

**Work Plan**

**Harvey Mudd College Engineering Clinic**

Project Team

**Fall Semester**

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ABSTRACT

[Insert abstract here]

*An abstract is similar to a short executive summary. In about 100-150 words, it should summarize the report and the key results in a form accessible to the general reader (e.g. a junior engineering major). Common mistakes in an abstract are to use generalities and to omit the most important information.*

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introduction

*This section may be mostly or entirely the same as in the workplan. Be sure verb tenses make sense for this report.*

## Northrop Grumman

## Project Statement

*If the project statement has been revised since the work plan, give the new project statement and explain why and how it has been changed. Same applies for objectives, constraints, functions, and deliverables.*

### Objectives

### Constraints

### Functions

## Deliverables

*At this point, it is not uncommon for the team to have negotiated a modified set of deliverables with the sponsor. One of the key functions of the midyear report is to document what has changed and why the decisions were made. The liaison and Clinic program will assess your results in May against your revised deliverables.*

By the end of the fall semester, the team will deliver:

* Four conceptual designs for capturing roadrunners
* An evaluation of the four designs
* SolidWorks model of the preferred alternative
* A test plan for evaluating the prototype
* Project documentation and presentations including:
  + Work Plan
  + Midyear Report
  + Design Review at Acme
  + Three internal Clinic presentations

By the end of the spring semester, the team will deliver:

* An optimized prototype of a device for capturing roadrunners
* Test results
* Project documentation and presentations including:
  + Final Report (including engineering drawings)
  + Spring semester presentation at HMC
  + Projects Day presentation
  + Final Presentation at Acme

The fall deliverables in the Work Plan had called for an evaluation of three conceptual designs and a SolidWorks model sent for manufacturing. When the team completed the evaluation, it became apparent that several features of the two leading designs could be combined to create a fourth concept superior to the original ideas. The team is now pursuing this improved concept of jet-powered anvils. The team fell behind schedule because of this additional conceptual design work and has been unable to catch up. An initial SolidWorks model has been completed, but the manufacturing has been delayed until January to give time to make revisions based on the design review at Acme Corporation. The team expects to be able to complete the spring deliverables as initially planned.

## Project status

*This section succinctly summarizes what the team has achieved and the status of the deliverables. In doing so, it also outlines the contents of the rest of the report.*

*The team and advisor should have a candid discussion at this point about what has gone well and what has not. If the project has not met the milestones specified in the work plan, the team should come to an understanding of why. In some cases, the direction of the project has shifted in ways that could not be anticipated at the time of the work plan. In other cases, the project has slipped because of insufficient planning (e.g. not realizing that a supplier on the critical path had a 6-week lead time). In yet other cases, part or all of the team may not be putting in the effort required to meet the milestones. This may require some difficult discussions, particularly when members of the team feel the teammates are not pulling their weight. The team should articulate a plan in the Midyear Report to get on track to meet the spring deliverables. However, it is better that issues of team dynamics be addressed verbally within HMC rather than in writing in a way that goes to the client.*

This fall, all of the deliverables given in the previous section were finished and provided to the client. The background research about the diet, habitat, and locomotion of roadrunners and the capabilities and limitations of Acme’s existing products was completed. This information is summarized in Section 2. Section 3 address the potential impact of this project, including changes in roadrunner and coyote populations, the spillover of these changes into the broader ecosystem of the Southwest, and the economic benefits. The team has developed four design alternatives and selected the jet-powered anvil concept for reasons described in Section 4. Section 5 documents the detailed design of the jet-powered anvil, including the SolidWorks model, finite element analysis modeling indicating a maximum velocity adequate to catch a road runner, and a bill of materials. A recent design review at Acme raised several areas that need redesign before manufacturing. This report lists the known issues and plans for modifications; the revised device will be sent for manufacturing in January. Section 6 contains the test plan, including a protocol for animal research.

In the spring, the team plans to manufacture and test the prototype device. Based on test results, an improved second prototype will be designed, built, and tested. The management plan for the second semester is presented in Section 7.

