國家科學及技術委員會補助專題研究計畫報告

具有最佳化演算法控制之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行載具 控制系統之研究

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本研究具有政策應用參考價值:■否 □是,建議提供機關	
(勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關)	
本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:□否 □是	

中華民國 113 年 10 月 29 日

中 文 摘 要 : 本研究計劃完成一具有最佳化演算法控制的新型同軸雙旋翼無人直 升機之飛行載具控制系統,模擬與探討不同演算法對於新型同軸雙 旋翼無人直升機控制性能差異。從數學模型建立到導入演算法至嵌 入式系統中試飛。本計劃重點研究新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行 動力建模、測試不同演算法(迭代學習控制演算法、PID控制法、模 糊PID控制法)對飛行姿態控制性能影響和選出最佳演算法導入至飛 行控制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行效能。因本計劃實驗受控體之新 型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變,因此必須重新考量 流體力學或姿態控制方面的理論和建模工作。而本計劃提出之新型 設計在控制系統上和過去設計不同,所以必須創建新的飛行數學動 力模型、控制系統和測試不同演算法所產生的效能,藉以選出最適 合和最穩定的演算法導入飛行控制嵌入式系統中。

中文關鍵詞:新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機、飛行載具控制系統、迭代學習控制演算法

英文摘要: This research project is expected to complete a flight vehicle control system of a new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter with optimal algorithm control. It will simulate and discuss different algorithms for the new coaxial dualrotor unmanned helicopter, from the establishment of mathematical models to the introduction of calculations Method to test flight in an embedded system. This project focuses on the modeling of the flight dynamics of the new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter, testing the influence of different algorithms (iterative learning control algorithm, PID control method, and fuzzy PID control method) on the performance of flight attitude control and selection. The best algorithm is imported into the flight control embedded system to test the actual flight performance. Due to the innovative changes in the mechanism of the new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter that is the controlled object of this plan, the theory and modeling work in fluid mechanics or attitude control must be reconsidered, and the new design proposed is different from the previous design in terms of a control system. Therefore, it is necessary to create a new flight mathematical dynamic model, control system and test the performance of different algorithms to select the most suitable and stable algorithm to import into the flight control embedded system.

英文關鍵詞: New coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter, Flight control system, Iterative learning control algorithm

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本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現: ■否 □是

中華民國113年10月11日

摘要

本研究計劃完成一具有最佳化演算法控制的新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之飛行載具控制系統,模擬與探討不同演算法對於新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機控制性能差異。從數學模型建立到導入演算法至嵌入式系統中試飛。本計劃重點研究新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力建模、測試不同演算法(迭代學習控制演算法、PID控制法、模糊PID控制法)對飛行姿態控制性能影響和選出最佳演算法導入至飛行控制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行效能。因本計劃實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變,因此必須重新考量流體力學或姿態控制方面的理論和建模工作。而本計劃提出之新型設計在控制系統上和過去設計不同,所以必須創建新的飛行數學動力模型、控制系統和測試不同演算法所產生的效能,藉以選出最適合和最穩定的演算法導入飛行控制嵌入式系統中。

關鍵詞:新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機、飛行載具控制系統、迭代學習控制演算法

Abstract

This research project is expected to complete a flight vehicle control system of a new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter with optimal algorithm control. It will simulate and discuss different algorithms for the new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter, from the establishment of mathematical models to the introduction of calculations Method to test flight in an embedded system. This project focuses on the modeling of the flight dynamics of the new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter, testing the influence of different algorithms (iterative learning control algorithm, PID control method, and fuzzy PID control method) on the performance of flight attitude control and selection. The best algorithm is imported into the flight control embedded system to test the actual flight performance. Due to the innovative changes in the mechanism of the new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter that is the controlled object of this plan, the theory and modeling work in fluid mechanics or attitude control must be reconsidered, and the new design proposed is different from the previous design in terms of a control system. Therefore, it is necessary to create a new flight mathematical dynamic model, control system and test the performance of different algorithms to select the most suitable and stable algorithm to import into the flight control embedded system.

Keyword: New coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter, Flight control system, Iterative learning control algorithm

目 錄

_	`	前言	-	. 1
			、探討	
三			···· F究計畫之目的與重要性	
四	`	研究		. 5
	4.	1	建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學模型	. 5
	4.	2	建立與導入不同控制演算法至新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之飛行姿態控制研究	10
	4.	3	PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統實驗結果與數據分析	11
	4.	4	模糊 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統測試與分析	12
	4.	5	即時迭代學習控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統	15
	4.	6	應用 LoRA 通訊技術於同軸雙旋無人飛行載具之遙測系統暨酬載設計與測試	18
五	`	結論	j	21
六	•	參考	·文獻	22

圖 目 錄

邑	1、流體空氣動力學模型建模與研究流程	6
昌	2、動量理論元素區間	8
昌	3、BET 數值模型轉子葉片建模葉片向量元素總和	8
邑	4、升力之網格驗證收斂趨勢圖	9
圖	5、KB5120B 系列在不同轉速時的升力	9
圖	6、KB5120B 系列在不同轉速時的扭矩	9
圖	7、KB5120B2R 及 BK5121 旋翼在 1/4 弦長處從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力差分佈	9
昌	8、KB5120B2 及的 BK5121 旋翼從葉中到葉尖各段翼截面的壓力分佈	9
昌	9、KB5121 旋翼從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力與下洗速度分佈圖	. 10
昌	10、新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之性能測試平台實體照片	. 10
邑	11、新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之性能測試平台實體照片(含葉片)	. 10
圖	12、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定度測試數據曲線	. 11
圖	13、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之放重物後適時回穩測試數據曲線.	. 11
圖	14、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之保持長時間飛行穩定數據曲線	. 11
圖	15、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之飛行瞬態數據曲線	. 11
昌	16、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之飛行瞬態數據曲線	. 12
昌	17、模糊 PID 控制演算法之架構圖	. 12
昌	18、同軸雙旋無人載具之模糊集合設定	. 13
昌	19、模糊 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定控制轉速之數據曲線圖	. 13
圖	20、模糊 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統階梯式上升及下降數據圖	. 14
圖	21、模糊 PID 控制演算法對應飛行高度(大氣壓力)而改變控制轉速之數據圖	. 15
圖	22、二維一階迭代學習控制系統	. 16
置	23、即時迭代學習控制演算法控制方塊圖	. 16

啚	24、單一馬達動力數據曲線圖	. 17
昌	25、A,B,C 馬達動力階梯型數據合併曲線圖	. 17
邑	26、迭代學習控制演算法控制曲線圖	. 17
邑	27、同軸雙旋無人飛行載具飛控與遙測系統設計之方塊圖	. 19
邑	28、同軸雙旋無人載具控制與遙測系統在逢甲大學校園內測試數據	. 19
昌	29、龍華科技大學 T 棟教學大樓與 S 棟教學大樓周圍 GPS 測試地點標記圖	. 20

表目錄

表	1 `	網格驗證之數量與節點數	8
表	2、	U-blox NEO-M8N GPS 模組之量測數據2	.(

一、 前言

小型無人旋翼直升機載具(Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, SUAV)在各種領域都存在著不同的 實際應用。這些任務包括監視安全、搜索救援以及檢查探索。根據任務和環境的不同,需要不同的能 力、規模、自動導航和懸停控制等。在長程距離和大型工作範圍中,由於需要飛行覆蓋範圍較大,因此 多採用固定翼飛行器,其具有較高的能源效率和更快的速度。在軍事上和過去的文獻中都有提出不同大 小尺寸和不同推力級別的各種推進系統,例如Predator [1]、EADS Barracuda [2] 或Ranger [3], 這些都 是發展於軍事應用上。而在民用領域中也有許多的研究被提出,例如蘇黎世聯邦理工學院提出的Sky-Sailor [4]。除了這些尺寸較大的飛行器外,還有微型飛行器 (MAV) 類別的小型飛機,其中最有名的就 是Black Widow [5]。小型無人旋翼直升機載具 (SUAV)或稱為無人小型垂直起降飛行器 (Vertical Take-Off and Landing, VTOL)的使用在人們難以接近或危險的地區不斷擴大。近年來,在軍事領域、民用搜 索、救援探索、地震天災、高污染場所和辦公樓或商業中心等地方需求不斷增長[6~8]。在軍事規劃中 小型無人機(SUAV)開始佔據情報,監視,目標獲取和偵察(ISTAR)領域。其中特別引起關注的是 垂直起降飛行器(VTOL)。由於其固有的尺寸和功率重量比優勢,在VTOL中多數採用了同軸轉子的 設計。小型無人旋翼直升機載具(SUAV)是一項先進技術,其在技術進步和各國應用方面呈指數增長。 在不同的應用層面和領域中也都有許多的成長。一開始的技術和研究經費多是來自於各國的軍事力量 所支援的,其中比較重要的發展是ISTAR軍事計劃,此計劃目的是在於伊拉克和阿富汗進行情報,監視 和偵察等的軍事行動[9]。由於無人機具有短距離或遠程監視能力,並且可以配備最先進的電子傳感器, 因此小型無人旋翼直升機載具系統可以逐步減少在伊拉克和阿富汗戰場中所使用的實戰戰鬥機,減少 人員傷亡和物資的損失。

本研究計劃重點研究新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力建模、測試不同演算法對飛行姿態控制 性能影響和選出最佳演算法導入至飛行控制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行效能。其難度和創新性都與其 新穎和獨特的特殊結構有關,因本計劃實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變 必須重新考量流體力學或姿態控制方面的理論和建模工作。而本計劃主持人在前期計劃中提出之新型 同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在設計上可以提升整體效能,使載重能力和懸停時間變長,然而新型設計在控 制系統上也和過去設計不同,因此必須創建新的飛行數學動力模型、控制系統和測試不同演算法所產 生的效能,藉以選出最適合和最穩定的演算法導入飛行控制嵌入式系統中。新型直升機之電力控制方 式與傳統直升機的電力控制方式不同。本計劃的目標是研究與實現可能的設計方法,並導入到實物飛 行晶片中試飛。更具體地說,本研究計劃預期將完成一具有最佳化演算法控制的新型同軸雙旋翼無人 直升機之飛行載具控制系統,將模擬與探討不同演算法對於新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機,從數學模型 建立到導入演算法之嵌入式系統中試飛,研究結果將對無人直升機領域做出許多貢獻。在第二節中將 對建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學模型進行描述,第三節說明建立與導入不同 控制演算法至新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之飛行姿態控制研究。第四節說明PID控制演算法導入同 軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統實驗結果與數據分析,第五節為模糊PID控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載 具飛行控制系統測試與分析,第六節是即時迭代學習控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統 測試與分析,第七節為應用LoRA通訊技術於同軸雙旋無人飛行載具之遙測系統暨酬載設計與測試,最 後一節為本研究計劃結論。

二、文獻探討

2.1 新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之動力推進系統研究近況

本研究所提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機模型設計在許多方面一般直升機不同。主要區別之一是轉子齒輪配置和飛行操作方式。全尺寸直升機的限制因素主要是機械複雜性和推進組的重量。它與模型直升機不同,必須使用巨大而復雜的發動機和變速箱來驅動旋翼。因此同軸直升機必須操作多一個主旋翼通常

造成傳動系統的複雜性和操控難度。這就是為什麼帶有一個主旋翼和一個用於扭矩補償的尾旋翼的直升機在直升機界很受歡迎的原因之一。對於同軸機械結構中使用的商用螺旋槳的扭曲分佈和螺距的研究很少,大多數研究集中在傳統的直升機機械結構和槳葉設計上。2008 年,美國馬里蘭大學的 M. Syal 的研究指出上轉子增加葉片扭轉,可減少同軸單元的感應損失,而下轉子上增加葉片扭轉,則會增加感應損失[10]。P. Samuel 等人在 2003 年分析了小型同軸旋翼機的機翼特性,其研究表明 SUAV 輪廓阻力佔損失的 45%,而一般大型全尺寸直升機則為 30%[11]。在中小型直升機尺寸中,幾乎所有動力來源都由電動馬達驅動,降低了推進組的複雜性和重量。使用電動馬達可以通過改變轉速達到改變轉子升力,而傳統的引擎動力系統需要使用恆定的旋轉速度,因此改變升力的方式是通過改變轉子葉片的攻角(集體攻角)來完成。同軸測試中使用的螺旋槳是固定螺距,但與一般大型全尺寸直升機的轉子葉片不同,由於葉片部分採用對稱式設計,其整個直徑上的螺距幾乎是均勻的[12]。螺旋槳直徑是確定轉子系統誘導動力的最重要特性之一。

全尺寸直升機(引擎動力直升機)和中小型直升機(電動馬達推力直升機)各有許多不同的旋翼配置。除了最常見的具有一個主旋翼和一個用於扭矩補償的尾旋翼占主導地位的常規直升機外,還有各種其他配置,例如單軸襟翼型(axial)(帶有襟翼用於機身扭矩補償的單旋翼),同軸型(coaxial)(兩個反向旋轉的同軸旋翼),並排型(tandem)(兩個並排的反向旋轉轉子)或四旋翼型(quadrotor)(四個轉子)。旋翼配置的選擇主要取決於可預見任務的最大尺寸和有效載荷。同軸直升機設計的突出特點之一是無需使用尾漿即可控制偏航的能力。《Rotorcraft 飛行手冊》中提供了很多關於傳統具有尾漿直升機詳細的控制資料,其中包括了飛行坐標系,俯仰,橫滾,高度和偏航等技術內容[13]。本計劃提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機是屬於新型同軸串聯型的設計,是一種全新的直升機旋翼配置的機構設計。

2.2 新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之空氣動力學模型研究近況

本專題研究計劃中提出兩個研究領域為新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機空氣動力學模型(由共同主持人謝宗翰副教授執行)和飛行姿態控制模型(由計劃主持人執行)。這兩個領域都受到小尺寸的強烈影響,並且整體參數與標準尺寸模型不同。在空氣動力學方面,由於轉子半徑和弦長較小,在低雷諾係數狀態下,轉子效率會受到粘性效應的影響。而在飛行控制方面,由於直升機機身的小尺寸和低慣性造成動力急劇性的增加[14],使直升機變動變得更劇烈,控制更加困難。此外,由於尺寸、升力等的條件限制,控制器上只能選用小尺寸、低質量和低成本的執行器和感應器,並且低階微處理器的運算能力非常有限,因此在飛控演算法上也需要做大幅度的瘦身,才可以達到穩定控制飛行的效能。在計劃主持人前期計劃研究中發展出具有深度學習之飛行控制系統,但是由於其程式過於龐大,計算速度也無法達到即時控制,因此無法導入至實際的嵌入式飛行系統晶片中,因此在本計劃中提出迭代學習控制演算法,其具有可經由重疊運算而快速得到結果之優點,並且程式較小,可寫入實際的嵌入式飛行系統晶片中做實際之應用。

同軸轉子動力學是一個非常複雜的力學模型,因為其中一個轉子所形成之尾流會影響另一個轉子。 Harrington 在 1951 年進行一項實驗研究中說明同軸轉子尖端的比例效應會影響並增加功率[15]。而在 2006 年 Leishman 的研究實驗數據得出葉片單元動量理論(Blade Element Momentum Theory,BEMT)比基本的動量理論提供了更好的研究結果[16][17]。同軸旋翼直升機與傳統的單旋翼直升機不同,它不需要尾巴來抵消逆向扭矩。同軸旋翼直升機是使用兩個反向旋轉的同心旋翼來平衡扭矩。因為兩個逆向轉子都產生推進力,所以以相同推力的單旋翼機和同軸旋翼機相比,同軸旋翼機轉子的尺寸比單旋翼直升機小。同軸旋翼直升機的同軸轉子設計具有空氣動力學的對稱性、推重比高、較強的穩定性和可控制性而被廣泛使用。

在2000年,S. Roweis的研究論文中說明了最大期望值-擴展型卡爾曼平滑演算法(EM-EKS)[18],該模型將動力學系統視為潛變量模型,目的為直接估計演算軌蹟的每單位時間內的隱藏潛狀態,同時學習簡單動力學模型。在EM-EKS中,動力學模型的形式以及隱藏狀態變量的數量需要事先指定。而在P. Abbeel的研究中學徒學習演算法則是通過假設來解決隱藏狀態:在同樣軌跡的不同運算中,可以得到狀態變量和隱藏狀態變量的軌跡都相似。例如預計兩個不同的軌跡運算中直升機周圍氣流的影響卻是相似的。隨著操

控精確度和系統負責度的增加,系統和控件的維數也隨之增加。因此需具備高階動力學模型,一種用於在高維輸入空間中回歸非線性函數的方法。在2014年,由 Mohammad Harun-Or-Rashid 等學者在釜山國立大學研究了用於監視和偵察的無人同軸旋翼直升機的動力學和系統參數估計[19]。

