

• The recent wildfires have inspired us to explore the option of having the drones as first responders to reach the impacted destination and perform initial screening. We imagined a framework consisting of mesh network of sensors and drones which can be adapted to different settings as required.

Approach:

Developed Mathematical model ——• Used STL

Path planning without environment

Developed simple navigation control strategy ignoring environmental challenges

Introduced Environment

Use of AirSim

tried Webots)

Obstacle Detection and Avoidance

Used the depth camera sensor available to detect and avoid obstacles. PID based velocity controller was developed for navigation.

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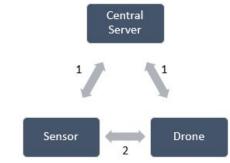
Path Planning

algorithm that ascends as long as there is an obstacle in drone's sight.

Performing activity

The drone hovers over the destination and performs the required screening (hovering for

System Design:

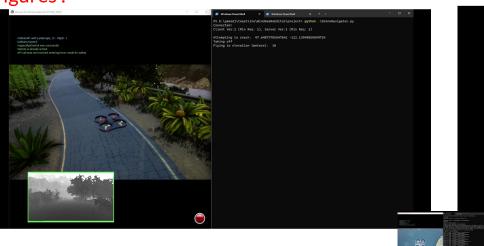


 Having a centralised server in the loop enables easy scaling to multiple drones (scheduling/ planning) in future.

Ensuring safety requirements:

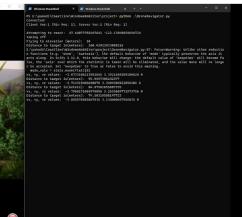
- Attend to every request.
- Drone never runs out of battery as we ensure it has enough charge to perform the activity before starting.
- Drone will constantly monitor its charge during the flight and falls back if required.

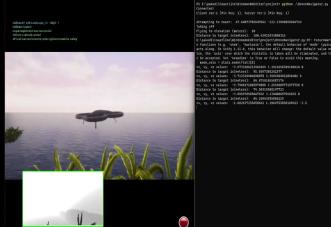
Figures:



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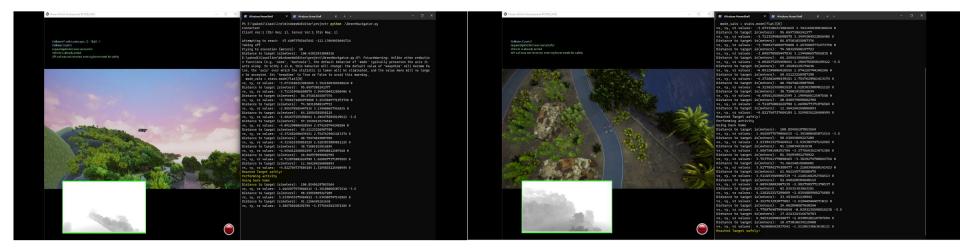


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Limitations:

- Our project assumes only one drone in the network to ease out scheduling complications.
- We assume that altitude of drone has no effect on the charge depletion rate.
- Naive path planning algorithm
- Our obstacle detection strategy could be improved.
- Our PID controller could be improved to handle descend when not required
- We assume that our depth sensor is completely accurate
- We don't consider network failures/ challenges