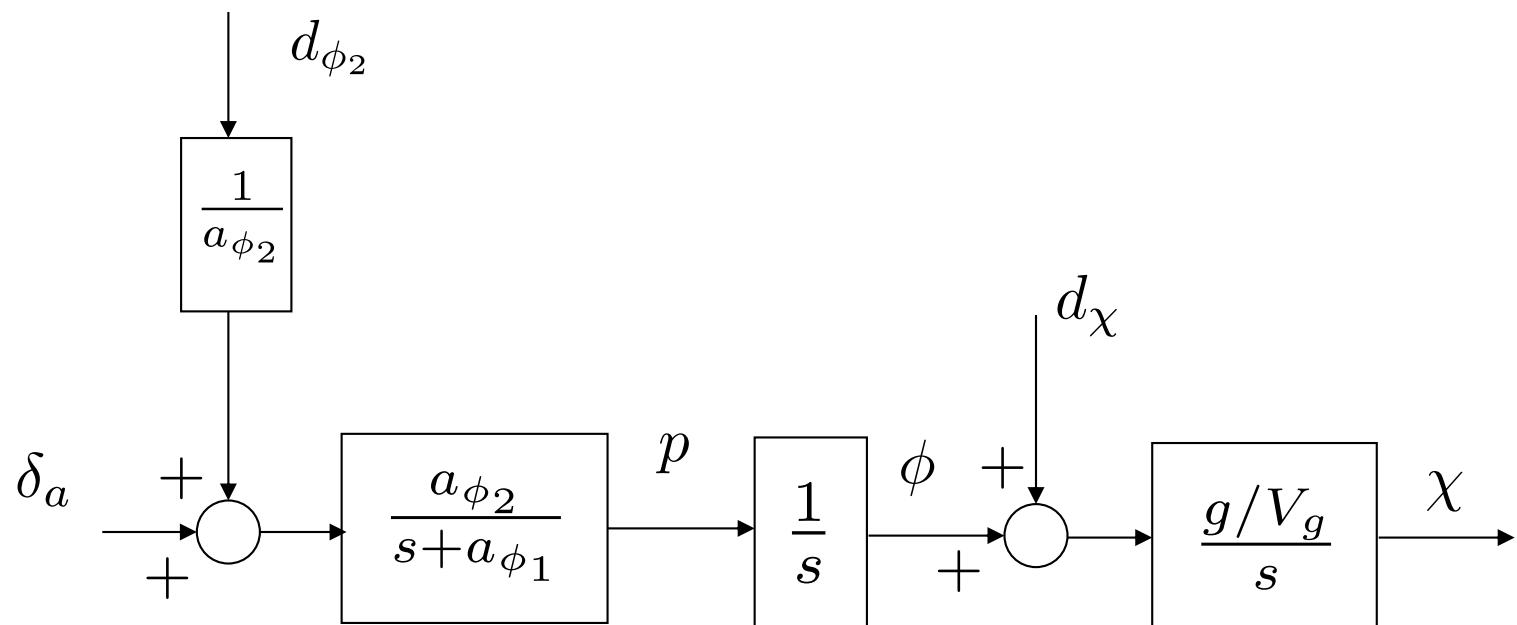
$$C_{Z_{\delta_e}}(\alpha) \triangleq -C_{D_{\delta_e}} \sin \alpha - C_{L_{\delta_e}} \cos \alpha$$