2.3 新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之飛行姿態控制演算法研究近況

傳統直升機的缺點是額外的扭矩補償裝置(尾槳)對升力沒有貢獻。單軸襟翼型(axial)配置也是如此,其中大部分安裝在機身上的襟翼僅用於補償軸向扭矩,這種配置系統的例子是 iStar [20]。在這種配置下,襟翼會增加額外的重量並且效率不高。最能發揮旋翼動力效益的旋翼配置就是同軸配置。目前使用此種旋翼配置的研究有新南威爾士大學研究的 MAVSTAR [21]、ETHZ 開發的 CoaX [22]和馬里蘭大學研發的 MICOR [23]。而現有最小同軸直升機是 Picoflyer [24],重量為 3.3g,但其只能使用遙控的方式,無法自動飛行。而本計劃提出之同軸雙旋翼無人直升機配置,其可預期的旋翼動力效益比起一般同軸配置更高,具有非常大的發展潛能。同軸配置是目前研究中最有效率的,主要是由於同軸對齊轉子的緊湊性。這種配置允許構建與限制尺寸一樣大的兩個轉子區間,從而實現有利的設置。當然,由於下層轉子受上層轉子向下運動的流體中影響而造成了一些損失,但這比減小轉子直徑的條件限制影響要小,例如在四旋翼配置中就必須在限制尺寸中具有四個並排的轉子。然後本計劃所提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機,不僅包含了同軸配置中最有效率的利用了二維限制區間,並且可以垂直延伸雙層旋翼至三維空間。

M. B. Tischler 和 J. M. Roberts 等學者在文獻中對直升機進行了系統識別的研究,依據空氣動力學原理中建立了簡單的線性模型,用於簡單軌跡(懸停,向前飛行)的控制器[25]。而後 M. La Civita 和 V. Gavrilets 從數據中學到的參數建立了更複雜的非線性模型,從而啟用了一些簡單的特技飛行(滾轉,鏈頭,S 分裂)[26-28]。H. Sakoe 和 J. Listgarten 在 1978 年和 2004 年的研究中,在自動直升機特技飛行的學徒學習演算法中,收集了許多的參數[29][30]。從對齊的軌跡中,估算出用於控制和時變動力學的目標軌跡。目標軌跡和圍繞該軌蹟的時變動力學可以搭配使用模型預測控制(Model Predictive Control ,MPC)通過特技飛行來成功控制直升機。1986 年時,R. Brooks 的文獻中提出了使用人工智慧的方式控制直升機,這就避免了在使用模擬器為真實機器人開發控制器時可能出現的問題,R. Brooks 把此問題稱為"現實差距"[31],也從那時候開始,人工智慧和深度學習漸漸開始發展作為取代或是輔助現有人工控制的機制,以避免人為失誤或是"現實差距"問題出現。在 1996 年,I. Rojas 發表了使用模糊控制器即時穩定直升機高度之研究,文獻中提出旋實無人機飛行控制複雜和不穩定,多屬於非線性且對外部干擾非常敏感的系統[32]。六個自由度(DOF)由四個輸入控制,其中必須由飛行員的主導控制定向反饋飛行。由於這些特性,小型無人旋翼直升機載具的控制器必須快速計算控制響應。在 1996 年,S. Skogestad 的研究中主動控制採用 PID 控制方法[33]來實現的,而後 S. Saripalli、S. Puntunan 與 E. Sanchez 等人相序使用了影像辨識或是模糊-PID 控制方法來達到更有效的控制直升機[33]。

2.4 迭代學習控制算法 (Iterative learning control, ILC)之研究近況

一般迭代學習控制演算法(4)有幾種變化。許多的研究文獻中都提出了不同的設計考量,例如有些文獻中提出含有有線性時變(linear time-varying, LTV)函數的研究[34][35]、也有使用非線性函數[36]和迭代變函數的算法[37]。迭代學習控制的重點是提高執行單個重複操作的系統的性能。 這一重點包括製造、機器人和化學加工中的許多實際工業系統。迭代學習控制演算法已成功應用於工業領域中[38][39]。在過去的研究中,也發現迭代學習控制可以應用在具有不重複相同的系統中。例如,水下機器人在其所有任務中使用相似的運動,但具有不同的任務速度[40]。這些運動可以使用單一一個迭代學習控制進行不同時間間隔變換的均衡控制。迭代學習控制也可以作為開環控制的訓練機制,此方式適用於低成本、高度非線性執行器的快速索引運動控制[41]。迭代學習控制也用於獲得射彈的氣動阻力係數研究[42]。本研究的目標是應用迭代學習控制進行新型同軸雙旋無人機之飛行姿態穩定控制。主要的重點是多輸入參數(各種飛行姿態數據)之

離散時間線性系統。無需廣泛的數學定義和推導即可獲得新型同軸雙旋無人機之飛行姿態的穩定控制。此外,在過去的發表中也表明,使用非線性系統的離散時間線性化的迭代學習控制設計在應用於非線性系統是可行[43][44]。

2.5 國內小型無人旋翼直升機載具之研究狀況

台灣也有許多關於無人機相關之發展和研究。在 2020 年,台大生農學院與經緯航太公司產學合作成立「先端智農實驗室」(Apex Agri-Intelligence Lab),該實驗室研究方向為無人機搭載影像系統、農噴系統等。而台大表示「先端智農實驗室」的軟硬體設備可讓教師進行教學使用,並將舉辦無人機飛行訓練、遙測技術和影像分析等課程。實驗室主持人、台大農藝學系教授劉力瑜表示,實驗室將導入生農學院專業的研發能力,實際幫產業解決問題。在 2020 年,台大光電所林清富特聘教授發表了關於太陽能可以顯著延長四旋翼無人機的最大可實現飛行時間之研究。與傳統電源相比,太陽能電池提供的功率有限,因此很難使用在飛行器中。由機翼產生的升力幾乎全供給旋翼機的懸停能力了。此研究中應用太陽能旋翼機數學模型模擬多個太陽能驅動四軸飛行器,並實現了超過 3 小時的戶外飛行時間,研究結果說明太陽能電池供給無人飛行器已經達到足夠之效率[45]。

成功大學航太系也是國內對於無人機技術有很深入研究的大學。2017年,成功大學航太系 Lin, Chin E 等人發表了關於無人機路徑規劃中的空域風險評估。此研究使用模擬器來評估碰撞概率密度,並提出了一組自適應的間隙區域。選擇不同分類的無人機規格,如機翼尺寸、動力裝置、燃料容量和最大起飛重量,作為仿真考慮的參數。模擬失去動力、失去控制、螺旋墜落和機身損壞的墜機場景,以求出撞擊地面物體和人體的概率。結果可用於通過結合路徑規划算法來構建無人機飛行任務,以避開潛在的人口稠密地區[46]。2018,成功大學 Jui-Hung Chang 等人發表了基於四軸飛行器的環境數據採集機制的設計與實現之研究論文。此研究應用四軸飛行器採集不同高度的環境數據,包括溫度、濕度和 PM2.5 濃度,通過無線傳輸模塊發送至數據庫,並在網頁上顯示出不同高度的數據並進行相關性分析來[47]。2017年,長榮大學 Ching-Ju Chen與成功大學 Jou-An Chen 和 Yueh-Min Huang 共同發表了關於無線傳感器網絡中使用無人機系統進行智能環境傳感之研究,研究使用無人機系統解決環境議題。此研究提出了一種新的環境監測機制,將最近建立的無人機系統 (UAS) 與 WSN 的開發結合起來進行遠程監測。即無線環境監測站 (WEMS),基於 ZigBee 協議進行長時間監測。此外,為了確保收集到的環境數據的完整性,WEMS 中設計了一種算法進行驗證,最後實驗檢驗環境監測的效果[48]。

淡江大學 (TKU) 長期致力於撲翼機器人的開發,包括設計、製造和控制。2010 年,談江大學 S.H. Lin 等人發表了基於視覺導航的撲翼微型飛行器高度控制。此論文討論了撲翼微型飛行器 (MAV) 的高度控制問題,並研發一款具有自動駕駛能力的 10 克以下撲翼微型飛行器。本研究之最終目標是實現撲翼微型飛行器的完全自主飛行[49]。而也在 2012 談江大學研究團隊發表了關於超輕型機器鳥自動駕駛儀: 10 g 以下重量撲翼微型飛行器的自動高度控制和系統集成之研究成果。描述了一種用於穩定撲翼 MAV 垂直運動的控制律,並開發了一種系統架構,該體系結構有助於實現小於 10 g 的撲翼 MAV 的自主飛行。由於有效載荷能力有限,控制架構進行了修改,以便使用當前技術自動控制小於 10 g 的撲翼 MAV 的飛行高度。考慮到硬體限制,改進 P 控制可以穩定垂直運動並跟踪高度命令。研究模擬結果和飛行試驗展示了所開發的控制律和系統架構的功能[50]。2021 年,Fu-Hsuan Wen 等人也發表了六軸飛行器懸停電機故障分析與處理之論文。此研究提出了一種帶有一個或多個故障電機的懸停六軸飛行器的分析和管理策略。提出保持控制增益不變但重新分配推力,模擬六軸飛行器的各種懸停模式。研究了線性化動力學的一些懸停狀態問題,但也對原始非線性動力學進行了數值驗證。研究進行了七種電機故障案例。論文中證明了緊急著陸的預限可控性在線性水平的四種情況下是可行的,但其他三種情況是完全不可控的。論文對旋翼故障管理的設計和提高緊急著陸的成功率有潛在的幫助[51]。不僅僅是以上之學者們發表的研究成果,國內還有許多的大學學者對於無人機領域都有發表很多相關的研究。但大多數之研究都是在無人機之應用上和飛行控制穩定性

的研究範圍。本計劃提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機則是具有新型內容傳動結構,有別於過去直升機旋 翼配置的機構設計,因此在控制系統上無法使用目前通用的控制器,必須執行設計研發。而新型同軸雙旋 翼無人直升機之研究對於無人機航太領域基礎科學有很大的幫助。

三、本研究計畫之目的與重要性

近年來無人飛行器的發展迅速,國外針對此一領域的相關研究甚為重視,並正積極得投入研究資源。而透過文獻回顧也了解了台灣國內也有許多的無人機之研究,並且台灣近幾年也極為重視航太領域的發展,而無人機技術是必然的一個發展趨勢。台灣屬於島國,四面環海,南北距離僅有300多公里,並且具有300多座高山,非常適合中小型無人機的應用。而台灣國內軍力上若拥有小型無人旋翼直升機,則可以提高國軍在情報,監視,目標獲取和偵察等能力,尤其是我國與中國之間的距離較近,大型飛行載具起落都容易被敵方偵測,但小型無人旋翼直升機載具則可以低空飛行甚至於懸停於空中進行監視與偵察,可大大提高軍事情報和軍事防禦能力。若是台灣可以自行發展新型無人直升機載具構型設計,並從最根本的基礎研究開始,由機身結構力學、飛行動力學到飛行控制等技術都可以掌握。對於國內之科學、國防和教育等發展都具有很大的幫助。本計劃主持人延續前期計劃(多維度深度學習之無人旋翼直升機載具快速調變飛行動力飛控系統研究)之研究成果,對無人旋翼直升機載具進行更深入之研究,以期發展出國內具有廣度與深度之無人旋翼直升機載具之研究,並將無人旋翼直升機載具技術推廣給華華學子。

本研究計劃重點研究新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力建模、測試不同演算法對飛行姿態控制性能影響和選出最佳演算法導入至飛行控制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行效能。其難度和創新性都與其新穎和獨特的特殊結構有關,因本計劃實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變必須重新考量流體力學或姿態控制方面的理論和建模工作。而本計劃主持人在前期計劃中提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在設計上並研究具有深度演算法的飛行姿態控制,研究結果顯示提升整體效能,使載重能力和懸停時間變長。而本年度計劃研究將著重在創建新的飛行數學動力模型、控制系統和測試不同演算法所產生的效能,藉以選出最適合和最穩定的演算法導入飛行控制嵌入式系統中。本計劃之直升機電力控制方式與傳統直升機電力控制方式不同。本計劃的目標是研究與實現可能的設計方法,並導入到實物飛行晶片中試飛。更具體地說,本研究計劃預期將完成一具有最佳化演算法控制的新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之飛行載具控制系統,將模擬與探討不同演算法對於新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機,從數學模型建立到導入演算法之嵌入式系統中試飛,研究結果將對無人直升機領域做出許多貢獻。

四、研究方法

4.1 建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學模型

本研究計劃建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學非線性模型。本計劃所建立之模型必須準確反映整個模擬系統的物理特性。因此,必須詳細考量所建立之空氣動力學模型是否可以滿足所有不同影響,並給出可能的簡化設計。本計劃使用 CFD 建立三維模擬方式建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之轉子旋翼層三維模型。此計劃研究之成果可作為未來同類型直升機機構的設計參考模型。首先確定研究主題,並思考研究動機與目的,進一步蒐集相關文獻並討論,建立測試幾何進行模擬,再判斷模擬結果是否正確,若評估模擬不夠準確或錯誤則修改幾何網格及計算條件;若結果可被接受則開始模擬其他條件之算例,最後進行結果分析及討論,流體空氣動力學模型建模與研究流程如圖 1 所示。

本計劃依據前期計劃成果根據現有性能相近的直升機推測總重和裝置功率。假設旋翼槳盤載荷處 於最大允許值或認為實際的最高值,並根據與該旋翼槳盤載荷相對應的轉子半徑和估計的總重量來佈 置配置。建立建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學需考慮以下條件:

1. 根據最大速度或可調動性需求,對主旋翼尖端速度、穩定性和扭旋做出初步設計決策。

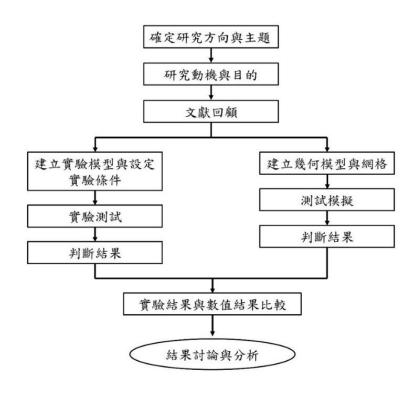


圖 1、流體空氣動力學模型建模與研究流程

- 2. 首先估計向前飛行時的阻力和懸停時的垂直阻力。
- 3. 計算在特定高度和溫度下滿足垂直爬升率和最大速度要求所需的裝機功率。
- 4. 選擇同時滿足要求和限制的動力源(本計劃為無刷馬達)。垂直爬升率是關鍵飛行條件,假如 有必要,則需選用較大旋翼,以減少旋翼盤負載並提高升力。
- 5. 根據設計任務和已知的動力特性重新計算所需的能源消耗率。
- 6. 就旋翼盤負載、葉尖速度、穩定性、葉片扭旋、葉片的錐度、動力源類型和數量等方面進行權 衡的研究,以確立最小容許總重量。
- 7. 繼續進行佈局規劃和結構設計。隨著設計的進展來修改各系統權重與註記。
- 根據設計和模型測試進行詳盡的阻力和垂直阻力估算。

為了找到設計總重量,改變輸入總重量,並使用該程序根據方程式(1)計算執行任務所需的燃料重量以及可用燃料的重量,讓可用的燃料等於所需的燃料的總重量就是設計總重量。

$$Fuel_{avail} = G.W. - (E.W. + Payload + Crew + Unusable \quad fuel)$$
(1)

作為這一過程的結果,燃料重量相對總重量之兩條線的斜率差異產生了增長因子——有效負載或 結構重量增加 1 磅而導致的總重量變化。

$$G.F. = \frac{1}{\frac{dF_{avail.}}{dG.W.}} - \frac{dF_{req.}}{dG.W.}, Ib/Ib$$
(1)

其中這兩條斜率是依照設計總重計算的。分母始終小於 1,因此增長因子始終大於 1。決定初步設計中增長因子的大小可以讓工程師了解其設計的可行性。生長因子超過 2 表示此階段有嚴重問題。當然,直升機建成後,有效載荷或結構重量增加 1 磅就被視為總重量增加 1 磅,性能也會相應下降。

4.1.1 應用葉片元素理論(Blade Element Theory)與動量理論建立新型同軸雙旋翼動力模型

由於本研究提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機旋翼具有同軸串聯轉子配置,因此模型建立必須考慮轉子之間的相互作用。同軸多層串聯轉子的每一層轉子(除了第一層)都在其上一層轉子的下沖氣流中動作。因此,下轉子的性能受到上層轉子的強烈影響。但由於同軸轉子尾蹟的相互作用,上轉子也受到同軸設置的影響。在文獻中,針對全尺寸直升機研究了同軸配置的影響。考量直升機旋翼的設計,不僅推力和效率很重要,還必須同樣注意阻力扭矩平衡,以消除直升機的偏航。如果同軸雙旋翼具有不同阻力扭矩的操作點,則在飛行期間將不可能在穩定的操作多個旋翼達到欲控制之飛行姿態。

a) 葉片元素動量理論 (BEMT, Blade Element Momentum Theory)

