

# Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicle System for Wildlife Radio Collar Tracking

Zachary Barnes, Gilberto Antonio Marcon dos Santos, Eric Lo  
Bryan Ritoper, Lauren Nishizaki, Xavier Tejeda, Alex Ke, Han Lin,  
Curt Schurgers, Albert Lin, and Ryan Kastner

## Problem Statement

- Conventional Method VHF:
  - Cost +
  - Size (collars) +
  - Time -
  - Weight –
  - Data -



## Problem Details:

- Radio Collars:
  - 48-152 MHz, 163-165 MHz, 216- 220 MHz
  - 10 kHz freq. difference
  - Pulse transmission:
    - 30 to 120 times per minute
    - As short as 18 milliseconds



## Proposed Solution:

- Utilize legacy radio collars
- Automated aerial vehicle.
- Benefits:
  - Larger search area
  - Multiple collars
  - Cost
  - Ease of Use
  - Flexibility



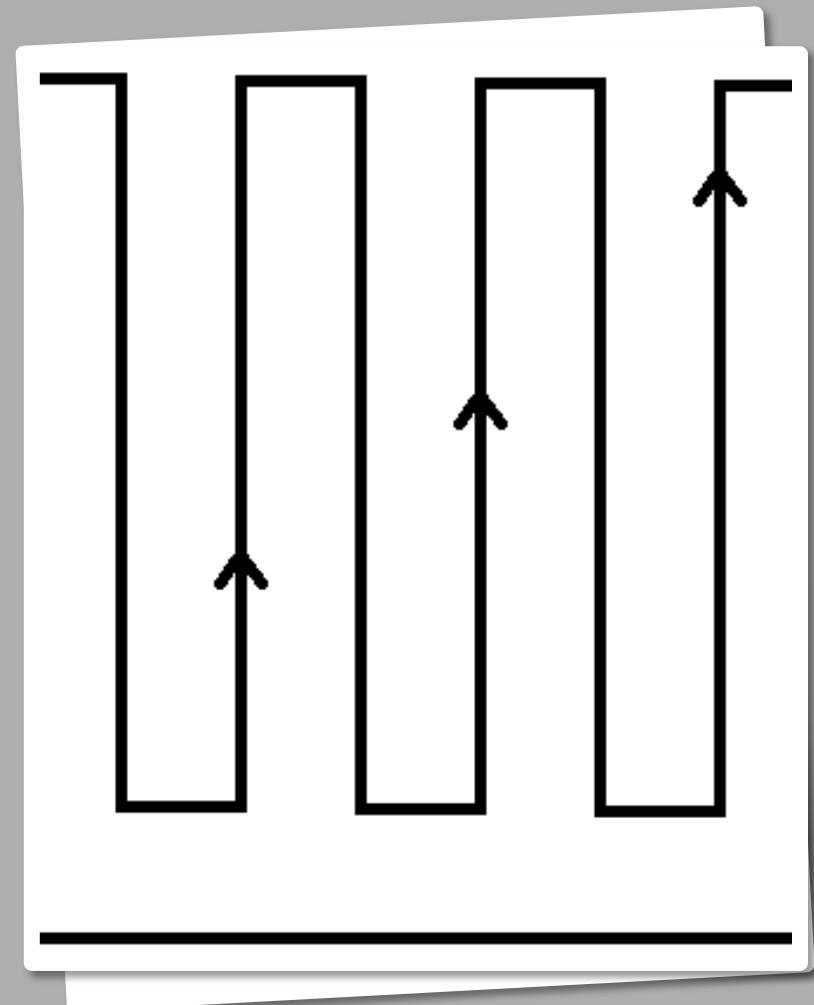
## Enabling Technology:

- Digital television receivers
  - Software Defined Radio
  - Low Noise Amplifier
  - ADC
  - Cost
- Microcontrollers
  - BeagleBoneBlack
- Low-Cost UAVs