Control Design Process

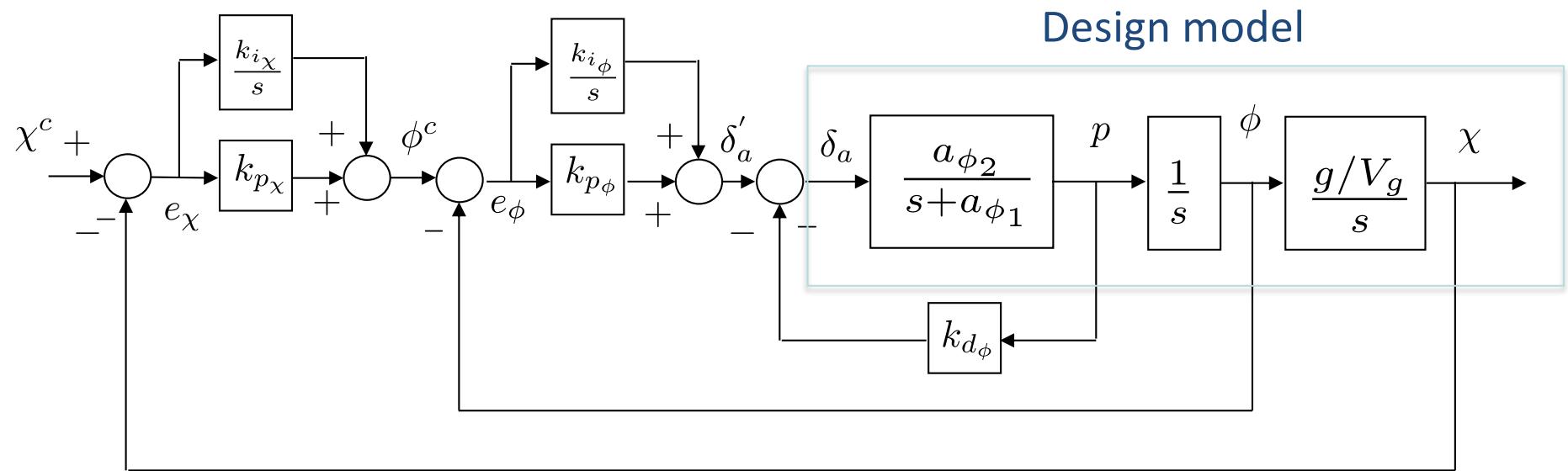


Design Model

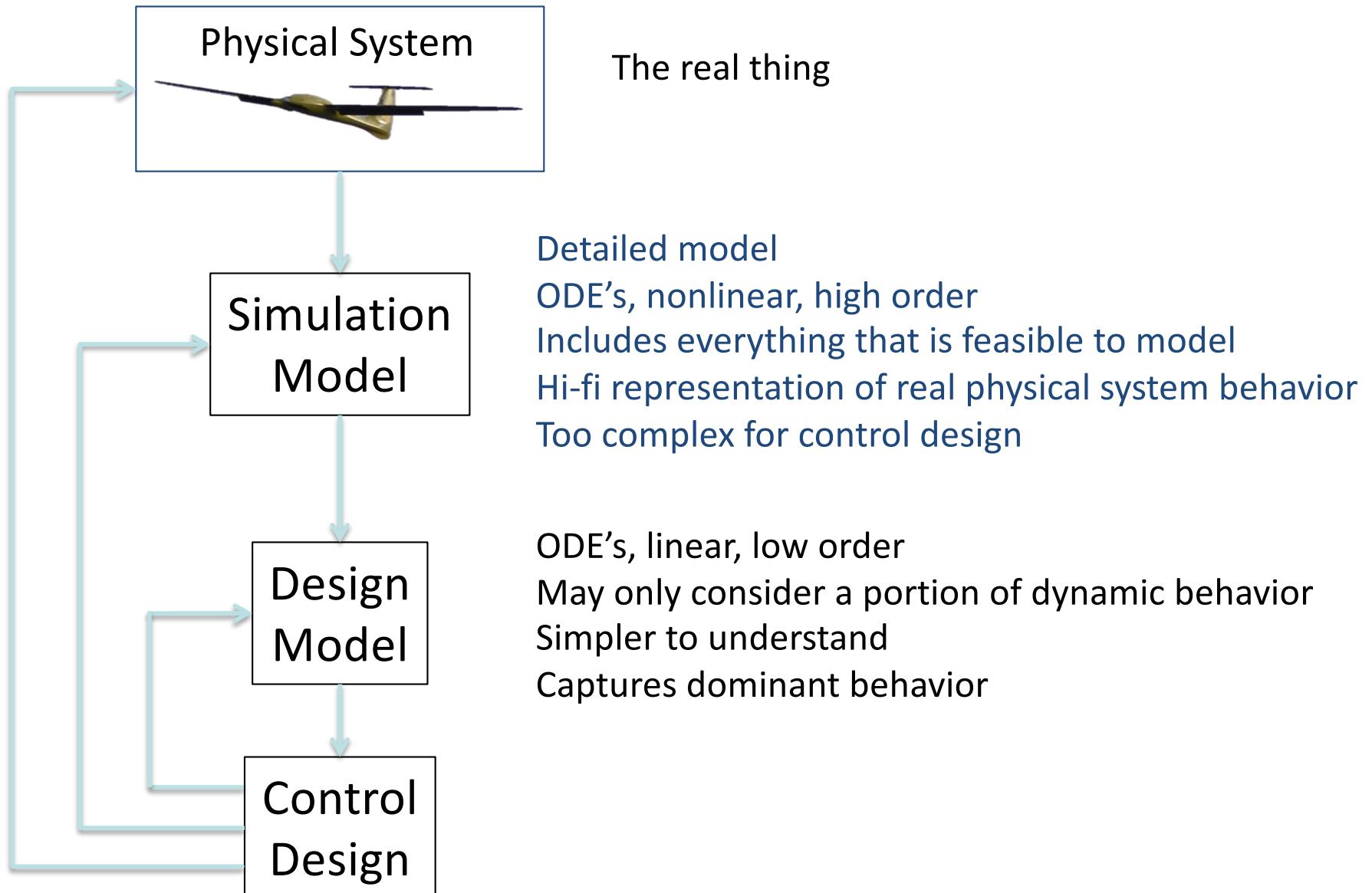
Course from aileron transfer function:



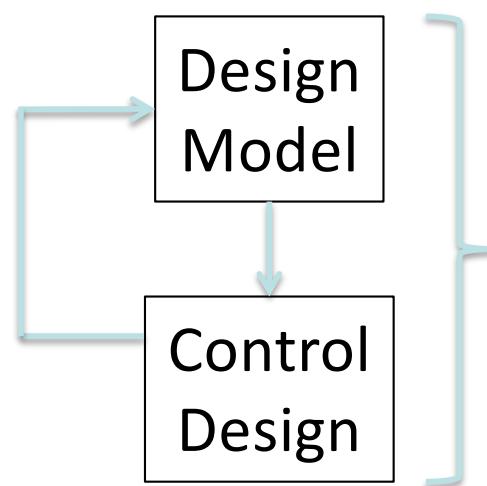
Control Design



Control Design Process

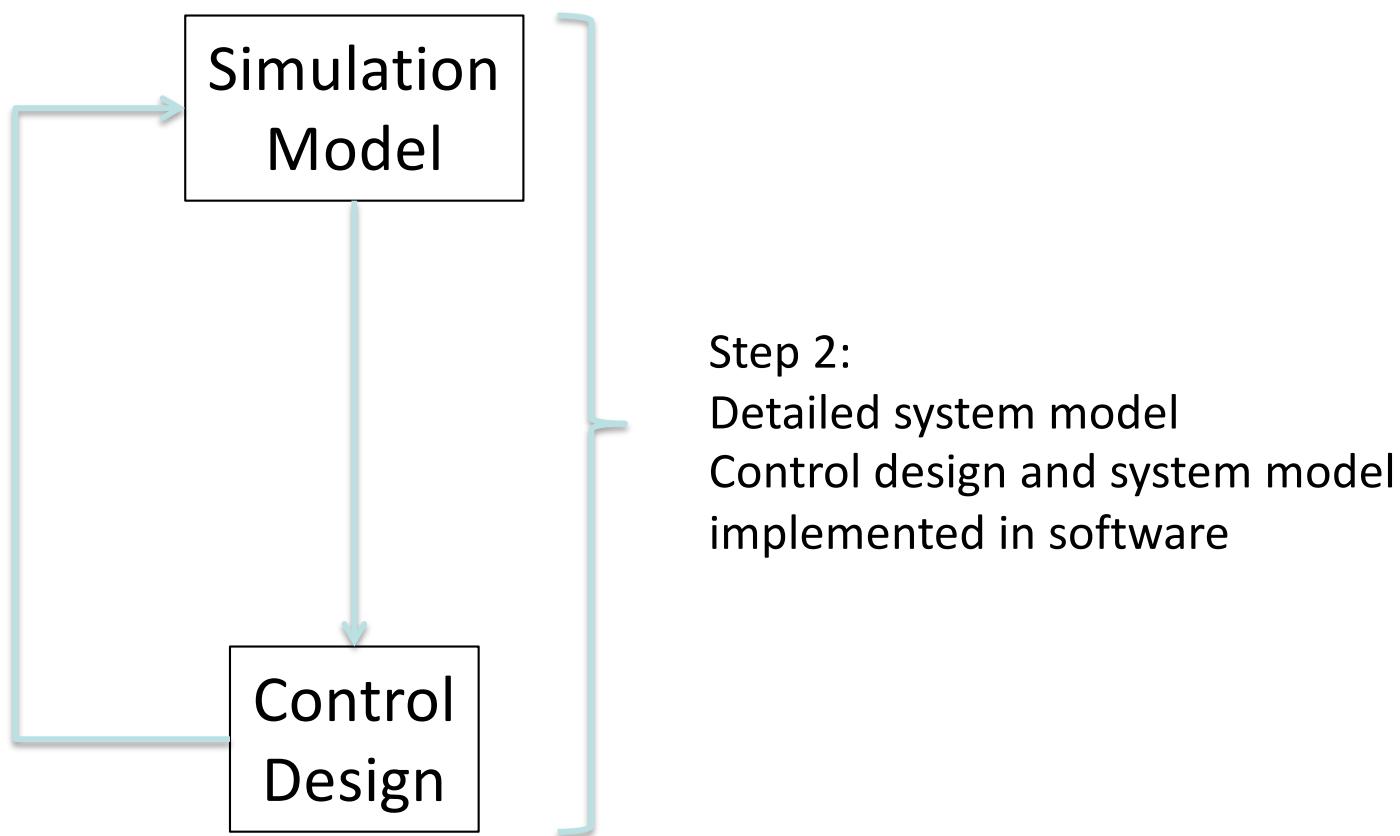


Control Design Process