葉片元素動量理論 (BEMT) 是一種常見用於轉子三維模擬的方法。它結合了葉片元素理論(BET) 和動量理論(Momentum Theory)來克服未知誘導速度的問題。此方法在各種文獻中被廣泛的研究。

b) 葉片元素理論(Blade Element Theory)

BET 數值模型將轉子葉片建模為葉片元素的總和,如圖 3 所示,其中每個元素都具有恆定流量和恆定幾何特性。因此,整個轉子上的推力 T 和扭矩 Q 是每個葉片元件上的推力和扭矩之和乘以葉片數量。

$$T = N_b \sum \Delta T, \ Q = N_b \sum \Delta Q \tag{2}$$

ΔT 為單位推力、ΔQ 為單位扭矩。

$$\Delta T = \Delta L \cos \phi - \Delta D \sin \phi \,, \tag{3}$$

$$\Delta Q = (\Delta D \cos \emptyset - \Delta L \sin \emptyset) r \tag{4}$$

依據轉子圓盤的徑向距離 r 和葉片攻角 φ,代入翼型的空氣動力學係數,葉片上的升力和阻力可以寫為:

$$\Delta L = \frac{1}{2} \rho c_L c \Delta r v_m^2 \tag{5}$$

$$\Delta D = \frac{1}{2} \rho c_D c \Delta r v_m^2 \tag{6}$$

葉片元素理論的求解困難點在於獲得翼型截面的正確空氣動力係數,尤其是在低雷諾數狀態下。過去文獻表示,空氣動力係數通常是從研究測量數據中獲得的。為了計算新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機空氣動力係數,必須知道葉片雷諾數 Re 和葉片攻角 α。這兩個參數是影響 BET 的主要問題。由於新型同軸雙旋翼各旋翼層都受下沖氣流的影響,因此對於葉片元素理論的求解變得更困難。這個問題的解決方案是接下來描述的動量理論。

c) 動量理論 (Momentum Theory)

BEMT 的第二部分是動量理論,也稱為致動器盤理論(Actuator Disc Theory)。 這是一種積分方法,其中單層轉子控制體積被分成如圖 2 所示的元素區間。使用不同段元素區間的質量和動量守恆方程,可以獲得推力 ΔT 和誘導速度 V_I 之間的關係:

$$\Delta T = 2\rho \Delta A(v_0 + v_I)v_I \tag{7}$$

 ΔA 為盤面積、 ρ 為空氣密度和 V_0 為流入速度。使用誘導速度和流入角 ϕ 之間的幾何關係,可以確定與葉片攻角(AOA)的關係公式:

$$\tan \emptyset = \frac{v_I + v_0}{\Omega r} \tag{8}$$

Ω為旋轉速度。

結合這兩種理論產生 BEMT,代入實驗量測之真實的葉片攻角和流入速度,從而驗證與確定轉子的模擬數值和真實推力和扭矩相等。本計劃將使用以上所述之 BEMT 三維模擬方式建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之轉子旋翼三維模型。

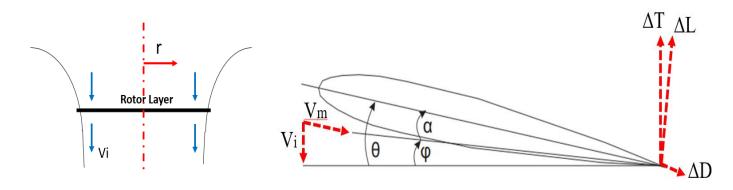


圖 2、動量理論元素區間

圖 3、BET 數值模型轉子葉片建模葉片向量元素總和

本研究計劃主要計算旋翼運動流場耦合特性,為了解直升機之數值模擬該如何假設與構建,以及需要探討哪些特性。針對三維條件下時,不同翼尖形狀幾何交互做用時之穩態和非穩態的流場變化,首先著重在旋翼之飛行推力係數 C_t (Thrust coefficient)、扭力係數 C_Q (Torque coefficient)、理想扭力係數 C_Q (Torque coefficient),理想扭力係數 C_Q (Ideal power (torque) coefficient)、旋翼載具之輸出功率係數 C_P (Power coefficient)與品質因子 (Figure of merit) FM(旋翼機版的升阻力比值)的性能參數分析。在本研究當中,視大氣壓力為 1 大氣壓,大氣溫度為假定為 300K,理想氣體密度為 1.161kg/m³之可壓縮流體,以下針對本章節相關之性能參數 採的無因次化和方程式之定義:

$$C_T = thrust/\rho \pi R^2 U_{tip}^2 \tag{9}$$

$$C_{Q} = Q/\rho \pi R^{2} U_{tip}^{2} R \tag{10}$$

$$C_{Q_{ideal}} = C_T^{3/2} / \sqrt{2} \tag{11}$$

$$C_P = P / \rho \pi R^2 U_{tip}^3 \tag{12}$$

$$FM = ideal \quad power/actual \quad power = C_{Q_{ideal}}/C_{Q}$$
(13)

以上方程式(9)到(13)主要為計算在三維流場下對於旋翼翼型的氣動力學之分析。帶入 2.2 節與 2.3 節的三維旋翼翼型參數計算後做比較,探討在不同翼尖形狀之旋翼、不同轉速與俯仰角的的條件下之推力、挺力、旋翼功率與 FM。

4.1.2 三維旋翼流場之數值模擬

網格的獨立性驗證(Grid-Independence Test),其目的為檢查計算之結果是否會隨著網格密度增加而變化,當網格密度增加至一定數量後其結果並不會再有變化,則該網格數及具有一定的可行性,同時在流場之觀測與數值結果等,對於網格驗證上也具有一定程度的影響,對於模擬方面,網格的驗證是必需的過程。以下為建構之5組網格數量與其節點數作為網格的驗證結果比較,如表1所示。

BK5121 網格數 (俯仰角 5 度,900rpm)	200 萬	400 萬	800 萬	1600 萬	2400 萬
升力 (單轉子雙葉片)	1423N	1481N	1549N	1551N	1578N

表 1、網格驗證之數量與節點數

以下為了方便快速讀取,本研究將表 1 圖像化成圖 4 作為各網格數的比較,並以升力作為驗證之指標參數。

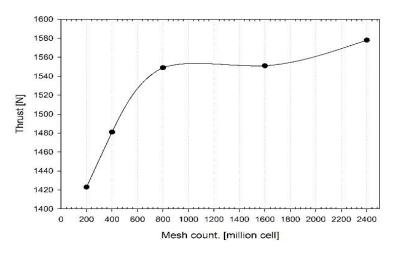


圖 4、升力之網格驗證收斂趨勢圖

4.1.3 懸停飛行之 BK5120B 系列旋翼葉片的性能估算

由於不同旋翼翼尖構型設計對翼運轉時的性能輸出作用不一,如圖 5 與圖 6 所示。因此,為了有效比對各旋翼的性能,藉由公式(9)至公式(13)將圖 5 與圖 6 的數據無因次化,這樣的做法能準確地將旋翼翼尖構型設計對於性能輸出的表現呈獻出來。從圖 5 與圖 6 看出懸停時的旋翼推力跟旋翼扭矩值。雖然 BK5120B1R 的升力表現令人滿意,而且只略差於 BK5120B2R 的升力表現,但是 BK5120B1R 的扭矩輸出卻過大,這對於 BK5120B1R 來說是嚴重的耗能問題。從圖 7 的結果比較 KB5120B2R 及 BK5121 旋翼在 1/4 弦長處從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力差分佈來看,BK5121 旋翼具有更大的壓差值,這也證明 BK5121 旋翼有更好的升力表現。



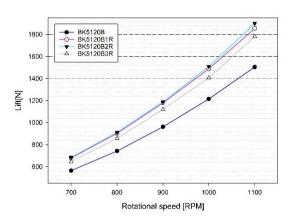


圖 5、KB5120B 系列在不同轉速時的升力

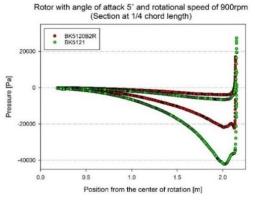


圖 7、KB5120B2R 及 BK5121 旋翼在 1/4 弦長 處從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力差分佈

Angle of attack:5 deg.

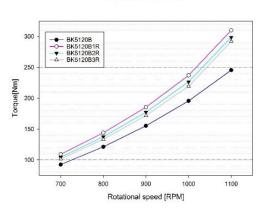


圖 6、KB5120B 系列在不同轉速時的扭矩

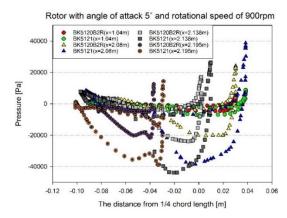
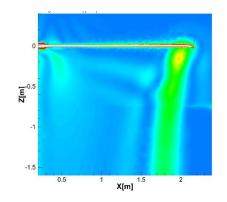


圖 8、KB5120B2 及的 BK5121 旋翼從葉中到葉 尖各段翼截面的壓力分佈



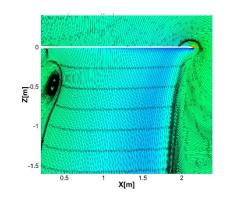


圖 9、KB5121 旋翼從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力與下洗速度分佈圖



圖 10、新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具 之性能測試平台實體照片

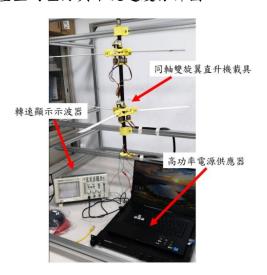


圖 11、新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之 性能測試平台實體照片(含葉片)

從圖 8 的結果比較 KB5120B2 及的 BK5121 旋翼從葉中到葉尖各段翼截面的壓力分佈可發現,基本上 BK5121 壓力分部趨勢與 BK5120B2R 相同,只是上下壓差更大。從圖 9 可以更了解 KB5121 旋翼從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力與下洗速度分佈圖的狀況了解到, KB5121 的流場比 BK5120B2R 的流場表現還要更加強大。

4.2 建立與導入不同控制演算法至新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之飛行姿態控制研究

本專題研究計劃將研究不同的控制演算法:PID 控制法、模糊 PID 控制法和迭代學習控制演算法。 目標是透過不同方法的比較尋找出新型同軸雙旋無人載具飛行姿態最佳控制以及新型同軸雙旋無人載 具最適合的演算法控制器。測試過程中量測與記錄下演算法控制信號與飛行姿態數據。最後會統整、 分析與探討不同的控制演算法之控制結果。接下來的章節將說明本計劃提出之演算法實驗結果。

4.2.1 建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之可控式飛控測試平台建置

本專題研究計劃所提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之性能測試平台整體系統運作方式分為電力量測系統、動力(升力)系統及控制系統等幾部份,結合自行設計撰寫的Labview人機控制介面,建構一可量測新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具動力性能與電力耗能之量測系統,如圖10與圖11所示。圖10為新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之性能測試平台實體照片。圖11為新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之性能測試平台實體照片(含葉片)。小型無人旋翼直升機載具線性飛控性能測試指標為功率常數和因數與推力常數和因數。電動馬達搭配螺旋槳將會是小型無人旋翼直升機載具(SUAV)的推進動力系統的最佳匹配組合,它可以以最小的功率產生其最大的推力(升力)。使用螺旋槳的功率常數和功

率因數來計算系統的功率輸出。從輸入不同速度驅動螺旋槳時測量電動馬達的反作用轉矩的數據來計算動力與效率。而依據直升機飛行原理功率常數通常都與螺旋槳轉速(RPM)具有立方的數學關係。推力常數和因數的推導與功率常數和因數的相似。在靜態條件下所進行推力試驗,可測得在給定的電動馬達和螺旋槳組合的電流消耗下所產生的升力。為了適當地量測與調整旋翼直升機載具所需配置的實際推力,因此在測試平台中設計了推力計測試項目。通過Labview軟體自動控制輸入參數條件(可由用戶編程),確保了數據的一致性。另外輸入各種不同的控制信號(即為葉片攻角控制信號)運行測試以驗證電池的性能。

4.3 PID控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統實驗結果與數據分析

本研究計劃成功開發了一個基於 Raspberry Pi Pico 導入 PID 控制演算法的同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統,並有效地整合了 LM393 速度測量感測器、ACS712 電流傳感器與 HX711 高精度電子秤重感測器。實驗中使用 PID 控制演算法能夠在不同的運行條件下穩定地控制馬達轉速,控制精度達到±10%RPM。此外,系統在負載變化時能夠迅速響應並恢復穩定,表現出良好的穩定性和響應速度。本系統具有顯著的成本優勢,適合應用於中小型項目和教育實驗。本研究提供了一個低成本、高效且易於實施的同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統設計方案。同時,本文所提出的方法和實驗結果也為相關領域的後續研究提供了有價值的參考。圖 12 為 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定度測試數據曲線。透過調整 kp、ki 和 kd 達到升力為穩定的控制。圖 13 為 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定度測試數據曲線。透過調整 kp、ki 和 kd 達到升力為穩定的控制。圖 13 為 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定度測試數據曲線。透過調整 kp、ki 和 kd 達到升力為穩定的控制。圖 13 為 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之放重物後適時回穩測試數據曲線,本次實驗規劃在實驗進行至 2.5 秒投放負載,測試當飛機向下的重力突然減少時,控制系統是否可以快速的回覆穩定飛行的狀態。

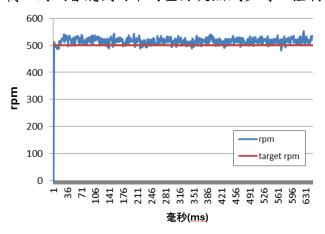


圖 12、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具 飛行控制系統穩定度測試數據曲線

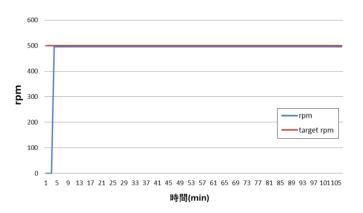


圖 14、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具 飛行控制系統之保持長時間飛行穩定數據曲線

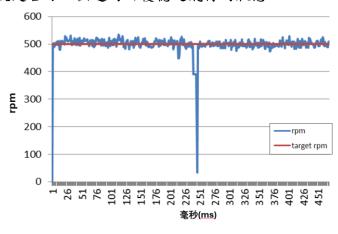


圖 13、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具 飛行控制系統之放重物後適時回穩測試數據曲線

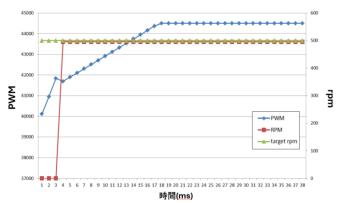


圖 15、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具 飛行控制系統之飛行瞬態數據曲線

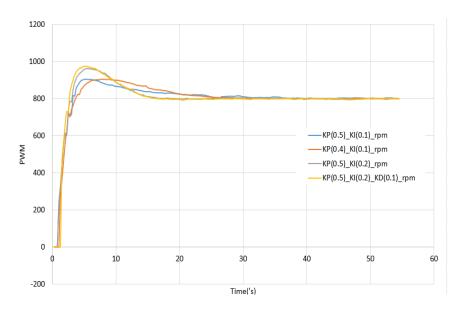


圖 16、PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之飛行瞬態數據曲線

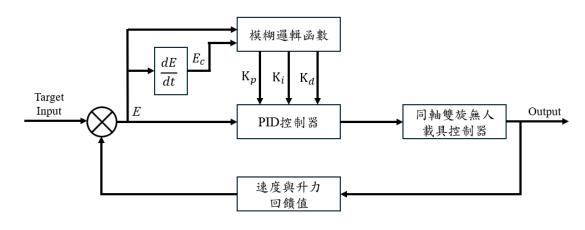


圖 17、模糊 PID 控制演算法之架構圖

由圖 13 所示,飛行控制器在 0.2~0.3 秒後就回覆穩定飛行。圖 14 為 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統之保持長時間飛行穩定數據曲線圖,應用同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統控制無人機載具穩定飛行 10 分鐘的飛行數據曲線,經調整 kp、ki 和 kd 數值後,長時間飛行的性能表現比較穩定。測量 RPM 與 PWM 訊號在飛行器啟動暫態時的表現,可知在啟動暫態時沒有 overshoot 的現在,轉速是以平滑方式達到穩定的暫態現象,飛行控制系統之飛行瞬態數據曲線如圖 15 與圖 16 所示。下一節之成果將進一步優化控制算法,將 PID 控制演算法與模糊演算法結合導入至同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統,提高系統的控制精度和響應速度等。

