

Construction/Operation of Two Hexacopters for Autonomous Landing

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Overview

Two Tarot 680 Hexacopters enable real world testing of autonomous navigation techniques developed in simulation. This project tests an autonomous landing algorithm based on computer vision and fiducial markers.^[1] A landing pad is marked with fiducial markers which are recognized by the drone's onboard camera. The gimbal automatically aims the camera at the landing pad to track it during descent. The landing software then directs the drone to descend towards the landing pad.

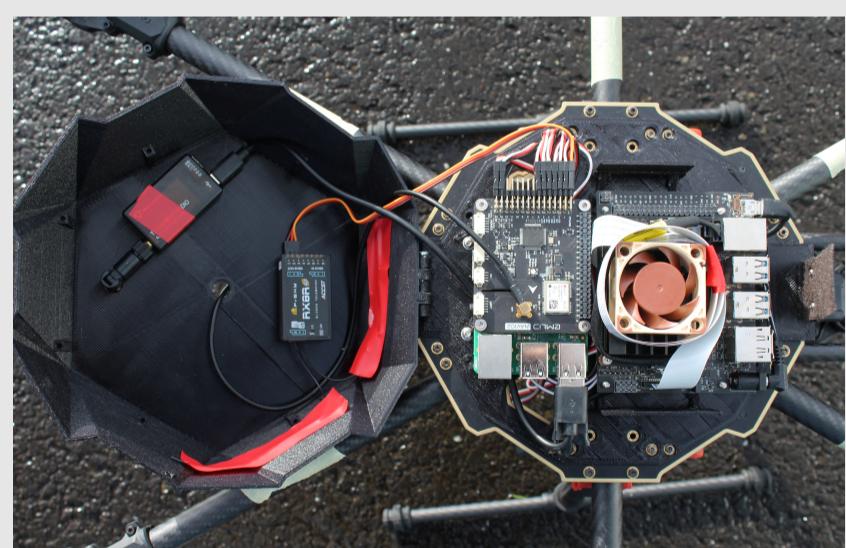
Components

Standard Drone Components

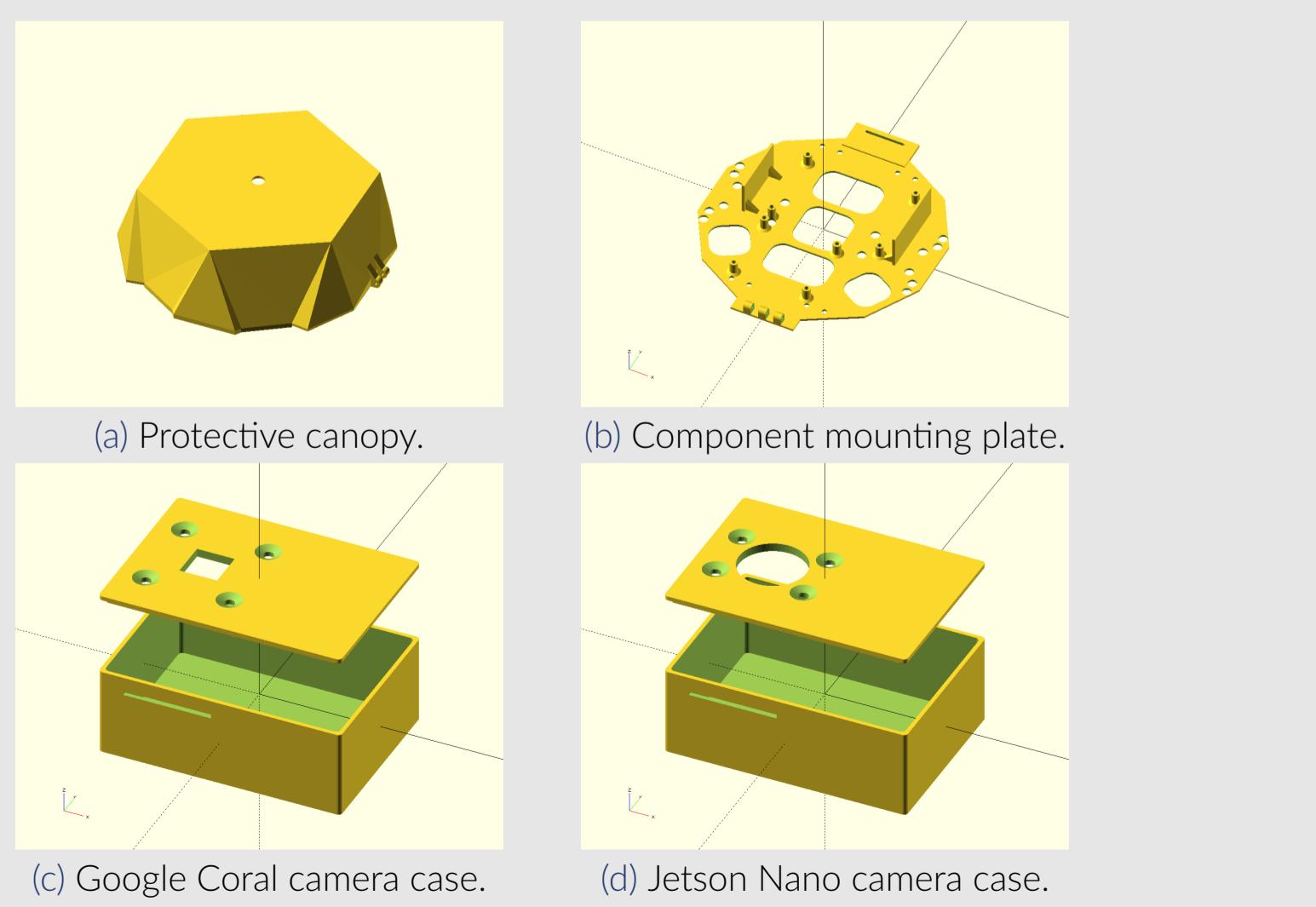
All drone electronics (e.g. motors, speed controllers, propellers, power electronics, RC Receiver, telemetry radio) are mounted on the Tarot 680 Pro hexacopter body.