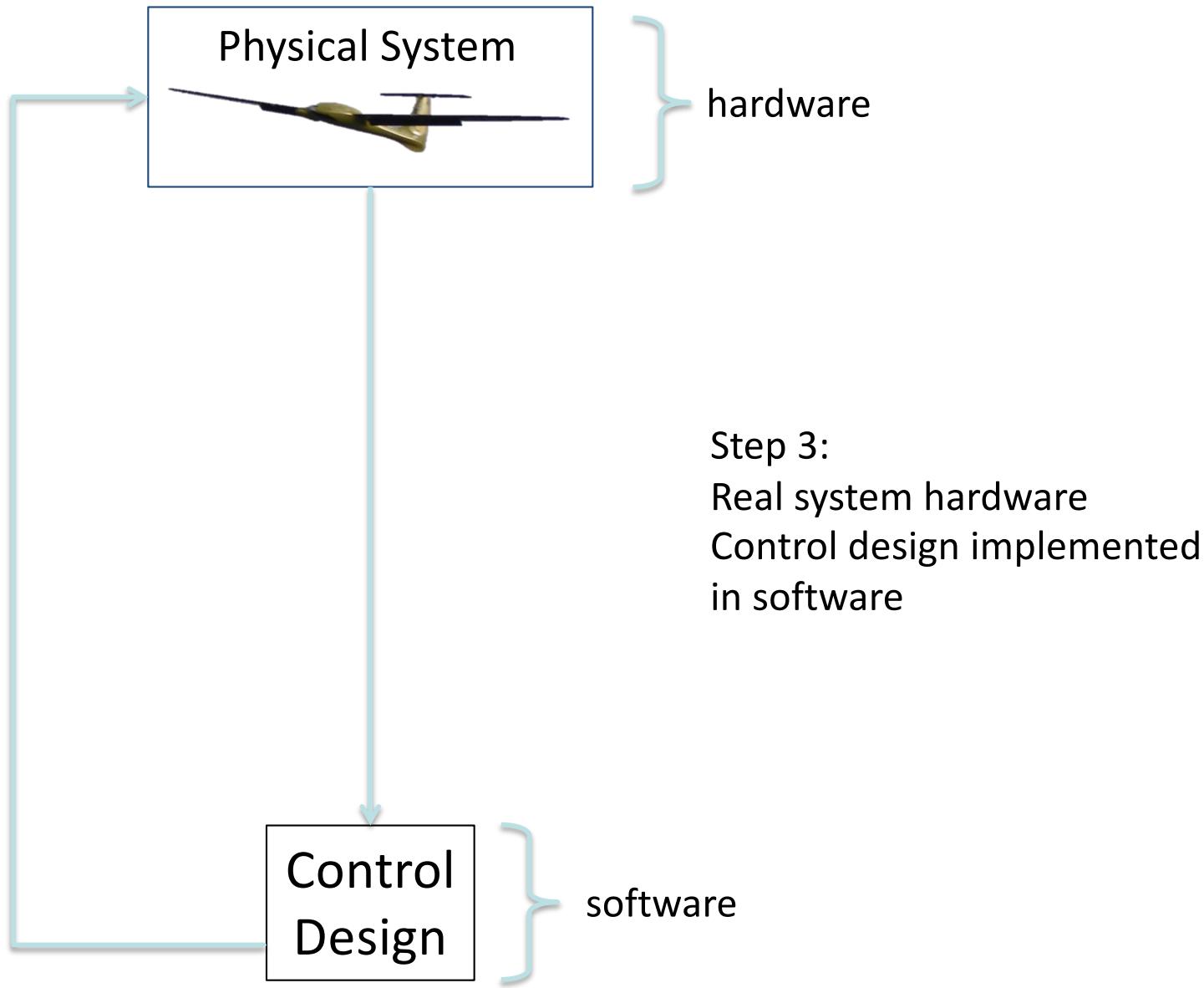


Step 1:
Linear, low-order model
Control design and system model
implemented in software