4.4 模糊PID控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統測試與分析

本研究導入模糊 PID 控制演算法至同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統,包含升力、轉速數據獲取和速度控制等功能。其中模糊 PID 控制演算法的架構圖,如圖 17 所示。由 Raspberry Pi Pico 微控制器負責模糊 PID 控制演算法的運算處理,采用自適應 PID 控制演算法進行程序控制。而 Kp、Ki 和 Kd 則由模糊控制器進行計算獲得。同軸雙旋無人載具之升力信號經感測器和 A/D 轉換之後回授進入 Raspberry Pi Pico 微控制器。並通過 PID 模糊控制演算法計算控制量,輸出控制信號至同軸馬達控制系統從而控制同軸雙旋無人載具之升力改變。

具體使用 Raspberry Pi Pico 微控制器及其搭配的 Pi Pico 10DOF-IMU 10 軸感測器擴展板進行同軸雙旋無人載具升力控制系統的控制與感測。本研究將展示模糊 PID 控制演算在不同條件下的控制效果,包括升力的穩定性、上升及下降性能及不同高度變化的控制等關鍵性能指標。透過這些測試結果並探

討可能的優化方向。10DOF-IMU擴展板集成了加速度計、陀螺儀、磁力計和氣壓計等,本計劃利用氣壓計的數值換算獲得不同高度數據,並控制同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統的升力,完成不同高度壓力與升力的變化控制。通過這些系統測試,我們期望能夠展示程式內容實際飛行條件下的表現及其對系統整體性能的影響。圖 18 我們先利用模糊集合設定了同軸雙旋無人載具 PWM 控制馬達設定數值,圖中設定最低 39000us (佔空比 59.5%)最高設置 41000us (佔空比 62.5%)信號呈現相等的模糊區間。而模糊區間的應用可以使得在控制之中不會因為升力數值變化而強硬的改變控制區間,而模糊集合將會改善這種強硬的變化,為這些設定的速度邊界進行一個模糊區間的設定,使轉速可以隨著不同升力程度會逐漸的變化。隨著 PWM 佔空比數值的增加,使得馬達轉得更快或者葉片的角度增大,從而增加升力;相反,當 PWM 佔空比數值減小時,馬達轉速或葉片角度減小,導致升力下降。

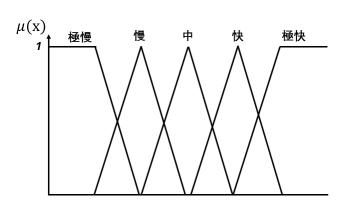


圖 18、同軸雙旋無人載具之模糊集合設定

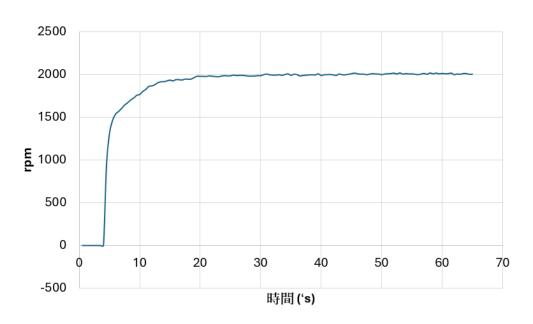


圖 19、模糊 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定控制轉速之數據曲線圖

應用模糊 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統穩定控制轉速之實驗數據,如圖 19 所示。開始啟動控制馬達旋轉並監測其轉速值。馬達啟動並達到其額定轉速的過程,從此圖可以觀察到,轉速從 0 迅速上升,在大約 5 秒時開始穩定,到 10 秒,大概在 2000 RPM 附近。之後,轉速相對平穩,有輕微的波動但整體維持在一定範圍內,一旦達到所需的運行轉速,控制系統便進入維持階段,只作出小幅度的調整以保持轉速穩定,對於之後馬達的加速特性和控制系統的穩定性有一定的了解。PWM 信號的設定值透過模糊集合來控制直升機馬達數值的逐步提升過程。這樣的設計旨在模擬和測試

系統如何處理漸進的輸入變化。從數據中獲知 PWM 信號從一開始的約 39500us (佔空比 59.5%),每一 階固定增加 1000us(佔空比 1.5%)約 9 秒時間階梯的形式增加到 42000us (佔空比 64%)。此變化表明控 制系統的輸出能夠按照預定的梯度進行調整,且在每一個階段結束時達到相對穩定的輸出狀態。圖 20 呈現了模糊 PID 控制演算法 PWM 數值的變化顯示了一個階梯式上升和下降的模式。在開始階段,PWM 逐步增加,每個階梯以 1000us (佔空比 1.5%)增加直到它達到峰值。在峰值上,模糊 PID 控制演算法 PWM 維持一段時間,然後開始 1000us(佔空比 1.5%)階梯式下降。模擬了一種情境,其中馬達或是直升 機的升力需要逐漸增加到一個特定水平,維持一段時間,然後再逐漸降低。模糊 PID 控制演算法 PWM 信號的這種調節是 PID 控制器響應系統需求而進行的輸出調整。基於轉速回饋來控制模糊 PID 控制演 算法 PWM 數值的結果,相比之前只基於設定的 PID 控制演算法的 PWM 值來控制,這次的方式有更 多的動態波動。從數據中可知,轉速的變化與 PWM 信號的階梯增加大致相對應。從 0 秒開始,轉速迅 速上升至初始閾值,隨後每次 PWM 信號增加時,轉速也逐步上升,直到大約在 15 秒時,轉速達到大 約 2000 RPM 的穩定值。在 PWM 設定的定值,馬達維持在設定的轉速。通過這兩張圖,得出結論,設 定定值有效地將 PWM 數值增加轉化為馬達轉速的提升,且這一過程伴隨著預期的動態響應,能夠迅 速且精確地調節升力。後續的研究將進一步探討如果直接設定轉速控制,系統響應和穩定性的表現。 在上升和下降的過程中,我們可以觀察到許多小的波峰和波谷,這意味著控制系統在努力調整 PWM 數 值,以保持轉速於期望的範圍內。這種波動可能是由於實時轉速讀數的微小變化,控制器需要進行快 速的微調以應對這些變化。圖 21 為模糊 PID 控制演算法依飛行高度(大氣壓力)而改變控制轉速之數據 圖,轉速有兩個明顯的升高區域,一個在約30至60秒秒處,另一個在約90秒至150秒處。當大氣壓 增高時,我們可以看到轉速有所提升,這是因為在大氣壓增高的環境中,需要更高的轉速的以產生足 夠的升力。實驗中裝了 10DOF-IMU 擴展板後,系統能夠感測到大氣壓變化並相應地調節 PWM 數值。 進一步的分析可以集中在如何優化 PID 控制器的參數,以更精確地處理感測器讀數的變化,並減少由 於大氣壓變化引起的轉速波動。在程式上讀取大氣壓數值轉換相對應的高度,並估算此高度所需之升 力與轉速值。大氣壓升高相對高度是降低的,所以轉速在提高,同理氣壓降低高度升高,轉速在降低, 如果是回到原高度,轉速就會是初始值。圖表中所顯示的轉速變化,是系統對大氣壓力變化的直接回 應,展現了控制系統的動態調節能力。這不僅證明了系統設計的有效性,同時也提供了關於系統性能 的實際見解,這對於未來的優化和調整至關重要。

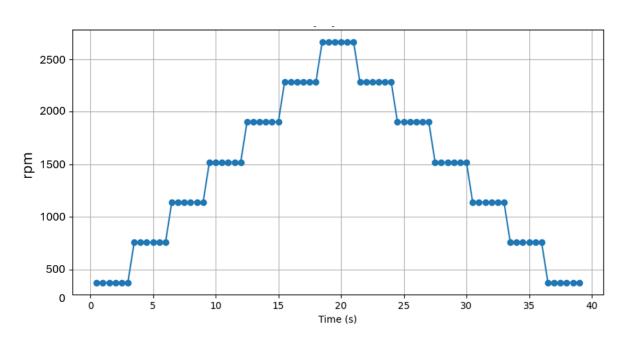


圖 20、模糊 PID 控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統階梯式上升及下降數據圖

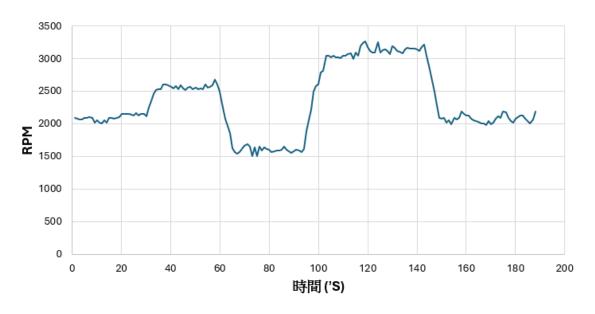


圖 21、模糊 PID 控制演算法對應飛行高度(大氣壓力)而改變控制轉速之數據圖

4.5 即時迭代學習控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統

迭代學習控制(Iterative learning control, ILC)是基於多次在同一系統執行相同程序方式,由先前幾次的執行經驗中(試驗、迭代、通過)學習,藉以提高本次執行系統的性能。例如,一位棒球投手在固定的位置練習投球,可以通過反复練習投球來提高控球的能力。 在每次投球練習過程中,棒球運動員都會觀察球的軌跡,並有意識地為下一次投擲中改變投球的動作。隨著投手不斷的練習,正確的動作被學習並根深蒂固在肌肉記憶中,因此投擲準度不斷提高。肌肉投擲運動曲線的收斂是通過開環路控制反覆和學習而成。此開環學習型控制策略是迭代學習控制的精髓。

迭代學習控制的目的是通過將誤差修正合併到後續迭代的控制中來提高性能。雖然這方法可能存在較大的模型不確定性和誤差重複干擾,但仍可以通過低瞬態跟踪誤差實現高性能。迭代學習控制與其他學習型控制策略不同於,例如自適應控制、神經網絡和重複控制(repetitive control)。許多研究中應用的自適應控制策略修改控制器是扮演系統的角色,然而本研究提出的迭代學習控制是以信號的方式修改控制輸入。另外,自適應控制器通常不會重複利用過去的命令信號。而同樣的,現在普遍流行的神經網絡學習方式也是透過修改系統控制器參數,而並非修改控制信號,這樣的方式必須要求大型非線性神經元網絡,神經元個數和階層越多效果才會越好,但是越大型的類神經網絡必會耗費時間在計算上,類神經網絡也必須事前給予的大量的數據進行訓練。這造成多階層的類神經網絡無法應用在即時控制系統上,尤其是本計劃中提出之要求快速變化的同軸雙旋無人機的飛行姿態控制上。大型的類神經網絡計算可能難以保證快速收斂[53]影響控制效能,而迭代學習控制通常只需幾次迭代即可充分收斂。本計劃考慮應用相同操作條件下重複執行相同操作的系統學習控制器。

4.5.1 迭代學習控制概述

導入線性迭代學習控制系統需考慮離散時間、線性非時變 (LTI)、SISO 系統

$$y_j(k) = P(q)u_j(k) + d(k)$$
(14)

其中 k 是時間函數,j 是迭代次數,q 是時序前移算子式, $qx(k) \equiv x(k+1)$,yj 是輸出結果,uj 是控制輸入,d 是每次重複迭代的外部信號。P(q)是 q 的輸出函數。 我們假設 P(q)是漸近穩定的。若 P(q)不是漸近穩定時,可以用反饋控制器穩定它,迭代學習控制可以應用於閉環系統。接下來考慮輸入和輸出的 N 樣本序列

$$u_{j}(k), k \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\},\$$

$$y_{j}(k), k \in \{m, m+1, \dots, N+m-1\},\$$

$$d(k), k \in \{m, m+1, \dots, N+m-1\},\$$
(15)

和所需的系統輸出

$$y_d(k), k \in \{m, m+1, \cdots, N+m-1\},$$
 (16)

性能或誤差信號由 ej(k) = yd(k) - yj(k)定義。在實物系統中,試驗的持續時間 N 總是有限的,雖然無限持續的試驗時間對於分析和設計是有效果的,但這在實物應用上較不切實際。在這項式中,我們使用 N = ∞ 來表示具有無限持續時間的試驗。由迭代次數 j 的迭代維度通常被認為是無限的,其中 j $\in \{0,1,2,...\}$ 。迭代學習控制計算必須採用離散時間的方式,因為迭代學習控制必須存儲過去的迭代數據,而這些採樣數據通常都是被定義離散時間的形式。

$$x_i(k+1) = \mathbf{A}x_i(k) + \mathbf{B}u_i(k) \tag{17}$$

$$y_i(k) = \mathbf{C}x_i(k) \tag{18}$$

對於所有迭代次數j,xj(0)=x0。 這個狀態空間系統等同於

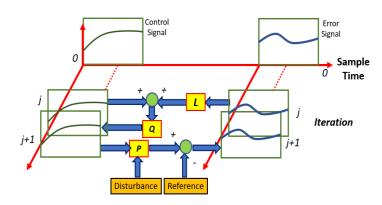


圖 22、二維一階迭代學習控制系統

圖 23、即時迭代學習控制演算法控制方塊圖

$$y_j(k) = \mathbf{C}(q\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B}u_j(k) + \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^k X_0$$
(19)

信號 CA^kX_0 是系統對初始條件 x0 的自由響應。

廣泛使用的迭代學習控制計算法是

$$u_i + 1(k) = Q(q)[u_i(k) + L(q)e_i(k+1)]$$
(20)

其中迭代學習控制動態 Q(q) 和 L(q) 分別定義為濾波器 Q 和學習函數 L。 具有受控體動態(1)和學習動態(4)的二維迭代學習控制系統如圖 22 所示。圖 22 為二維一階迭代學習控制系統。在每次迭代結束時,誤差信號通過 L 過濾,添加到先前的控制,並通過 Q 濾波器再次過濾。這個更新後的開環控制將在下一次迭代中施加在受控體上。

4.5.2 即時迭代學習控制演算法概述

本研究提出之即時迭代學習控制演算法是一種將反饋與迭代學習控制相結合的方法。即時迭代學 習控制演算法如下式:

$$u_{i+1}(k) = Q(q)[u_i(k) + L(q)e_i(k+1)] + C(q)e_{i+1}(k)$$
(21)

如圖 23 所示。此即時迭代學習控制演算法具有添加 $C(q)e_{j+1}(k)$ 的反饋控制計算項次。而公式內其他的項次則由迭代學習控制演算法架構中的算法 (4) 相同。通過將即時迭代學習控制演算法的信號分為前饋和反饋分量,預期將可在這兩種形式之間找到等效性。

$$u_{j+1}(k) = w_{j+1}(k) + C(q)e_{j+1}(k)$$

此處,

$$w_{j+1}(k) = Q(q)[u_j(k) + L(q)e_j(k+1)]$$
(23)

然後,求解 w 的迭代域動態方程得到

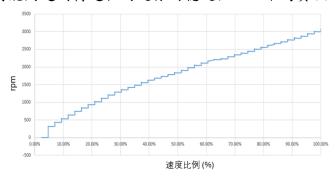
$$w_{i+1}(k) = Q(q)[w_i(k) + (L(q) + q^{-1}C(q))e_i(k+1)]$$
(24)

因此,即時迭代學習控制演算法的前饋部分與具有學習函數 $L(q) + q^{-1}C(q)$ 的算法(4)相同。具有學習函數 $L(q) + q^{-1}C(q)$ 的算法(4)與並行架構中的反饋控制器相結合相當於完整的即時迭代學習控制演算法。

本研究計劃預計將即時迭代學習控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統並按照測試步驟測試同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統控制性能。

4.5.3 迭代學習控制演算法導入同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統測試與分析

同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統具備穩定性並改善軸體有可能會因為運轉的時長又或者是載重的配置導致直升機在運行的時候無法順利抵達目的地的情況並造成不必要傷害。將馬達分別獨立出來去做馬達動力數據測量,其中可從馬達動力數據中獲得每顆馬達達到穩定的時間,如圖 24 所示為單一馬達動力數據曲線圖。而每一顆馬達的穩定時間都不一樣,所以在這項研究中會將馬達獨立出來做個別的數據圖,並分析三顆馬達在同時運轉時需要多久的時間去達到馬達輸出動力都相同,並在全速運行時能夠達到轉速相同這樣的穩定性。以下為實驗中研究三顆馬達的穩定性測試與分析。