### Simulation

### Hardware implementation

## Impact

*The HMC mission statement calls for preparing you to be ready to assume leadership in your fields with a clear understanding of the impact of your work on society.*

*This section addresses the significance of your project and its implications. Why does the sponsor want the deliverables? If the project could eventually lead to a new product, what is the size of the market? Who are the potential users and how would they benefit from the project? How will you personally benefit from your experience on the project? What are the implications for society? Benefits? Costs? If your technology became widely adopted, how would it impact the world? Are there any controversies related to the technology you are working with? Impacts on health or quality of life? The environment? Privacy? Security? Energy? Entertainment? Our understanding of the universe? If the impacts seem trivial or obvious at first glance, take the time to probe more deeply.*

*Most projects have both positive and negative potential implications for society. Consider ways in which the negative implications could be avoided or alleviated. Word this section honestly but tactfully because your sponsor is one of your important audiences.*

# Background

Quadrotors are beginning to be used in a variety of applications from product delivery to agricultural maintenance to humanitarian aid. Even though quadrotors may appear in a wide range of environments, each of these contexts has something in common: the quadrotor must have a robust control system to follow the user’s desired trajectory as accurately as possible. Most control systems use feedback control, where a controller calculates necessary inputs based on the desired trajectory and previous system outputs. The controller then feeds these inputs back into the system to help the quadrotor stay on the correct path. However, a control system is only as good as the states fed into the controller.

Estimating the states of a real system, like position and orientation, is a challenge given that the exact state cannot be determined simply by observation. Instead, the state must be estimated given a set of measurable parameters of the system. The goal of state estimation is to provide an estimate of the system state given the inputs and outputs of the real system; this state can then be fed into a standard controller to maneuver the vehicle.

Standard state estimation techniques are sufficient when all sensors are functioning as expected, but these methods break down when sensors become compromised. If a sensor starts to output incorrect or nonsensical values, a standard state estimator will not produce an accurate measure of the system state. Therefore, the focus of this project is to implement a *secure* state estimator on a quadrotor that accurately measures states of the quadrotor in the presence of cyber-physical attacks. The category of cyber-physical attacks includes both cyber attacks, like a malicious virus introduced to a system or a signal that is intercepted and altered by a hacker, and physical attacks on the hardware. Both cyber and physical attacks could cause a state estimator to fail to produce an accurate state of the system if they alter the sensor outputs. These types of attacks can also affect the behavior of the controller and even the actuators that provide control input, but given the scope of the project, the team is focusing only on attacks on sensors, in the form of broken sensors, compromised signals, or noisy outputs.

One of the main techniques employed to write a secure state estimator that is robust against attacks is convex optimization. (Another option is satisfiability modulo theory, but this approach will not be discussed in detail.) Convex optimization is a special class of nonlinear optimization problems that includes least squares programming (LP) and quadratic programming (QP). Many different programs exist to translate a mathematical problem into a useful form for optimization and to find the solution. Convex optimization is used in a wide array of fields, including control, circuit design, economics, and machine learning. Recent advances have drastically reduced solution times, which makes it possible to use a convex optimization solver in real time on a physical system like a quadrotor [1]. In this project, the team is using the CVX solver to implement the secure state estimator because it is compatible with Matlab and Simulink. The team’s goal is not to improve the state estimation algorithm; the aim is to implement a pre-existing algorithm that has only been tested in simulation and valid the algorithm in hardware.

# design alternatives

The team considered many options for the states of interest, the sensors to measure these states, the algorithm to perform state estimation, and the type of quadrotor and other flight hardware to purchase. This section details the team’s process for selecting each of these components and the final implementation decision.

## States of the quadrotor

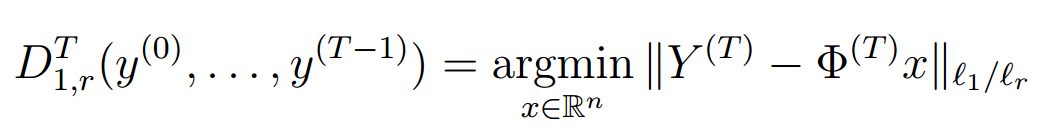
## Sensors

## SSE algorithm

The team considered two main approaches for the secure state estimation algorithm, based on literature suggested by the liaisons. The first algorithm uses concepts from compressed sensing and error correction over the reals to pose the estimation problem as a convex optimization problem [2]. The other algorithm uses Satisfiability Modulo Theory to perform state estimation on nonlinear systems [3]. The team decided to use the convex algorithm because of previous coursework and familiarity with state space control, but both algorithms will still be described here.