Computational Components

- **Raspberry Pi 3 B+:** runs the ArduPilot flight software and ROS.
- **Navio2 Hat:** provides IMU data and control signal interfaces.
- **Companion board:** image processing, fiducial marker systems, coordinate system transforms. One drone uses a Google Coral Dev board and the other uses an NVIDIA Jetson Nano.

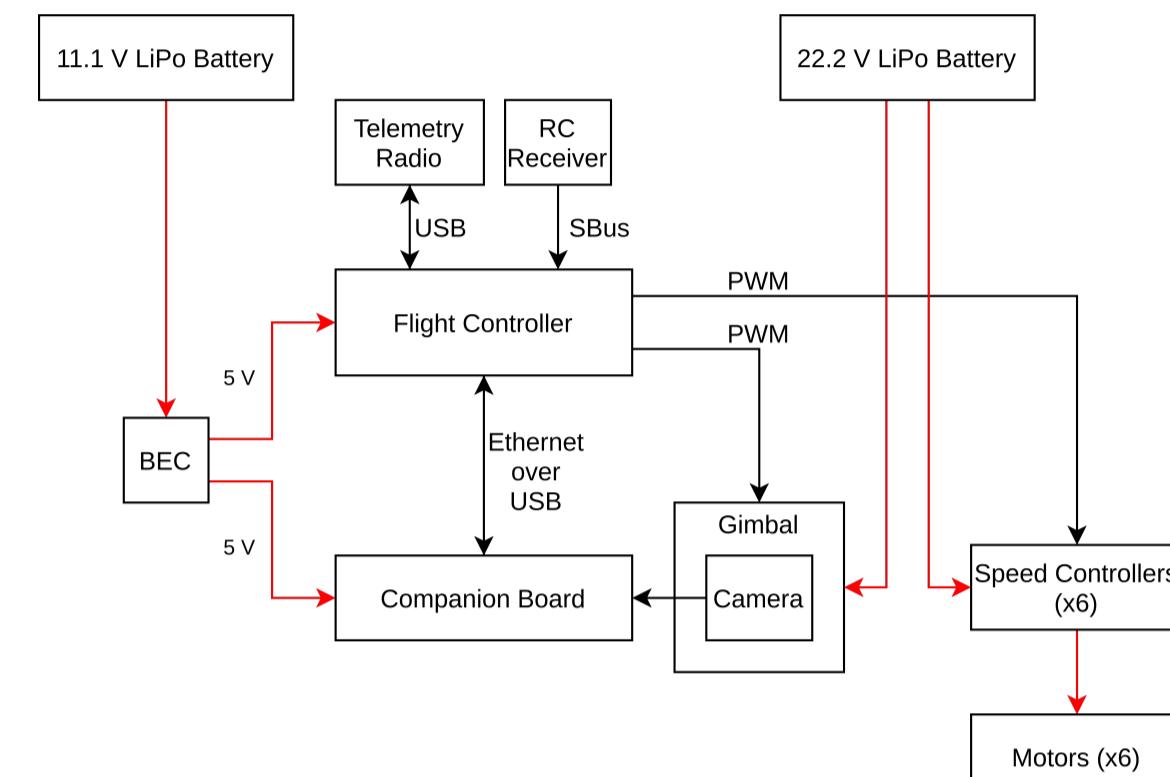


Custom 3D-Printed Components



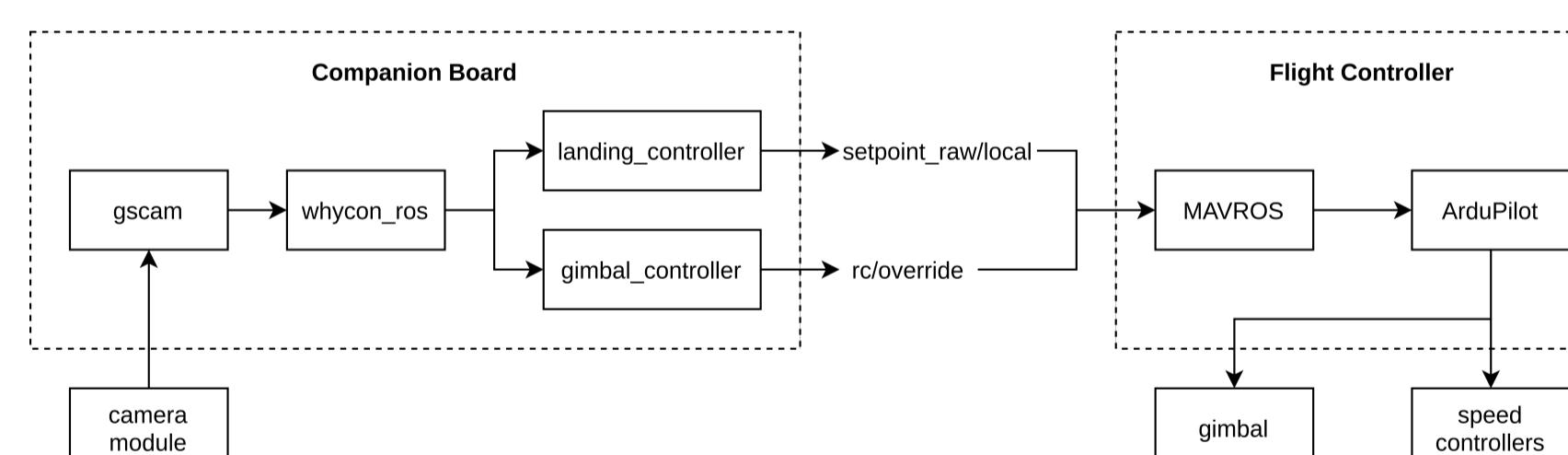
Power and Data Flow

The drones have two power systems to isolate the computational electronics from voltage spikes/drops caused by the motors and gimbal.