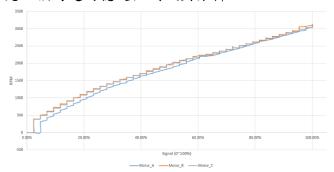


圖 24、單一馬達動力數據曲線圖

圖 25、A,B,C 馬達動力階梯型數據合併曲線圖

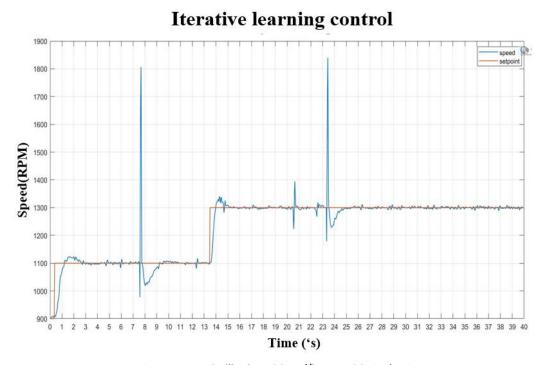


圖 26、迭代學習控制演算法控制曲線圖

首先測試 A 馬達的動力輸出情況,從圖 25 中 A 馬達動力數據圖可以看到 PWM 的訊號增加的狀況與動力的百分比呈現階梯狀,數據呈現階梯狀是因為達到平穩前的上升延遲時間,直至給出下一個訊號前維持穩定的狀態。測試 B 馬達的動力輸出情況,從圖 25 中 B 馬達的動力數據圖我們可以看到 PWM 的訊號增加的狀況與動力的百分比與 A 馬達的數據相近。通過上升與與延遲可以知道每次動力輸出並達到穩定所需要的動力百分比所需要的延遲時間。圖 25 中測試 C 馬達的動力輸出情況,C 馬達由於 PWM 起始高於 A 馬達與 B 馬達所以相較於 A 馬達與 B 馬達能夠更快的達到穩定的狀態。圖 25 包含 3 顆數據,從數據中可以得知三顆馬達在同時運轉的時候雖然在 20%前 A 馬達的動力相較於 B 馬達與 C 馬達有些許的落後,但是在增加了 40%的動力後已經十分接近其他兩顆馬達,甚至在最後達到60%的動力時,三顆馬達的動力已經達到平衡且穩定輸出。圖 26 為迭代學習控制演算法控制曲線圖,透過迭代學習的方式從學習控制動態濾波器 Q(q)和學習函數 L(q)。在每次迭代結束時,誤差信號通過 L 過濾,添加到先前的控制,並通過 Q 濾波器再次過濾。每次更新後的開環控制將決定下一次迭代中施加在馬達上的 PWM 受控體上。具有受控體動態和學習動態的同軸雙旋無人載具二維迭代飛行學習控制系統透過每一次的迭代學習達到穩定飛行控制,途中兩次突波是測試飛行中突然卸載,重力與升力失去平衡時,迭代學習控制演算法快速回覆穩定的控制飛行。

本研究計劃探討迭代學習控制演算法對飛行姿態控制性能,並導入至飛行控制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行效能。其難度和創新性都與其新穎和獨特的特殊結構有關,因本研究計劃實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變必須重新考量姿態控制,其控制系統上也和過去設計不同。本研究計劃的目標是研究與實現迭代學習控制演算法導入到實物飛行晶片中,並使用測試平台測試飛行穩定性。從本研究計劃中運用了新型直升機軸體結構與迭代學習控制演算法的方法將馬達分別獨立控制能夠將穩定性有效的提高。由於將馬達獨立出來並使用迭代學習控制演算法進行穩定控制的結果顯示可以有效的解決馬達在飛行的途中出現卸載時的升力與重力不平衡變化也可以控制並增加馬達的功率,使其恢復飛行穩定。可以在發生投放或是故障中持續運行一段路程並返航進行維修。希望透過三軸馬達直升機架構的研究這樣的研究提高無人機飛行的穩定性。

4.6 應用 LoRA 通訊技術於同軸雙旋無人飛行載具之遙測系統暨酬載設計與測試

UAV telemetry system 是一個完全獨立的 Wireless Systems 控制模組,可以安裝到任何 UAV 的有效 載荷中,而不會干擾的其他子系統。本研究計劃以同軸雙旋無人載具遙測系統為實驗對象,並將同軸 雙旋無人載具遙測系統暨酬載設計延伸應用至探空火箭之遙測系統,並且在 2023 年 11 月 12 日,於屏 東旭海發射了一支探空火箭,驗證了遙測系統的可行性。本研究計劃的設計架構是由控制台通過 LoRA 通訊技術的方式連接同軸雙旋無人載具內之 LoRa 模塊,而 LoRA 在系統中所扮演的角色就是一個溝 通的橋樑,當通訊功能達成後,在無人機的待機與飛行過程中,飛控系統會將監控信號所收集各種同 軸雙旋無人載具狀態質詢(例如機身側傾、俯仰和偏航方向角等)發射回基地台,由基地台接收資料 與做後處理的任務。此一過遙測系統對傳的功能對於無人飛行載具非常的重要,無人機領域目前正積 極的往AI、深度學習與自動導航飛行的功能上發展,而這些功能會遇到兩個很大的技術瓶頸,一個是 onboard 深度學習或是 AI 系統需要很複雜的硬體設備 (包含大功率電源),而這加重了飛行酬載的負 擔;另一個是通訊距離,自動駕駛雖然定義為自動,但大多數的情況下,使用者還是需要具有監控的 功能,以備在無人機失控的情況下,可以手動接手操控。而本計劃研發之同軸雙旋無人載具遙測系統 暨酬載設計最遠可達到方圓 8 公里的傳輸距離,傳輸數據可以到到 19.2kbps,而整體系統遙測系統的 重量不超過 300g,對於後續要發展的自動駕駛功能建立了很好的前瞻性的研究。本節將對於同軸雙旋 無人載具遙測系統暨酬載設計系統組成測試部分進行說明。本計畫所發展之同軸雙旋無人載具遙測系 統暨酬載設計系統,包含慣性導航系統、陀螺儀、加速度計、磁力計、氣壓計、GPS 導航定位與主電 源系統等次系統,各次系統之說明如下。圖 27 為探空火箭與各次系統之功能關係圖。

4.6.1 同軸雙旋無人載具遙測系統之 LoRA 通訊系統系統酬載設計

本研究計劃採用之 LoRA 無線傳輸模組為 UHF 波段接收機和天線組成 433MHz、30dB、功率 1W

之 LoRA 無線傳輸模組。另外考量為 LoRa 無線通訊技術是目前通訊距離較遠以及較為普及的通訊技術之一,其配置成本也不高,若可以在本研究計劃當中使用單一的無線通訊技術完成同軸雙旋無人載具的遙測技術,則可以提供給未來要發展無人載具遙測通訊技術的設計參考。可使系統簡單化、並且降低無人載具遙測通訊技術之門檻。本次計畫應用 LoRa 低功耗廣域與超遠距離無線傳輸網路技術做為同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統與遙測系統之通訊模式。系統整合之初步測設結果說明如下。

4.6.2 同軸雙旋無人載具控制系統與遙測系統設計之飛行測試數據與分析

同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統與遙測系統設計與測試在逢甲大學校園內進行,學生負責攜帶火箭飛行控制系統由逢甲大學丘逢甲紀念館做為基地,開始往校園另一角的逢甲大學體育館前進,此路徑之間沒有任何的建築物或是大型物件的阻擋,並且是一直線平面移動距離。學生攜帶火箭飛行控制系統的沿路以 25 米為一個單位,測試 LoRA 通訊訊號強度(RSSI)。RSSI 為 Received Signal Strength Indication,是接收信號的強度指示,無線發送層的可選部分,用來判定連結質量,以及是否增大廣播發送強度。在無線通訊方面來看就是當儀器傳送一個訊號給基地段時,收到的訊號為多少 dBm。同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統裝置在無人載具機身殼子內,因此開始時的通訊強度為 85%。隨著距離越來越遠,通訊強度隨即下降。當測試距離達到 330 米時,火箭飛行控制系統通訊系統的強度還是保有69%的通訊品質。圖 28 為同軸雙旋無人載具控制與遙測系統在逢甲大學校園內測試數據。

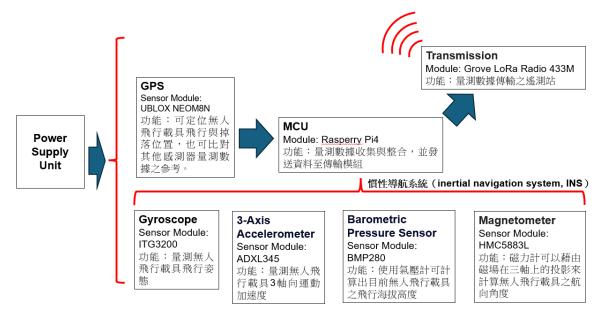


圖 27、同軸雙旋無人飛行載具飛控與遙測系統設計之方塊圖

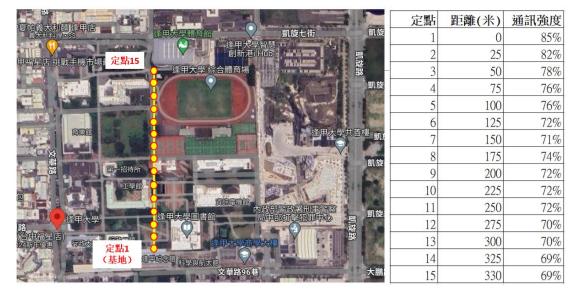


圖 28、同軸雙旋無人載具控制與遙測系統在逢甲大學校園內測試數據

4.6.3 同軸雙旋無人載具控制系統之導航系統與通訊系統功能測試

本計劃所提出的同軸雙旋無人載具控制系統之 GPS 導航定位飛控量測方面採用 U-blox NEO-M8N 模組。U-bloxNEO-M8N 是一款標準精密 GNSS 模組,具有高性能 u-blox M8 定位引擎。它們採用無鉛晶片載體(LCC)封裝的行業標準 NEO 外形尺寸、易於集成,並將卓越的定位性能與高度靈活的電源、設計和連接選項相結合。對於 NEO-M8N 模組,Setting Configuration(配置)可以永久保存在 SQI 閃存中。同軸雙旋無人載具控制系統之 GPS 測試地點選在龍華科技大學的 T 棟教學大樓與 S 棟教學大樓周圍,如圖 29 所示。本次實驗使用無人機搭載之控制系統包含 LoRA 通訊系統與 GPS 導航,可在飛行過程中將位置資訊回傳至控制台,當飛行到設定位置時,經由 LoRA 傳輸至控制台,並記錄下當下之 GPS坐標。圖 29 中標記出 T 棟教學大樓與 S 棟教學大樓周圍測出的定位座標數據,而 GPS 模組之量測數據,如表 2 所示。圖 29 為龍華科技大學 T 棟教學大樓與 S 棟教學大樓周圍 GPS 測試地點標記圖,其中紅色點為 GPS 量測之定位點。

Point	WGS84(E)- 東經	WGS84(N)- 北緯	Point	WGS84(E)- 東經	WGS84(N)- 北緯
1	121.402201	25.019188	15	121.400614	25.018825
2	121.402189	25.019111	16	121.400687	25.018919
3	121.402124	25.019062	17	121.400784	25.018959
4	121.402004	25.019015	18	121.400884	25.018981
5	121.401903	25.018982	19	121.400982	25.019015
6	121.401786	25.018947	20	121.401121	25.01905
7	121.401447	25.018855	21	121.401282	25.019093
8	121.401303	25.018811	22	121.401389	25.019152
9	121.401187	25.018761	23	121.401485	25.019179
10	121.401109	25.01874	24	121.401608	25.019218
11	121.401034	25.018718	25	121.401727	25.019253
12	121.400921	25.018681	26	121.401872	25.019294
13	121.400814	25.018641	27	121.401979	25.019219
14	121.400661	25.018734	28	121.402171	25.01923

表 2、U-blox NEO-M8N GPS 模組之量測數據



圖 29、龍華科技大學 T 棟教學大樓與 S 棟教學大樓周圍 GPS 測試地點標記圖

五、 結論

本計劃研究具有最佳化演算法控制之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行載具之控制系統。研究目標包含建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學非線性模型以及研究不同的控制演算法探討新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行載具控制系統在各狀況中的最佳化控制。

新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機載具之流體空氣動力學非線性模型研究方向主要為計算旋翼運動流場耦合特性,為了解直升機之數值模擬該如何假設與構建。針對三維條件下時,不同翼尖形狀幾何交互做用時之穩態和非穩態的流場變化,著重在旋翼之飛行推力係數 Ct (Thrust coefficient)、扭力係數 CQ (Torque coefficient)、理想扭力係數 CQ (Ideal [Ideal power (torque) coefficient)、旋翼載具之輸出功率係數 CQ (Power coefficient)與品質因子 (Figure of merit) FM(旋翼機版的升阻力比值)的性能參數分析。因本計劃所建立之模型必須準確反映整個模擬系統的物理特性。因此,必須詳細考量所建立之空氣動力學模型是否可以滿足所有不同影響,並給出可能的簡化設計。使用 CFD 建立三維模擬方式建立新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機之轉子旋翼層三維模型。由於不同旋翼翼尖構型設計對翼運轉時的性能輸出作用不一。因此,為了有效比對各旋翼的性能,藉由數據無因次化做法能準確地將旋翼翼尖構型設計對於性能輸出的表現呈獻出來。研究結果中可看出不同翼型在懸停時的旋翼推力跟旋翼扭矩值,並對於葉片升力、扭矩與耗能等表現進行分析。實驗結果中也比較出 KB5120B2 及的 BK5121 旋翼從葉中到葉尖各段翼截面的壓力分佈,基本上 BK5121 壓力分部趨勢與 BK5120B2R 相同,只是上下壓差更大。而 KB5121 旋翼從葉根到葉尖產生的壓力與下洗速度分佈圖的狀況了解到,KB5121 的流場比 BK5120B2R 的流場表現還要更加強大。此研究結果於第二節中已詳細說明。此計劃研究之成果可作為未來同類型直升機機構的設計參考模型。

本計劃透過不同方法的比較尋找出新型同軸雙旋無人載具飛行姿態最佳控制以及新型同軸雙旋無 人載具最適合的演算法控制器。測試過程中量測與記錄下演算法控制信號與飛行姿態數據。最後統整、 分析與探討不同的控制演算法之控制結果。本研究計劃成功開發了一個基於 Raspberry Pi Pico 導入 PID 控制演算法的同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統,並有效地整合了 LM393 速度測量感測器、ACS712 電 流傳感器與 HX711 高精度電子秤重感測器。實驗中使用 PID 控制演算法能夠在不同的運行條件下穩 定地控制馬達轉速,控制精度達到±10%RPM。此外,系統在負載變化時能夠迅速響應並恢復穩定,表 現出良好的穩定性和響應速度。本系統具有顯著的成本優勢,適合應用於中小型項目和教育實驗。本 研究提供了一個低成本、高效且易於實施的同軸雙旋無人載具飛行控制系統設計方案。此研究結果於 第四節中已詳細說明。本計劃研究成果也將 PID 控制演算法與模糊演算法結合導入至同軸雙旋無人載 具飛行控制系統,提高系統的控制精度和響應速度等。模糊 PID 控制演算法 PWM 信號的這種調節是 PID 控制器響應系統需求而進行的輸出調整。基於轉速回饋來控制模糊 PID 控制演算法 PWM 數值的 結果,相比之前只基於設定的 PID 控制演算法的 PWM 值來控制,這次的方式有更多的動態波動。從 數據中可知,轉速的變化與 PWM 信號的階梯增加大致相對應。實驗結果顯示模糊 PID 控制演算法可有 效地將 PWM 數值增加轉化為馬達轉速的提升,且這一過程伴隨著預期的動態響應,能夠迅速且精確 地調節升力。實驗中裝了 10DOF-IMU 擴展板後,系統能夠感測到大氣壓變化並相應地調節 PWM 數 值。進一步分析最佳化 PID 控制器的參數,以更精確地處理感測器讀數的變化,並減少由於大氣壓變 化引起的轉速波動。讀取大氣壓數值轉換相對應的高度,並估算此高度所需之升力與轉速值。大氣壓 升高相對高度是降低的,所以轉速在提高,同理氣壓降低高度升高,轉速在降低,如果是回到原高度, 轉速就會是初始值。實驗結果中顯示系統對大氣壓力變化的直接回應,展現了控制系統的動態調節能 力。這不僅證明了系統設計的有效性,同時也提供了關於系統性能的實際見解,這對於未來的優化和 調整至關重要。此研究結果於第五節中已詳細說明。本研究計劃也導入迭代學習控制演算法至飛行控 制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行效能。其難度和創新性都與其新穎和獨特的特殊結構有關,因本研究計 劃實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變必須重新考量姿態控制,其控制系統 上也和過去設計不同。運用了新型直升機軸體結構與迭代學習控制演算法的方法將馬達分別獨立控制將穩定性提高。由於將馬達獨立出來並使用迭代學習控制演算法進行穩定控制的結果顯示可以有效的解決馬達在飛行的途中出現卸載時的升力與重力不平衡變化也可以控制並增加馬達的功率,使其恢復飛行穩定。可以在發生投放或是故障中持續運行一段路程並返航進行維修。透過三軸馬達直升機架構的研究提高無人機飛行的穩定性。此研究結果於第六節中已詳細說明。本研究所提出的方法和實驗結果也為相關領域的後續研究提供了有價值的參考。