### Convex Optimization

This secure state estimation algorithm is presented in Equation 2 as a convex optimization problem:

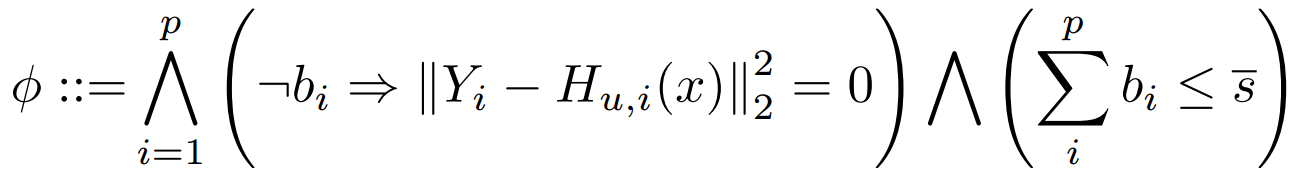


Equation 1 | Convex optimization algorithm.

where is a decoder whose inputs are the sensor output column vectors (1 by the number of sensors); *argmin* for a vector of real values denotes the states for which the argument is minimized; contains the matrix of outputs (number of time steps by number of sensors) added to the control inputs , where is one of the system matrices; is the linear transformation that maps to using the system matrices and ; and the notation is the sum of the norms (also known as a -norm) of the rows of matrix [2].

### Satisfiability Modulo Theory for nonlinear systems

The other state estimation algorithm is formulated in Equation 3 as a Boolean equality:



Equation 2 | SAT algorithm.

where is a pair that satisfies the following Boolean expression; is the number of sensors; is a Boolean value indicating whether sensor is compromised ( indicates that the sensor has been attacked); is a column vector of sensor measurements from the sensor where the first element is the measurement from the beginning of the window (at time ) and the final element is at the end of the window (at time ); is the system transfer function; the notation is the norm of the matrix squared; and the upper bound on the number of compromised sensors [3].

## Hardware

### Quadrotor

### Flight controller and computer

# Detailed design

*This section is often the heart of a Midyear Report. It should fully document the design. Common figures and tables in this type of section include block diagrams, detailed drawings, schematics, printed circuit board layouts, and a bill of materials (BOM). The section should explain why design decisions were made, such as how tolerances were selected or why certain component values were used.*

*A bill of materials should list everything that the reader would need to order the components. Component designations should match those in the detailed drawing or schematic to assist assembly. An example is shown in Table 1.*

Table 1 Bill of Materials

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Description** | **Supplier** | **Supplier Part #** | **Unit Price** | **Quantity** | **Total** |
| R1-R7 | 1 k resistor | DigiKey | 1.0KQBK-ND | $0.01 | 7 | $0.07 |
| C1 | 0.1 F capacitor | DigiKey | P4525-ND | $0.18 | 1 | $0.18 |
| U1 | Spartan XCS3400-4TQ144C FPGA | Nu Horizons | XCS400-4TQ144C | $19.10 | 1 | $19.10 |
| D1 | Common anode 7-segment display | Jameco | 24715 | $1.26 | 1 | $1.26 |
| … |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*If the design includes source code, the body should give an overview of the design and operation, but the code should be placed in an appendix.*

## Simulation

### Dynamic Model

### Closed-loop simulation

### Closed-loop simulation with SSE

## Hardware implementation

### Onboard computer

#### ROS environment

#### SSE algorithm

#### Data logging

### Sensors

#### 9DOF sensor

#### Laser scanner

#### Optitrack vision system

### Quadrotor

### Controller

### RC receiver

### Power grid

# Results

## Dynamic model

## Closed-loop simulation

## SSE algorithm

## Sensor data

### 9DOF sensor

### Laser scanner

# Project Management

*By this point, you will likely have obtained new information not available at the time of the Work Plan that causes the plan for the project to shift in minor or major ways. You also are likely to have a much better sense of which parts of the project are easy and which parts are hard. This section is a good place to critically reflect on how the fall semester actually proceeded in comparison to your plan and to use the experience to create an effective spring plan.*

[Introduction here, you should not have two headings in a row without text between.]

