



VIT[®]

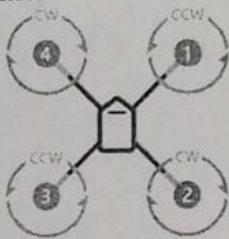
Vellore Institute of Technology

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Continuous Assessment Test II–March 2025

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|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| Programme | : B.Tech CSE with Specialization in AIR | Semester | : WINTER SEMESTER 2024-25 |
| Course Title | : Autonomous Drones | Code | : BCSE428L |
| | | Class Nbr(s) | : CH2024250501969 CH2024250502380 CH2024250501964 |
| Faculty (s) | : Dr. D.Sathian Dr. V. Muthumanikandan Dr. M. Prasad | Slot | : A1 |
| Time | : 90 Minutes | Max. Marks | : 50 |

Answer all the questions

| S. No | Question | Marks |
|-------|---|-------|
| 1. | <p>A quadcopter is flying in stable conditions when it suddenly experiences a yaw disturbance due to wind. The drone has the following specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frame Specifications: The quadcopter has a total frame weight of 2 kg, and its onboard battery and payload together weigh 1.5 kg.• Motor Specifications: Each of the four motors can generate a thrust-to-weight ratio of 8:1 at full throttle.• Wheelbase = 700 mm• Aerodynamic torque coefficient: $C_{aero}=0.12 \text{ Nm}/(\text{rad/s})$• Wind-induced external torque: $\tau_{\text{external}}=2 \text{ Nm}$• Yaw angular velocity at the moment: $\omega_{\text{yaw}}=3 \text{ rad/s}$• Set total yaw torque to zero for stability <p>Determine the required motor thrust imbalance (ΔT) to counteract the yaw disturbance and maintain stability. (Mass calculation – 2m, maximum thrust – 5m, thrust imbalance – 5m, steps – 3m)</p> | [15] |
| 2. | <p>A quadcopter as shown with x-configuration has a mass of 2 kg and an arm length of 0.3 m. The moment of inertia values are: $I_{xx} = 0.04 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$, $I_{yy} = 0.04 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$, and $I_{zz} = 0.08 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$. The four motors generate thrust forces T_1, T_2, T_3, and T_4, with the thrust vector aligned perpendicular to the quadcopter's frame.</p>  | [15] |
| 3. | <p>(a) Compute the net torques about the roll (x), pitch (y), and yaw (z) axes if the motor thrusts are: $T_1 = 6\text{N}$, $T_2 = 5\text{N}$, $T_3 = 7\text{N}$, $T_4 = 5\text{N}$. (3)</p> <p>(b) Calculate the linear acceleration (roll, pitch and yaw) and identify in what direction the drone is moving. (4)</p> <p>(c) Calculate the angular accelerations (roll, pitch, and yaw) using the given moments of inertia. (8)</p> | |
| a | <p>Suppose you are developing a flight controller for a quadcopter in Simulink. You first test the controller using MIL, then transition to SIL, and finally to HIL. What modifications or</p> | [10] |

additional considerations are required at each stage to ensure consistency in performance?

b Consider a quadcopter control system that includes a PID controller for altitude hold. If a bug is found in the controller during HIL testing, but not in MIL or SIL, what could be the possible reasons? How would you debug the issue?

4. a Design a UAV payload system for a Martian drone where gravity is only 38% of Earth's. Given that a drone on Earth hovers at 50% throttle with a 2 kg payload, determine how much payload it could theoretically carry on Mars using the same motors and configuration. (5)

b A disaster relief drone needs to deliver emergency supplies to areas with high wind resistance. If wind conditions increase the required hover thrust by 15%, how would the payload formula change? If the drone originally hovered at 65% throttle while carrying a 6 kg payload, determine the new hover throttle percentage and discuss whether the current configuration is viable. (5) [10]

Total Marks [50]