本研究計劃以同軸雙旋無人載具遙測系統為實驗對象,建立同軸雙旋無人載具遙測系統之無人載具通訊系統(UAV telemetry system),它是一個完全獨立的 Wireless Systems 控制模組,可以安裝到任何 UAV 的有效載荷中,而不會干擾的其他子系統。本研究計劃的設計架構是由控制台通過 LoRA 通訊技術的方式連接同軸雙旋無人載具內之通訊模塊。在無人機的待機與飛行過程中,飛控系統會將監控信號所收集各種同軸雙旋無人載具狀態質詢(例如機身側傾、俯仰和偏航方向角等)發射回基地台,並由基地台接收資料與做後處理的任務。此一研究成果對於對於無人飛行載具發展非常的重要。因無人機領域目前正積極的往 AI、深度學習與自動導航飛行的功能上發展,而複雜的硬體設備和通訊距離是目前的技術瓶頸。另外,自動駕駛雖然定義為自動,但大多數的情況下,使用者還是需要具有監控的功能,以備在無人機失控的情況下,可以手動接手操控。強健與遠距離的無人載具通訊系統的建立,可以將複雜的深度學習硬體設備安裝在地面基地台,並用遠程大數據通訊的方式,進行遠端的深度學習或是 AI 分析。無論是在性能、耗能或是續航力等方面,都可以有效的提升飛機性能。本計劃也將同軸雙旋無人載具建立之遙測系統暨酬載設計延伸應用至探空火箭之遙測系統中,並且在 2023 年 11 月 12 日,於屏東旭海發射了一支探空火箭,驗證了遙測系統的可行性。此研究結果於第七節中已詳細說明。

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應用 PID 於直升機轉速與耗能控制之研究

Research on Speed and energy consumption Control of Helicopter by Using PID

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摘要

本論文重點研究新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力 PID 控制法對飛行姿態控制性能影響,導入至飛行控制嵌入式系統中測試實際飛行耗能效能。因本論文實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變,因此必須重新考量流體力學或姿態控制方面的理論和建模工作。而本論文提出之新型設計在控制系統上和過去設計不同,所以必須創建新的飛行數學動力模型、控制系統和測試不同演算法所產生的效能,藉以選出最適合和最穩定的演算法導入飛行控制嵌入式系統中。本論文以三軸馬達直升機架構之穩定性,利用三顆馬達來代替原本的單一軸體的風險性及穩定性又或者是成本節省。預期這項研究技術的可在未來的被應用於實際運用中,達到節省成本與降低故障率。

現今小型旋翼直升機載具多以電動馬達與電池做為動力能源,大多數的直升機是將馬達配置於主軸之前或是配置於主軸之後,前者稱為前置馬達,後者稱為後置馬達。無論是前置馬達或是後置馬達,其配置的位置都與主軸升力中心具有一定的偏差,因此常會使得直升機之重心呈現一前傾或是後仰的姿態,一般的解決方法是透過其他的結構補償設計,比如加上配種用於的小鉛塊或是調整葉片攻角的角度來抵消這個設計上的缺點,但也同時犧牲了一些攻角的升力。本論文研究中提出的新型電動直升機動力傳動系統設計,透過電動馬達內置於星型齒輪的內齒輪的動力傳動的方式,將原本具有內齒輪與外齒輪迴轉,在外齒輪即動為主型齒輪中的內齒輪驅動軸與電動馬達結合,由馬達帶動內齒輪轉動,再經由內齒輪帶動外齒輪迴轉,在外齒輪的外圍設計一可連接葉片之連接器,並從連接器延伸鏈接葉片,使外齒輪由內齒輪驅動旋轉時也同時帶動外圍之葉片組進行旋轉,達到傳統直升機動力傳動、主軸與葉片的功能。電動馬達搭配星型齒輪之結構圖,如圖1所示。可將原來直升機動力傳動、主軸與葉片的功能。電動馬達搭配星型齒輪之結構圖,如圖1所示。可將原來直升機動力傳動力傳動不主軸與葉片的功能。衛動馬達搭配星型齒輪之結構圖,如圖1所示。可將原來直升機動力傳動力將衛不是型齒輪的飛行穩定性,減少會損失效能的補償設計。同時在動力傳送上,馬達出力直接由星型齒輪的內齒傳導至星型齒輪的外齒,僅一次的齒輪傳動功率損耗。相比於傳統的直升機動力傳動方式,則是將橫向配置的電動馬達動力傳動到垂直配置的直升機旋轉主軸,透過3至4次的齒輪傳動力。造成多次的能量損耗。本研究提出的電動馬達搭配星型齒輪的新概念,可以大大的減少齒輪的傳動功率損失。

本論文研究提出應用電動馬達搭配星型齒輪於直升機動力傳動機構的新概念,當內齒輪順時針旋轉時,同時帶動外齒輪也順時針旋轉;反之亦然。此直升機扭轉設計可以使用同軸逆向旋轉的方式或是透過尾漿的方式抵消產生的反作用扭矩。三向電動馬達搭配星型齒輪之 3D 圖,如圖 2 所示。如圖所示由三個無刷馬達固定在直升機主軸底部,馬達軸心鏈接星型齒輪之內齒輪,由內齒輪帶動外齒輪,外齒輪上之連接器鏈接葉片與外齒輪。直升機搭配星型齒輪設計的直升機主軸並不會轉動,此設計優點與傳統的直升機不同。傳統直升機是透過主軸傳遞旋轉動能至葉片。馬達固定在不轉動之主軸上,由內齒輪直接驅動外齒輪,旋轉動能不經過主軸。因此,主軸可以選擇較輕的玻璃碳纖維材料,而不需要如傳統直升機一樣,因為強度和硬度的關係需要使用高強度的航太複合材料。雖然航太複合材料已經是很輕的金屬材料,但是與碳纖維和玻璃纖維合成的複合材料相比,還是較重。在航太領域中,可以選擇更輕的材料,當然是對飛行器是更好的設計。

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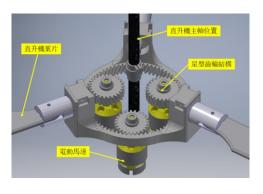


圖 1、三向電動馬達搭配星型齒輪之 3D 圖

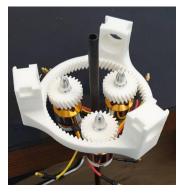


圖 2、三向電動馬達搭配星型 齒輪之 3D 列印實體圖



圖 3、新型同軸雙旋翼無人直 升機實體圖

本論文提出之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力最上層是一個光感測器,接下來是三個葉片由底下的三顆馬達A,B,C 所控制,這三顆馬達再由下一層的電子調速器所控制,如圖 3 新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機實體圖所示,最後由樹梅派控制它們的運作。由圖 4 可知直升機馬達轉速呈現階梯狀的圖形,轉速控制是以階梯的方式往斜上方移動,由圖 4 可知馬達在 PWM=39800 左右就開始慢慢地轉動,過程中 RPM 也一直在提高,然後由於設定的 PWM 上限為 50000,所以它到了 PWM=50000 時 RPM就會開始慢慢的下降,此測試數據也讓我們了解到在每一個不一樣的 PWM 上都有各自固定的轉速範圍像是在 PWM=41000 RPM=525 左右;PWM=41500 RPM=615 左右;PWM=42000 RPM=700 左右;PWM=42500 RPM=780 左右...等,到了最後 PWM=50000 時 RPM 大約等於 1675。

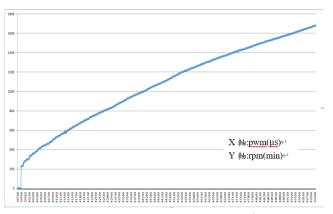


圖 4、Motor_C_PWM+100 階梯圖

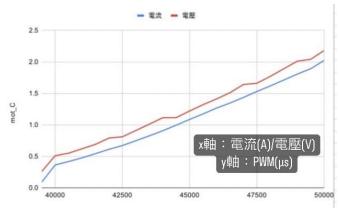


圖 5、mot_C PWM+500 線狀圖

由圖 5 可知,設定 mot_C 的 PWM 上限為 50000。 mot_C 與 mot_A 和 B 不同,它的 PWM 起始數值為 39500。相較於 mot_A 和 B 的電壓線圖, mot_C 的階梯形狀就比較明顯,在 $PWM=42000\sim42500$ 、 $PWM=44000\sim44500$ 和 $PWM=47000\sim47500$ 時測得電壓趨近相同,進而出現階梯狀的電壓線性圖。電流則依然平穩遞增,只有在 $PWM=49500\sim50000$ 時測得電流相較其他區間高。也可得知 mot_C 在不同 PWM 時所需的電流電壓,例如:PWM=43000 電壓為 0.91 電流為 0.748 PWM=45000 電壓為 1.22 電流為 1.086 PWM=48000 電壓為 1.77 電流為 1.618 PWM=50000 電壓為 2.18 電流為 2.022。

圖 6.為三向電動馬達轉速控制數據分析,可知三顆馬達在同時運轉的時候雖然在 20%前 A 馬達的動力相較於 B 馬達與 C 馬達有些許的落後,但是在增加了 40%的動力後已經十分接近其他兩顆馬達,甚至在最後達到 60%的動力時我們可以看到三顆馬達的動力已經達到平衡且穩定輸出。

論文編號:11-12

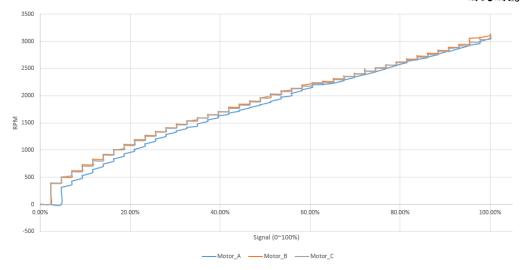


圖 6. 三向電動馬達轉速控制數據分析

新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力 PID 控制數據圖,如圖7所示。PID 控制數據圖中在0到大約 30 秒的圖波產生不同的控制突波主要是因為每一顆馬達達到穩定的時間都不同,所以在程式上面使用了 PID 的控制讓三顆馬達能夠以一樣的動力輸出並穩定的運行。

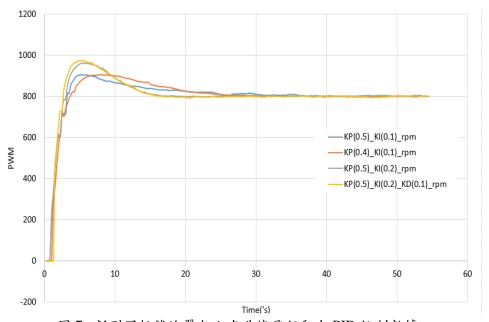


圖 7. 新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力 PID 控制數據

本論文重點研究新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機飛行動力 PID 控制法對飛行姿態控制性能與電能消耗之影響。本論文實驗受控體之新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機在機構上的創新改變,因此必須重新考量流體力學或姿態控制方面的理論和建模工作。而實驗結果顯示在本論文提出之新型設計在控制系統上可達到直升機馬達轉速呈現階梯狀的圖形控制,轉速控制是以階梯的方式往斜上方移動。而在三向電動馬達轉速控制中,三顆馬達在同時運轉的時候雖然馬達 A 在 20%前有些許的落後,但是在增加了40%的動力後已經十分接近其他兩顆馬達,達到60%的動力時三顆馬達的動力已經達到平衡且穩定輸出。PID 控制測試中在 0 到大約 30 秒的圖波產生不同的控制突波主要是因為每一顆馬達達到穩定的時間都不同,所以在程式上面使用了 PID 的控制讓三顆馬達能夠以一樣的動力輸出並穩定的運行。本論文以三軸馬達直升機架構之穩定性,利用三顆馬達來代替原本的單一軸體的風險性及穩定性又或者是成本節省。預期這項研究技術的可在未來的被應用於實際運用中,達到節省成本與降低故障率。

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關鍵詞:新型同軸雙旋翼無人直升機、飛行載具控制系統、PID 演算法

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Research on Speed Control of Coaxial Twin Rotary Helicopter by Using PID Control

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Abstract—This paper proposes to apply the PID axis control method to the research on the speed stability control of the new coaxial dual-rotation electric helicopter power transmission system. Based on the design of the new coaxial dual-rotation electric helicopter power transmission system proposed in previous research, this paper proposes to apply the PID axis control method to control the operating speed of the three motors, and ultimately achieve stable control results.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, UAVs have been used in various fields, such as agriculture, transportation, and other civilian applications. The hybrid development of various types of drones and the emergence of bionic drones[1~4]. This study proposes a control method to improve helicopter propeller speed. In the research, the shafts of helicopters are used to make separate models to achieve a more stable operation of the helicopter without being affected by factors such as shaft rupture or damage to the power supply system.

II. METHODS AND RESULTS

The new structure of the new electric helicopter power transmission system proposed in this paper uses the internal gear of the star gear, which combines the internal gear drive shaft in the star gear. The motor is combined to drive the internal gear to rotate, and then the internal gear drives the external gear to rotate. The external gear is driven by the internal gear, and when rotating, it also drives the outer peripheral blade to rotate. The design of the distributed power control system proposed in this paper is that each motor is equipped with an independent electronic speed controller (ESC), and it is also connected to the battery management system and battery module. The design of decentralized independent electronic speed regulators can avoid the problem of overloading a single electronic speed regulator.

The 3-motor helicopter axis control studied in this paper can achieve vehicle stability shaft of helicopter. However, due to the length of operation or the configuration of the payload, the helicopter may not be able to reach the destination smoothly during operation and cause undesirable consequences and damage. Fig.2 is a PID control measurement data curve. From this figure, there are different speed responses through different Kp, Ki, and Kd parameter values. It can be analyzed from the curve that although the rotary speed control can eventually stabilize at the target speed of 800rpm. The current time to reach a steady state is about 20 to 25 seconds.

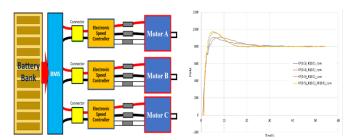


Figure 1. The block diagram of the helicopter power system

Figure 2. PID curve

III. CONCLUSION

This paper proposes to apply the PID shaft control method to the research on the speed stability control of the new coaxial dual-rotation electric helicopter power transmission system. The PID shaft control method is used to control the operating speed of the three motors and achieves stable control results. The test results show that the method proposed in this paper can stably control the speed at the target speed of 800rpm, but its response speed is between 20 and 25 seconds, which is still making improve progress.

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Research on The Introduction of Iterative Learning Control Algorithm into Coaxial UAV Flight Control System

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Abstract—This paper discusses the performance of the iterative learning control algorithm on flight attitude control and introduces it into the flight control embedded system to test the actual flight performance. Its difficulty and innovation are related to its novel and unique special structure. Because of the innovative changes in the structure of the new coaxial twin-rotor unmanned helicopter that is the subject of this paper's experiment, attitude control must be re-considered, and its control system is also different from the past. The design is different. This paper aims to research and implement the iterative learning control algorithm into the physical flight chip and use the test platform to test flight stability. The new helicopter shaft structure and iterative learning control algorithm are used to control the motors independently, effectively improving stability. Since the motor is isolated and the iterative learning control algorithm is used for stability control, the results show that it can effectively solve the unbalanced changes in lift and gravity when the motor is unloaded during flight. It can also control and increase the motor's power to allow it to resume flight stability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Small Co-axial Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (SCUAV) have different practical applications in various fields. These tasks include surveillance security, search and rescue, and inspection exploration. Depending on the task and environment, different capabilities, scale, autonomous navigation, hover control, etc. are required. In long distances and large working ranges, due to the need for larger flight coverage, fixed-wing aircraft are often used, which have higher energy efficiency and faster speeds. Various propulsion systems of different sizes and different thrust levels have been proposed in military and past literature, such as Predator [1], EADS Barracuda [2] or Ranger [3], which were developed for military applications. In the civilian field, many studies have also been proposed, such as Sky-Sailor [4] proposed by ETH Zurich. In addition to these larger aircraft, there are also small aircraft in the Micro Air Vehicle (MAV) category, the most

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famous of which is the Black Widow [5]. The use of coaxial twin-rotating unmanned vehicles (SCUAVs), or small unmanned vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) vehicles, continues to expand in areas that are inaccessible or dangerous for people. In recent years, the demand has been growing in the military field, civilian search, rescue exploration, earthquake disasters, highly polluted places and office buildings or commercial centers [6~8]. Small unmanned aerial vehicles (SUAVs) are beginning to occupy the Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) field in military planning. Of particular concern are vertical take-off and landing aircraft (VTOL). Due to its inherent size and power-to-weight ratio advantages, most VTOLs use coaxial rotor designs. Coaxial Twin Rotary Unmanned Vehicle (SCUAV) is an advanced technology that is growing exponentially in terms of technological advancement and application in various countries. There is also a lot of growth in different application levels and fields. At the beginning, most of the technology and research funds were supported by the military forces of various countries. One of the more important developments was the ISTAR military plan. The purpose of this plan was to conduct intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan[9] . Because UAVs have short-range or long-range surveillance capabilities and can be equipped with state-of-the-art electronic sensors, the coaxial twin-rotating unmanned vehicle system can gradually reduce the number of actual combat fighters used in the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan, reducing casualties and material loss.