## Fall progress

*Discuss what the team completed in the fall and how it matched the Work Plan in terms of deliverables, schedule, and division of labor. Include a comparison of the fall elements from the work breakdown structure with the actual work performed. The comparison will show new tasks added to the work beyond the original plan. Review the minutes from the team meetings. If the project deviated from the plan, why did the deviations occur? What can the team learn from the experience to create a more realistic plan to reach the spring deliverables?*

…

**Activity Planned Time (hours) Actual Time**

Background research *(already complete)*

Roadrunners

Diet 6 7

Habitat 6 5

Locomotion 6 3

Existing Acme products 6 8

Review footage of product failures 3 × 4 = 12 12

Conceptual Design

Research

Skates 12 8

Boulders 12 9

Anvils 12 7

Jet-Powered Anvils new 4

Brainstorming, sketching, component research

Skates 18 13

Boulders 18 15

Anvils 18 12

Jet-Powered Anvils new 9

Drawings

Skates 4 7

Boulders 4 8

Anvils 4 5

Jet-Powered Anvils new 9

Comparison of Alternatives 5 × 4 = 20 16

Detailed Design *(significant uncertainty in these initial estimates)*

Initial SolidWorks model 24 18

Finite Element analysis 48 60

(note: ideally this would be broken down further to better estimate time)

Component selection 20 30

Manufacturer selection 12 7

Send prototype for manufacturing 8 not done

Test Plan

Initial Test Plan 8 9

Team Meetings

Teleconferences 15 × 4 × 1 60

Internal Team Meetings 15 × 4 × 1 60

Tuesday Presentations 15 × 4 × 1 40

Team Leader Meetings 3 3

Planning 15 × 0.5 8

Logistics

Register to drive Clinic Van 2 1

Presentation and Preparation

Orientation Day 3 × 4 = 12 12

Fall Review #1 2 × 4 = 8 8

Fall Review #2 3 × 4 = 12 12

Fall Review #3 3 × 4 = 12 12

Fall Site Visit 12 × 4 = 48 55

Reports

Team Charter 5 6

Work Plan

Background 5

Design Alternatives 5

Project Management

Work Breakdown 4

Schedule 2

Division of Labor 1

Other sections 3

Writing Center review 2

2nd Draft n/a

3rd Draft n/a

Midyear Report 40

Total Time (Fall) (add up here) (add up here)

Figure Comparison of Planned and Actual Fall Work Breakdown Structure

## Spring overview

[Lay out the big picture of what the team plans to do in the spring, how the work will be divided, and what the major milestones are along the way.]

## Work breakdown structure

*Spring semester work breakdown structure with expected hours; see the work plan for an example from the fall.*

Figure 1 Spring Work Breakdown Structure

## Schedule

[See work plan. Focus on spring semester Gantt charts.]

Figure Spring Gantt chart

Figure 2 Detailed Spring Gantt chart

## Division of labor

[Similar to work plan, but for spring semester tasks]

**Activity Owner**

Detailed Design

Send prototype for manufacturing Coyote

Revised SolidWorks model Coyote

Revised analysis Bunny

Revised components Pig

Second prototype manufacturing Spring Junior

Test Plan Bunny

Testing Pig, Bunny

Presentation and Preparation All

Reports All

# References

*If your field has a standard format for references or your liaison or advisor prefers a format, follow that convention. Otherwise, use the IEEE format given below. Note that different sources such as books, conference papers, journal papers, and web sites have different forms to reflect the different information. A unifying principle is that a reader in the distant future should be able to track down the reference using the information you supplied. When doing your research, go to the library and check out books and papers rather than simply relying on Google; there is a vast amount of technical knowledge in the world that is still not available through Internet searches.*

*All the references in this section should be cited in the text.*

[1] S. P. Boyd and L. Vandenberghe, *Convex optimization*. Cambridge, UK ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

[2] H. Fawzi, P. Tabuada, and S. Diggavi, “Secure estimation and control for cyber-physical systems under adversarial attacks,” *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, vol. 59, no. 6, pp. 1454–1467, Jun. 2014.

[3] Y. Shoukry, P. Nuzzo, N. Bezzo, A. L. Sangiovanni-Vincentelli, S. A. Seshia, and P. Tabuada, “Secure state reconstruction in differentially flat systems under sensor attacks using satisfiability modulo theory solving,” in *2015 54th IEEE Conference on Decision and Control (CDC)*, 2015, pp. 3804–3809.