Data Flow

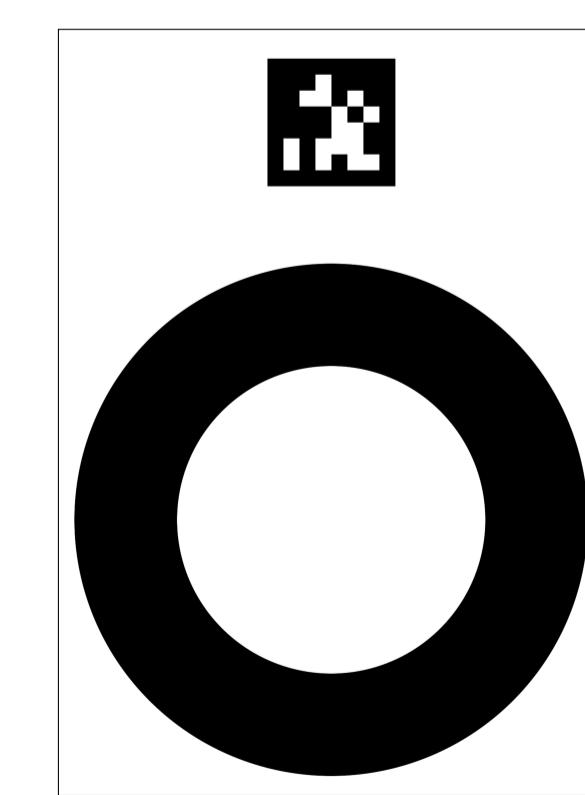
- **Camera module:** provides a high-quality video image.
- **gscam:** pre-processes the image (lowering resolution, flipping).
- **landing_controller:** generates a target position for the drone.
- **gimbal_controller:** tracks the landing pad by aiming the camera.
- **MAVROS:** translates ROS messages to ArduPilot messages.
- **ArduPilot:** controls the drone based on MAVROS commands.



Landing Pad

Fiducial markers (top: April Tag^[2], bottom: WhyCon^[3]) allow the drone to determine its position relative to the landing pad using only a normal RGB camera.

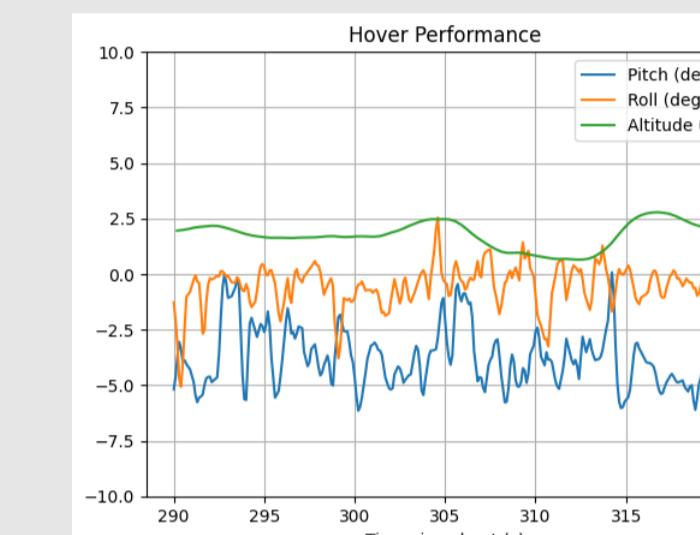
- **April Tag:** provides accurate pose estimation at close range, when the WhyCon marker is too big for the camera to fully see. Eventually it was abandoned for consuming excessive CPU time.
- **WhyCon:** provide easier/faster recognition at long range. The center of the WhyCon marker is the target landing site.



Performance

Flight

Both drones are very stable and reliable, with pitch/roll variance of $\approx 3^\circ$ in high wind, as shown below. They have safe flight times of about 15 minutes and enough thrust to carry additional instruments/sensors.



Left: pitch, roll, altitude during hover. Right: flight (Scan QR in top right for video!)

Autonomous Landing

- Both drones are able to track the landing pad during lab testing.
- Jetson Nano has power issues in field testing and is unable to track.
- Google Coral drone is able to track and approach the landing pad.
- WhyCon system has issues with orientation at close range (beyond the scope of this project).

Future Work

- **Change pose estimation system:** either fix WhyCon orientation issues, or develop a more robust solution (new marker, deep learning model).
- **More autonomous missions:** landing, navigation, data collection, mapping, object recognition/tracking.
- **Add more instruments/sensors:** depth/hyperspectral cameras.

Contact Us

We want to hear from you! If you are interested in participating or have a project idea involving the drones, feel free to contact us:

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References

- [1] Joshua Springer, "Autonomous landing of a multicopter using computer vision," Master's thesis, Reykjavík University, Department of Computer Science, 2020.
- [2] E. Olson, "Apriltag: A robust and flexible visual fiducial system," in 2011 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, pp. 3400–3407, 2011.
- [3] M. Nitsche, T. Krajník, P. Čížek, M. Mejail, and T. Duckett, "Whycon: An efficient, marker-based localization system," in IROS Workshop on Open Source Aerial Robotics, 2015.