This paper will explore the performance of iterative learning control algorithm on flight attitude control, and introduce it into a flight control embedded system to test the actual flight performance. Its difficulty and innovation are related to its novel and unique special structure. Therefore, the innovative changes in the mechanism of the new coaxial twin-rotor unmanned helicopter as the experimental subject of this paper must re-consider the theories and suggestions of fluid mechanics or attitude control. Mold work. The new design is also different from past designs in terms of control system. Therefore, it is necessary to create a new flight mathematical dynamic model, control system and test the performance of different algorithms to select the most suitable and stable algorithm and import it into the flight control embedded system. in the system. The electric control method of the new helicopter is different from that of the traditional helicopter. The goal of this paper is to study and implement possible design methods and introduce them into physical flight chips for test flight. From the establishment of mathematical models to the introduction of algorithms into embedded systems for test flights, the research results will make many contributions to the field of unmanned helicopters.

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The disadvantage of conventional helicopters is that the additional torque compensation device (tail rotor) does not contribute to lift. The same is true for single-axis flap type (axial) configurations, where most of the flaps mounted on the fuselage are used only to compensate for axial torque. An example of a system with this configuration is iStar [20]. In this configuration, the flaps add extra weight and are not very efficient. The rotor configuration that can best utilize the rotor power efficiency is the coaxial configuration. Current research using this rotor configuration includes MAVSTAR [21] developed by the University of New South Wales, CoaX [22] developed by ETHZ, and MICOR [23] developed by the University of Maryland. The smallest existing coaxial helicopter is the Picoflyer [24], which weighs 3.3g, but it can only use remote control and cannot fly automatically. The coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter configuration proposed in this paper has a higher expected rotor power efficiency than the general coaxial configuration, and has great development potential. The coaxial configuration is the most efficient studied so far, mainly due to the compactness of the coaxially aligned rotors. This configuration allows the construction of two rotor sections as large as the limiting dimensions, thus achieving an advantageous setup. Of course, there is some loss due to the lower rotor being affected by the downward movement of the upper rotor in the fluid, but this is less than the restriction of reducing the rotor diameter, such as in a quadcopter configuration, which must have four in the restricted size. Side-by-side rotors. Then the new coaxial dual-rotor unmanned helicopter proposed in this paper not only makes the most efficient use of the two-dimensional restricted area in the coaxial configuration, but also can extend the double-layer rotor vertically into the three-dimensional

There are several variations of the general iterative learning control algorithm (4). Different design considerations have been proposed in many research papers. For example, some papers have proposed studies involving linear time-varying (LTV) functions [34][35], and some have also used nonlinear functions [36] and Algorithm for iterative variable functions [37]. Iterative learning control focuses on improving the performance of a system that performs a single repeated operation. This focus includes many real industrial systems in manufacturing, robotics, and chemical processing. Iterative learning control algorithms have been successfully used in industrial fields [38][39]. The goal of this research is to apply iterative learning control to stabilize the flight attitude of a new coaxial dual-rotation UAV. The main focus is on discrete-time linear systems with multiple input parameters (various flight attitude data). Stable control of the flight attitude of the new coaxial dual-rotation UAV can be obtained without extensive mathematical definitions and derivation. In addition, it has been shown in past publications that iterative learning control design using discrete-time linearization of nonlinear systems is feasible when applied to nonlinear systems [43][44].

II. ITERATIVE LEARNING CONTROL ALGORITHM IS INTRODUCED INTO THE COAXIAL DUAL-ROTATION UNMANNED VEHICLE FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM

Iterative learning control (ILC) is based on executing the same program multiple times on the same system, learning from previous execution experiences (tests, iterations, and passes) to improve the performance of this execution system. For example, a baseball pitcher who practices pitching in a fixed position can improve his ball control by practicing pitching repeatedly. During each pitching drill, baseball players observe the trajectory of the ball and consciously alter their pitching motion for the next throw. As a pitcher continues to practice, the correct motion is learned and ingrained in muscle memory, so throwing accuracy continues to improve. The convergence of the muscle throwing motion curve is achieved through open-loop control iteration and learning. This open-loop learning control strategy is the essence of iterative learning control.

The purpose of iterative learning control is to improve performance by incorporating error corrections into the control of subsequent iterations. Although this method may suffer from large model uncertainty and error repetition interference, it can still achieve high performance with low transient tracking error. Iterative learning control is different from other learning control strategies, such as adaptive control, neural networks and repetitive control. The adaptive control strategies applied in many studies modify the controller to play the role of the system, however the iterative learning control proposed in this study modifies the control input in the form of signals [52]. Additionally, adaptive controllers typically do not reuse past command signals. Similarly, the currently popular neural network learning method is also by modifying the system controller parameters instead of modifying the control signal. This method requires a large nonlinear neuron network. The greater the number and layers of neurons, the more effective it will be. The better, but the larger the neural network will be, it will consume time in calculation, and the neural network must also be trained with a large amount of data in advance. This makes multi-level neural networks unable to be applied to real-time control systems, especially the flight attitude control of coaxial dual-rotation UAVs that require rapid changes proposed in this paper. Large-scale neural network-like calculations may be difficult to ensure rapid convergence [53], affecting control performance, while iterative learning control usually only requires a few iterations to fully converge. This paper considers the application of a system learning controller that repeatedly performs the same operation under the same operating conditions.

III. Introduction of Iterative Learning Control Algorithm

When introducing linear iterative learning control systems, discrete time, linear time-invariant (LTI), and SISO systems need to be considered.

$$y_j(k) = P(q)u_j(k) + d(k)$$
 (1)

where k is the time function, j is the number of iterations, q is the time sequence forward operator formula, $qx(k) \equiv x(k+1)$, yj is the output result, uj is the control input, and d is the external value of each repeated iteration Signal. P(q) is the output function of q. We assume that P(q) is asymptotically stable. If P(q) is not asymptotically stable, a feedback controller can be used to stabilize it, and iterative learning control can be applied to closed-loop systems. Next consider the N sample sequences of input and output

$$u_{j}(k), k \in \{0,1,\dots,N-1\},\ y_{j}(k), k \in \{m,m+1,\dots,N+m-1\},\ d(k), k \in \{m,m+1,\dots,N+m-1\},\$$
the desired system output

and the desired system output

$$y_d(k), k \in \{m, m+1, \dots, N+m-1\},$$
 (3)

The performance or error signal is defined by $e_i(k) =$ $yd(k) - y_i(k)$. In physical systems, the test duration N is always limited. Although infinite test time is effective for analysis and design, it is not practical in physical applications. In this equation, we use $N = \infty$ to represent trials with infinite duration. The iteration dimension is usually considered to be infinite by the iteration number j, where $j \in \{0, 1, 2, ...\}$. Iterative learning control calculations must be performed in a discrete-time manner, because iterative learning control must store past iteration data, and these sampled data are usually defined in discrete-time form.

$$x_j(k+1) = \mathbf{A}x_j(k) + \mathbf{B}u_j(k) \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{i}(k) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}_{i}(k) \tag{5}$$

For all iterations j, $x_i(0) = x0$. This state space system is equivalent to

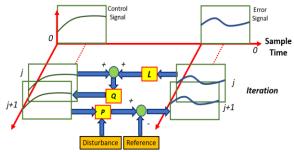


Figure 1. Two-dimensional first-order iterative learning control system

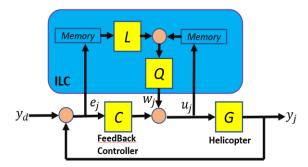


Figure 2. Iterative learning control algorithm control block diagram

$$y_i(k) = C(qI - A)^{-1}Bu_i(k) + CA^kX_0$$
 (6)

The signal CA^kX_0 is the free response of the system to the initial condition x0.

A widely used iterative learning control algorithm is

$$u_i + 1(k) = Q(q)[u_i(k) + L(q)e_i(k+1)]$$
 (7)

Among them, the iterative learning control dynamics Q(q) and L(q) are defined as filter Q and learning function L respectively. The two-dimensional iterative learning control system with controlled body dynamics (1) and learning dynamics (4) is shown in Figure 1. Figure 1 shows a two-dimensional first-order iterative learning control system. At the end of each iteration, the error signal is filtered through the L. added to the previous control, and filtered again through the Q filter. This updated open-loop control will be applied to the controlled body in the next iteration.

The iterative learning control algorithm proposed in this study is a method that combines feedback and iterative learning control. The iterative learning control algorithm is as follows:

$$u_{i+1}(k) = Q(q)[u_i(k) + L(q)e_i(k+1)] + C(q)e_{i+1}(k)$$
(8)

As shown in Figure 2. This learning control algorithm has a feedback control calculation term adding $C(q)e_{i+1}(k)$. The other terms in the formula are the same as algorithm (4) in the iterative learning control algorithm architecture. By dividing the signal of the iterative learning control algorithm into feedforward and feedback components, it is expected that equivalence will be found between these two forms.

$$u_{j+1}(k) = w_{j+1}(k) + C(q)e_{j+1}(k)$$
 (9)

$$w_{j+1}(k) = Q(q)[u_j(k) + L(q)e_j(k+1)]$$
 (10)

Then, solving the iterative domain dynamic equation of w gives

$$w_{i+1}(k) = Q(q)[w_i(k) + (L(q) + q^{-1}C(q))e_i(k+1)](11)$$

Therefore, the feedforward part of the iterative learning control algorithm is the same as algorithm (4) with the learning function $L(q) + q^{-1}C(q)$ 的. Algorithm (4) with learning function $L(q) + q^{-1}C(q)$ to combined with a feedback controller in a parallel architecture is equivalent to a complete iterative learning control algorithm.

This study is expected to introduce the iterative learning control algorithm into the coaxial dual-rotation unmanned vehicle flight control system and test the control performance of the coaxial dual-rotation unmanned vehicle flight control system according to the test steps.

IV. PERFORMANCE TEST PLATFORM FOR COAXIAL DUAL-ROTATION UNMANNED VEHICLE FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM

When the performance measurement platform of the coaxial dual-rotation unmanned vehicle flight control system is used with PIXHAWK Autopilot open source flight control hardware, the operator can obtain the best performance measurement with only a few operations and can test various propellers, performance to achieve the best performance. Since the mechanical components under study will cause performance losses, and flight control parameters need to be adjusted based on material characteristics, accurately measuring the performance of the coaxial dual-rotation unmanned vehicle is an indicator worthy of study. The linear flight control performance test indicators of the coaxial dual-rotation unmanned vehicle are power constant and factor and thrust constant and factor. An electric motor paired with a propeller will be the best matching combination for the propulsion power system of a coaxial twin-rotating unmanned vehicle (SCUAV), which can produce its maximum thrust (lift) with minimum power. Thrust tests performed under static conditions measure the lift produced for a given current draw of an electric motor and propeller The input parameter conditions are combination. automatically controlled through Labview software (can be programmed by the user), ensuring data consistency. In addition, various different control signals (ie, blade angle of attack control signals) are input to run tests to verify the performance of the battery and simulate mission flight. Figure 3 is a physical photo of the performance test platform of a small rotor helicopter vehicle.

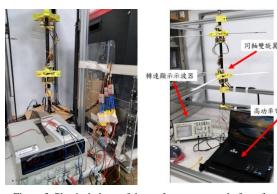


Figure 3. Physical photo of the performance test platform for small rotor helicopter vehicles

V. MEASUREMENT DATA AND ANALYSIS

The coaxial dual-rotation unmanned vehicle flight control system has stability and improves the situation where the axis may not be able to reach the destination smoothly due to the length of operation or the load configuration and cause unnecessary damage. The motors are separated separately to measure motor power data. The time for each motor to reach stability can be obtained from the motor power data. Figure 4 shows a single motor power data curve. The stabilization time of each motor is different, so in this study, the motors will be separated to make individual data graphs, and how long it

takes for the three motors to operate at the same time to achieve the same output power. And it can achieve the stability of the same speed when running at full speed. The following is the stability test and analysis of the three motors studied in the experiment.

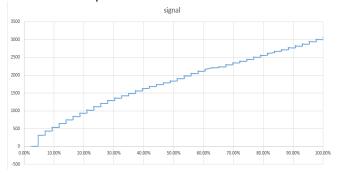


Figure 4. Single motor power data curve chart

First, test the power output of motor A. From the power data chart of motor A in Figure 4, you can see that the increase in PWM signal and the percentage of power are in a staircase shape. The data is in a staircase shape because of the rise delay time before reaching a plateau. Maintain a stable state until the next signal is given. Test the power output of motor B. From the power data chart of motor B in Figure 4, we can see that the increase in PWM signal and the percentage of power are similar to the data of motor A. Through the rise and delay, you can know the delay time required for each power output and the power percentage required to reach stability. In Figure 4, the power output of the C motor is tested. Since the PWM of the C motor is higher than that of the A motor and the B motor, the C motor can reach a stable state faster than the A motor and the B motor. Figure 4 contains 3 data. It can be seen from the data that when the three motors are running at the same time, although the power of motor A is slightly behind motor B and motor C before 20%, it increases by 40%. After the power is reached, it is very close to the other two motors. Even when it finally reaches 60% of the power, the power of the three motors has reached a balanced and stable output.

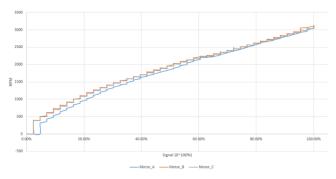


Figure 5. A, B, C motor power ladder type data merger curve chart

Figure 5 is a control curve diagram of the iterative learning control algorithm, which learns to control the dynamic filter Q(q) and the learning function L(q) through iterative learning. At the end of each iteration, the error signal is filtered through the L, added to the previous control, and

filtered again through the Q filter. The open-loop control after each update will determine the PWM controlled body applied to the motor in the next iteration. The two-dimensional iterative flight learning control system of the coaxial twin-rotating unmanned vehicle with controlled body dynamics and learning dynamics achieves stable flight control through each iterative learning. The two surges on the way were sudden unloading during the test flight. The gravity and When the lift is out of balance, the iterative learning control algorithm quickly returns to stable controlled flight. Figure 6 is the iterative learning control algorithm quickly responds to the stable control flight curve.

Iterative learning control

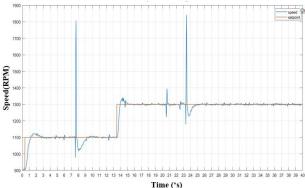


Figure 6. The iterative learning control algorithm quickly responds to the stable control flight curve.

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper discusses the performance of iterative learning control algorithm on flight attitude control, and introduces it into the flight control embedded system to test the actual flight performance. Its difficulty and innovation are related to its novel and unique special structure. Because of the innovative changes in the structure of the new coaxial twin-rotor unmanned helicopter that is the subject of this paper's experiment, attitude control must be re-considered, and its control system is also different from the past. The design is different. The goal of this paper is to research and implement the iterative learning control algorithm into the physical flight chip, and use the test platform to test flight stability.

In this paper, the new helicopter shaft structure and iterative learning control algorithm are used to control the motors independently, which can effectively improve the stability. Since the motor is isolated and the iterative learning control algorithm is used for stability control, the results show that it can effectively solve the unbalanced changes in lift and gravity when the motor is unloaded during flight. It can also control and increase the power of the motor to allow it to resume flight. Stablize. It can continue to run for a certain distance and return for repairs in the event of a launch or failure. It is hoped that through research on the structure of three-axis motor helicopters, the stability of UAV flight will be improved.