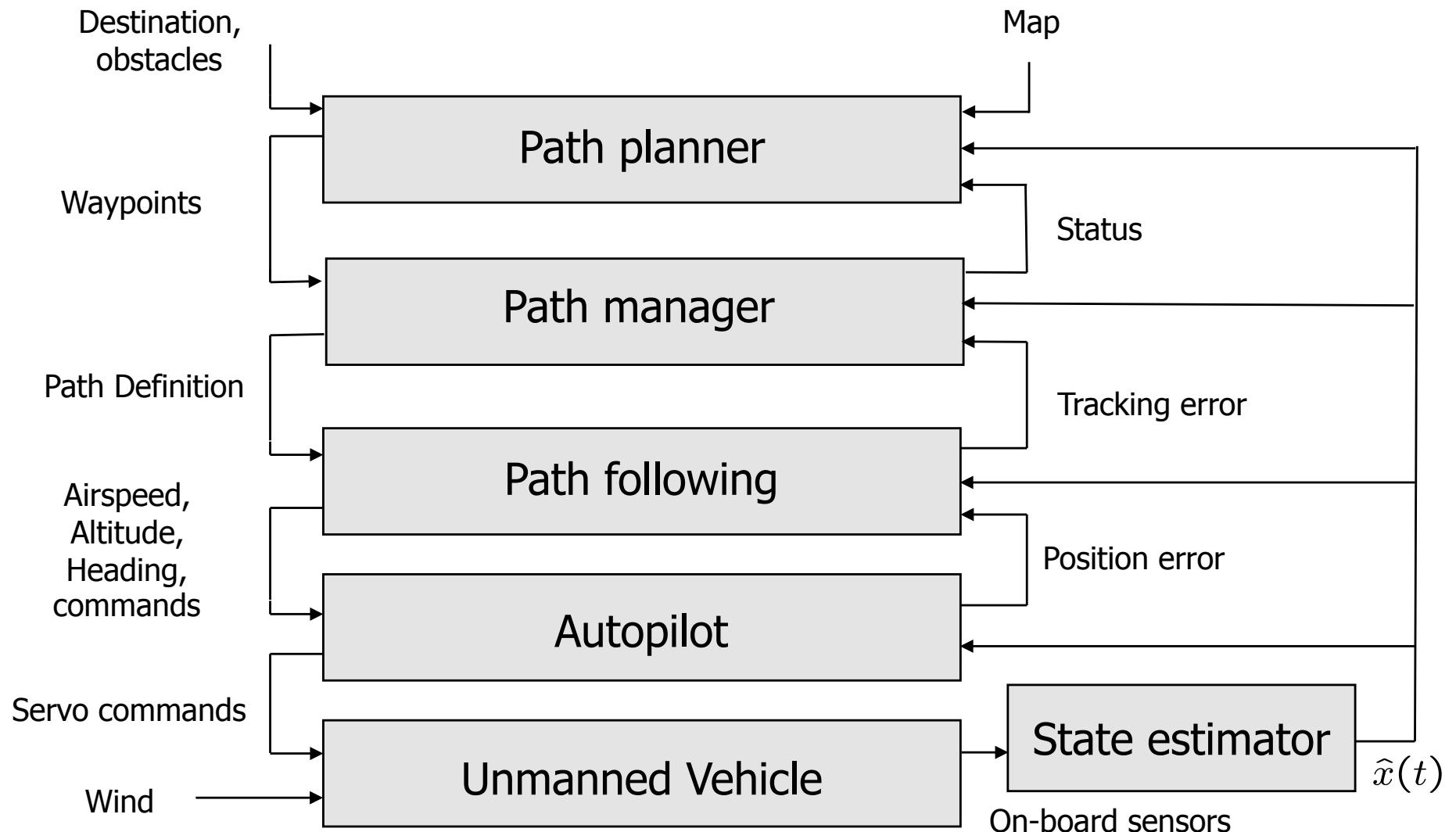
Control Design Process



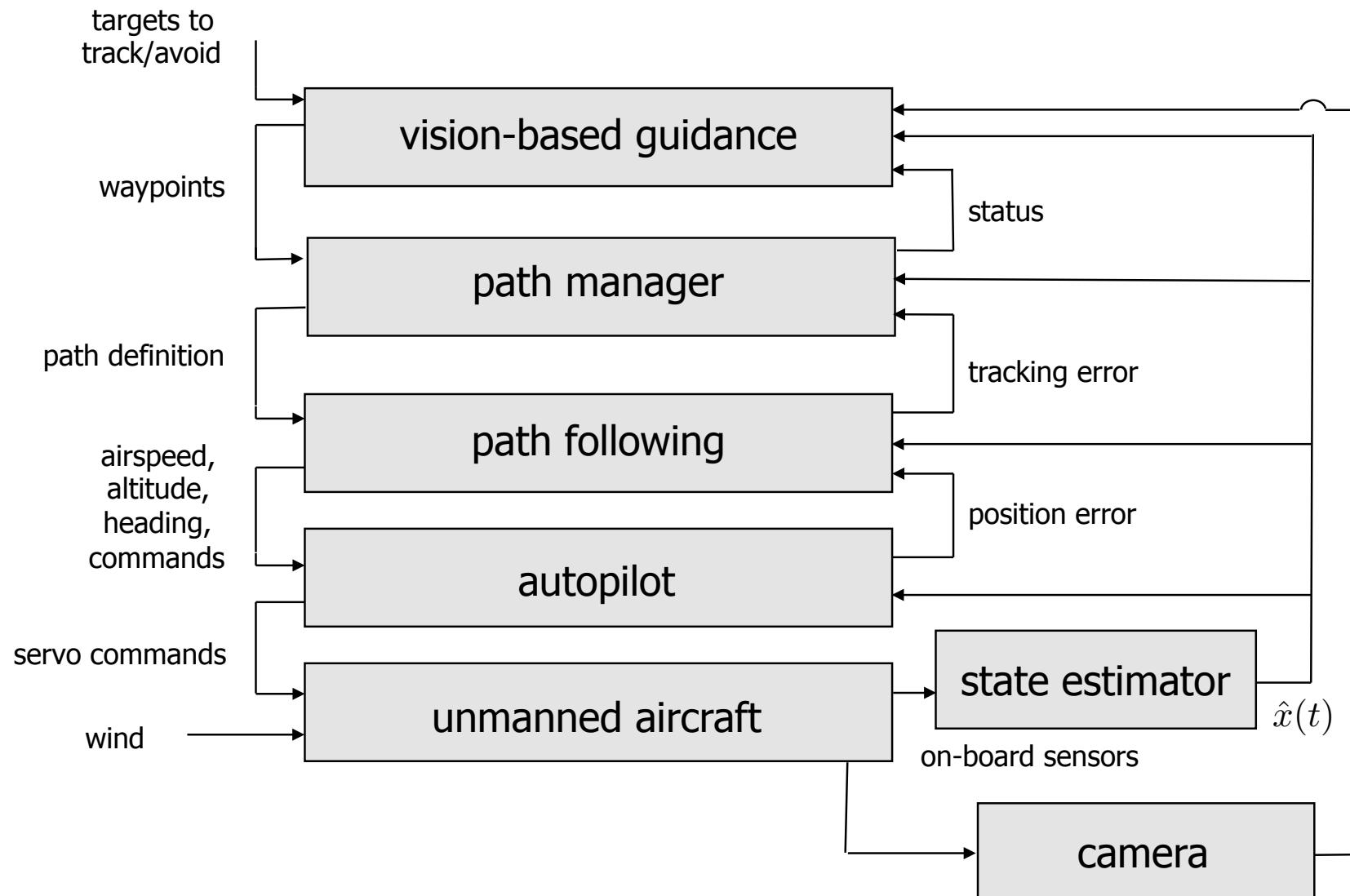
Control Design Process



Architecture



Architecture w/ Camera



Course Project Ideas

- Implement autopilot components on hardware using ROSflight, PixHawk, or another autopilot
- Develop learning modules for the African Drone and Data Academy in Malawi (e.g., Jupyter notebooks)
- Integrate our course simulator into the AirSim simulator (<https://github.com/microsoft/AirSim>)
- Extend existing autopilot components to do something in a different way (e.g., perform path following using MPC)
- Extend existing autopilot to do something new (e.g., use machine vision to land on a target)
- Something of your own creation that builds on the concepts of this course