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Applying LoRA Communication Technology to UAV Telemetry System and Payload Design

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Abstract—The UAV telemetry system is a completely independent Wireless Systems control module that can be installed into any UAV payload without interfering with other subsystems. In this paper, the telemetry system of the sounding rocket will be used as the experimental object. The telemetry system of the sounding rocket is designed into a small and lightweight control box and a lightweight launch console to facilitate testing and operation before launch. The console connects the launch pad and the sounding rocket module through LoRA communication technology. During the flight, LoRA telemetry monitoring signals can collect various rocket flight data (such as rocket body roll, pitch and yaw direction) and rocket internal function inspection and transmit it back to the base station. This paper will explain the components of the flight attitude measurement system of the sounding rocket guidance control system, and analyze and discuss the actual launch data of the sounding rocket.

Keywords—Wireless Systems, UAV telemetry system, LoRA

I. INTRODUCTION

As Taiwan gradually enters the era of sounding rockets, sounding rockets with better control performance have become a major focus in the current field of aerospace research. The research goals are all directed to the ability to transport payloads to very high apogees. The BBX 3-section sounding rocket jointly developed by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, the National Research Council of Canada, Bristol Aerospace Co., Ltd., Swedish Aerospace Corporation and Saab Scania is based on this research goal Conduct research and development. The BBX 3-section sounding rocket uses the Saab-SSC-S19 guidance system. This guidance system was originally designed for the single-stage Black Brant VC rocket, but as the performance of sounding rockets improved, it was also used to control larger vehicles. However, aerodynamics and other design parameters vary greatly among sounding rockets of different stages. Therefore, the Saab-SSC-S19 guidance system also needs to be adjusted to optimize the flight control based on the mass, inertia, launch transient and bending mode frequency of the sounding rocket [1~4].

The UAV telemetry system is a completely independent Wireless Systems control module that can be installed into any UAV payload without interfering with other subsystems. In this paper, the telemetry system of the sounding rocket will be used as the experimental object. The telemetry system of the

sounding rocket is designed into a small and lightweight control box and a lightweight launch console to facilitate testing and operation before launch. The console connects the launch pad and the sounding rocket module through LoRA communication technology. During the flight, LoRA telemetry monitoring signals can collect various rocket flight data (such as rocket body roll, pitch and yaw direction) and rocket internal function inspection and transmit it back to the base station.

II. SHSR-1 ROCKET FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM AND TELEMETRY SYSTEM AND PAYLOAD DESIGN AND TESTING

In the development of the entire system, the sounding rocket flight control system is a completely independent control module, which can be directly installed in the payload bay of the rocket. At the same time, the flight control system will not interfere with other aspects of the sounding rocket. subsystem. The telemetry system of the sounding rocket proposed in this paper is designed as a small and lightweight control box and combined with a lightweight launch console to facilitate testing and operation before launch. The console connects the base station and the sounding rocket control system through LoRA communication. During the free flight of the rocket, telemetry monitoring signals can collect various rocket flight data (such as vehicle roll, pitch and yaw direction) and conduct internal functional inspections of the rocket

A. Planning and design of each sub-flight control system

The sounding rocket flight payload control system in this paper will be planned and designed to use different functional module stacks and have a low-cost and lightweight control combination to provide reference for future teams engaged in sounding rocket-related R&D technologies. The telemetry console uses LoRA wireless communication to connect the console and the sounding rocket payload module. During the free flight of the rocket, telemetry monitoring signals can collect various rocket flight data (such as vehicle roll, pitch and yaw direction) and conduct internal functional inspections of the rocket. At present, the SHSR1 sounding rocket flight payload control system with different functional modules stacked designed in this paper is shown in Figure 1. It uses a 5-layer module stack, with the energy storage battery placed on the first layer; the sounding rocket main power system and ignition relay circuit on the second layer; the third and fourth layers are the sounding rocket payload control chip and

onboard The 10DOF inertial navigation system (INS) of the inertial measurement unit (IMU) is responsible for measuring the real-time flight attitude data of the sounding rocket and collecting various rocket flight attitude data, such as the attitude, heading or altitude of the sounding rocket; The fifth layer is the communication circuit, which uses LoRa low-power wide-area and ultra-long-distance wireless transmission network technology and can communicate with the ground control station.

The sounding rocket developed under this project will include subsystems such as inertial navigation systems, gyroscopes, accelerometers, magnetometers, barometers, GPS navigation and positioning, and main power systems. The descriptions of each subsystem are as follows.

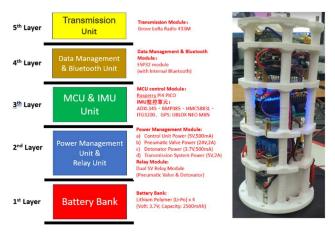


Fig. 1. The SHSR1 sounding rocket flight payload control system with different functional modules stacked designed in this paper.

B. Inertial navigation system (INS)

The sounding rocket guidance and control system consists of an inertial navigation system (INS), controller, actuators, and rocket dynamics. The inertial navigation system (INS) provides rocket attitude and angular velocity data, and the controller generates control commands for the actuators. The actuator deflects the tail through the RC servo actuator system. The block diagram of the sounding rocket guidance and control system is shown in Figure 2.

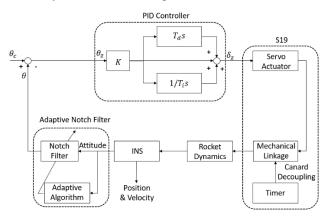


Fig. 2. Block diagram of the sounding rocket guidance and control system.

The functions of the currently planned sounding rocket guidance and control system are as follows: the gyroscope platform measures the roll, pitch, and yaw attitude of the rocket relative to the launcher. This flight attitude parameter will be used to keep the vehicle in a constant lateral attitude during the first stage of the sounding rocket flight, equivalent to the attitude at launch. The control starts from launch to 1 second or 20 seconds, depending on the sounding rocket, so the feedback control continuously corrects the flight trajectory of the sounding rocket. The gyro roll information is used to inertial referenced autopilot commands into rocket attitude stabilization control commands for 4 RC servo motors. These 4 RC servo motors (bisecting the 360 degrees circle, four diagonal directions) are combined into a rocket tail attitude control actuator. The sounding rocket adjusts the attitude and flight trajectory of the sounding rocket by applying the lateral force through the hydrodynamic characteristics of the tail's angle of attack and airflow alignment. Figure 3 shows the block diagram of the control function of the sounding rocket guidance control system.

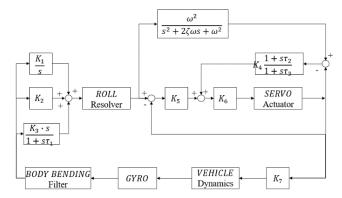


Fig. 3. Block diagram of the control function of the sounding rocket guidance control system.

C. Inertial measurement unit (IMU)

To realize the inertial navigation system (INS) of the sounding rocket proposed in this study, the control function must be used the sensor as the feedback of the rocket flight data to obtain information such as the attitude, Aircraft navigation or altitude of the sounding rocket. The most important sensor component is the Inertial Measurement Unit The IMU sensors included gyroscopes, accelerometers, magnetometers, and barometers. Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) is an electronic component that captures information about the motion of an object and measures the attitude of an object, also known as an inertial sensor. The IMU is mainly composed of a Gyroscope and an Accelerometer. In some applications, a Magnetometer and a Barometer are sometimes added to assist in estimating relevant information, which is often used in vehicle navigation.

IMU is the integration of "Accelerometer", "Barometer" and "Gyroscope". The IMU works by using one or more accelerometers to detect the current acceleration and uses one or more gyroscopes to detect changes in the rotational attributes of the aircraft's attitude, such as pitch, roll, and yaw. The main purpose of the IMU is to help in the calibration to prevent the attitude and direction drift of the sounding rocket. The control processor continuously calculates the current position of the sounding rocket. First, it combines the sensed acceleration with an estimate of gravity to calculate the current velocity. It then integrates the velocity to calculate the current position. In order to fly in any direction, the flight controller collects the IMU data for the current position and then sends the adjusted speed signal to the motor Electronic Speed Controller (ESC). These ESC can control the rocket's tail actuator (Actuator) when it gets the adjusted speed signal, which tells the sounding rocket to readjust its attitude. The sounding rocket flight control system consists of many components. Not just hardware but complex software programs and mathematical algorithms are included and controlled. All components of a sounding rocket flight control system must work together seamlessly for the sounding rocket to navigate and stability of fly.

D. Gyroscope or gyro

The gyroscope is a component for measuring angular velocity. The gyroscope is accurate and sensitive in a short period of time, but when it is used to calculate the angle, the accumulation of errors over a long period of time will make it unreliable. Usually, we use DPS (degree per second) to measure represents the angular velocity. Angular velocity is different from velocity. Angular velocity is the angle of rotation per unit time, while velocity is the distance moved per unit time, so if there is no rotation, there is no angular velocity. If only the X axis is rotated, the output of the Y axis and the Z axis is 0, and the output of the X axis is the angular velocity of the rotation. In this study, the ITG3200 gyroscope chip is estimated to be used, and a 3-axis test platform is made to test the angular velocity data of the ITG3200 gyroscope chip.

E. Accelerometer or G-sensor

The accelerometer is a component for measuring acceleration. In addition to the acceleration of motion, it also includes the acceleration of gravity generated by the mass of the earth. That is, when the sensor falls freely, the acceleration of motion and the acceleration of gravity will just cancel out each other, and the output will become 0. The accelerometer usually expressed in g or m/s². Because the acceleration of gravity can be sensed, the accelerometer is also commonly used as an inclinometer in an environment with gravity, and the angle is calculated through the projection of gravity on three axes. Accelerometers are often used in conjunction with gyroscopes, because the acceleration of gravity does not change rapidly over time and is reliable for a long time, so this feature is usually used to correct the gyroscope to prevent the accumulation of errors. This study currently estimates the use of the gyroscope chip as the ADXL345 three-axis accelerometer.

F. Magnetometer or compass

A magnetometer or an electronic compass is a component used to measure the magnetic field. Usually, Gauss or Tesla is used to express the unit of the magnetic field. Because the earth's magnetic field, the magnetometer can use the projection of the magnetic field on three axes on earth to calculate the direction angle, but the magnetic field in the environment is not only the earth's magnetic field, also contains many interference sources. The interference sources can be divided into Hard Iron interference and Soft Iron interference according to the characteristics. Hard iron interference is such as permanent magnets and batteries, which have the interference of fixed intensity. While soft magnetic interference is such as electromagnets and power changes. When the source of magnetic force disappears, the magnetic force of soft iron will become weaker and will change the strength or direction of the magnetic flux. This study currently estimates the HMC5883L magnetometer as the gyroscope chip in this project.

G. Barometer

A barometer is a component used to measure air pressure. It is usually expressed as a unit of air pressure in Pa or hPa.

Atmospheric pressure is about 1013.25 hPa. The atmospheric pressure will decrease as the altitude increases. The theory is that every 9 km rise, atmospheric pressure decreases by 100 Pa. According to this theory, the current altitude can be calculated by measuring air pressure from the barometer. The current accuracy of the MEMS barometer can detect about 9 cm of altitude change by the air pressure within 1Pa. But this is all in an ideal situation. There will be the influence of airflow, temperature, and humidity, which will cause errors in calculation and measurement. This study estimates using a gyroscope chip for the BMP280 barometric pressure sensor. This experiment measures the air changing from the foot of the mountain to the top of the mountain and converts it to altitude. According to the experimental data, the accuracy of the BMP280 air pressure sensor is within 0.5m.

III. SHSR-1 ROCKET LORA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM PAYLOAD DESIGN AND FLIGHT TEST DATA AND ANALYSIS

For this test launch, after evaluation, this research plan took into account various factors such as flight altitude, system complexity and volume, and changed the telemetry communication system from the original three S-band transmitters, X-band transponders, and UHF-band transponders. The receiver was modified to have only a UHF band receiver and antenna to form a 433MHz, 30dB, 1W LoRA wireless transmission module. Another consideration for using the LoRA wireless transmission module in this paper is that LoRa wireless communication technology is one of the more popular communication technologies, and its configuration cost is not high. If a single wireless communication technology can be used in this paper to complete the telemetry of the sounding rocket technology can provide a design reference for the development of small sounding rockets in the future. It can simplify the system and lower the threshold of sounding rocket telemetry technology. The sounding rocket designed for this first test flight plan will include subsystems such as an inertial navigation system, a barometer, a telemetry system, and a main power supply system. Each of these subsystems has completed performance testing in the early stage of the plan. This first SHSR-1 rocket flight control system test flight plan uses LoRa low-power wide-area and ultra-long-distance wireless transmission network technology as the communication mode for the rocket flight control system and telemetry system. The preliminary test results of system integration are explained as follows:

A. Preliminary test of rocket flight control system and telemetry system design

The design and testing of the rocket flight control system and telemetry system were carried out on the campus of Fengjia University. Students were responsible for carrying the rocket flight control system from the Qiu Fengjia Memorial Hall of Fengjia University as the base, and began to move towards the Fengjia University Gymnasium on the other corner of the campus. There are no buildings or large objects blocking the distance, and the movement distance is a straight line. The students carried the rocket flight control system along the road in units of 25 meters to test the LoRA communication signal strength (RSSI). RSSI stands for Received Signal Strength Indication, which is a strength indication of the received signal. It is an optional part of the wireless transmission layer and is used to determine the connection quality and whether to increase the broadcast transmission strength. In terms of wireless communication, when the instrument transmits a signal to the base station, how

many dBm is the received signal. The rocket flight control system is installed in the rocket head, so the initial communication intensity is 85%. As the distance increases, the communication strength decreases. When the furthest distance reaches 330 meters, the strength of the rocket flight control system communication system still maintains 69% of the communication quality. Therefore, it can be estimated based on the data that the transmission distance can reach more than 1 km. This is a preliminary test of the rocket flight control system and telemetry system design to confirm that the performance of the rocket flight control system and telemetry system can meet the requirements of this paper's sounding rocket.

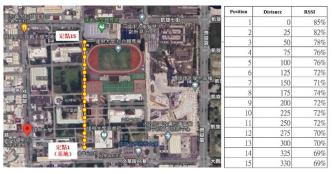


Fig. 4. Test data of rocket flight control system and telemetry system on Fengjia University campus

B. Analysis of test flight data of SHSR-1 rocket flight control system and telemetry system

The communication signal strength (RSSI) curve of the rocket flight control system and telemetry system of the SHSR1 sounding rocket is shown in Figure 5. It can be seen from the launch process that after the rocket leaves the frame, it will fly farther and farther as time goes on. It can also be seen from the data measurement that as time gets farther and farther, the system communication signal strength (RSSI) also changes. Gradually weaken. The communication quality up to the communication interruption point is 70.98%. Therefore, it can be seen that the LoRA wireless transmission module still maintains very good communication quality before the communication is interrupted.

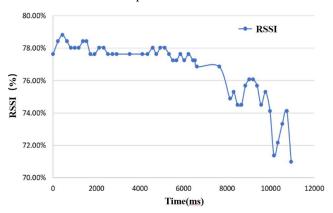


Fig. 5. SHSR1 sounding rocket rocket flight control system and telemetry system communication signal strength (RSSI) curve chart

C. Design and flight testing of SHSR-1 rocket flight control ground telemetry system

For the design and flight test of the rocket flight control ground telemetry system of the SHSR1 sounding rocket, the software control part on the ground station is also a necessary component. The ground station uses LabView as the

programming software because LabView's way of creating GUI is very flexible and fast. It analyzes, calculates and displays data from the sounding rocket and visualizes all sensor and input data. In addition, controllers can use LabView to send countdown and ignition signals to the sounding rocket. LabView will also have the ability to record all flight data. Figure 6 is a screenshot of the launch site communication interface of the SHSR1 sounding rocket (after successful launch).



Fig. 6. Screenshot of SHSR1 sounding rocket launch site communication interface (after successful launch)

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the telemetry system of the sounding rocket will be used as the experimental object. The telemetry system of the sounding rocket is designed into a small and lightweight control box and a lightweight launch console to facilitate testing and operation before launch. The console connects the launch pad and the sounding rocket module through LoRA communication technology. During the flight, LoRA telemetry monitoring signals can collect various rocket flight data (such as rocket body roll, pitch and yaw direction) and rocket internal function inspection and transmit it back to the base station. The communication signal strength between the rocket flight control system and the telemetry system of the SHSR1 sounding rocket this time can be seen from the launch process. After the rocket is launched and leaves the frame, it will fly farther and farther as time goes by. This can also be seen from the data measurement. It turns out that as time goes further and further away, the system communication signal (RSSI) gradually becomes weaker. communication quality up to the communication interruption point is 70.98%. Therefore, it can be seen that the LoRA wireless transmission module still maintains very good communication quality before the communication is interrupted.

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