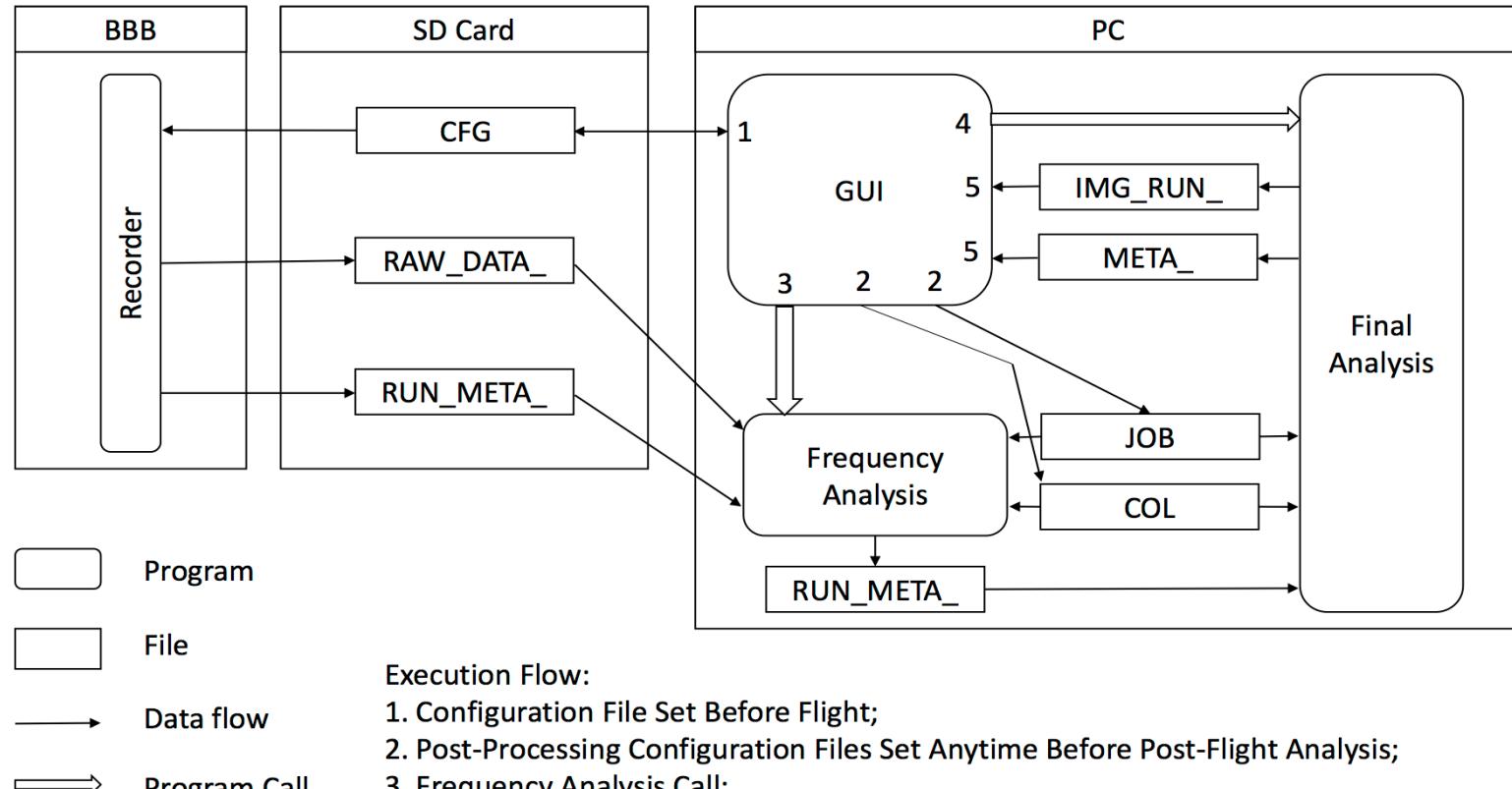


## System Model:

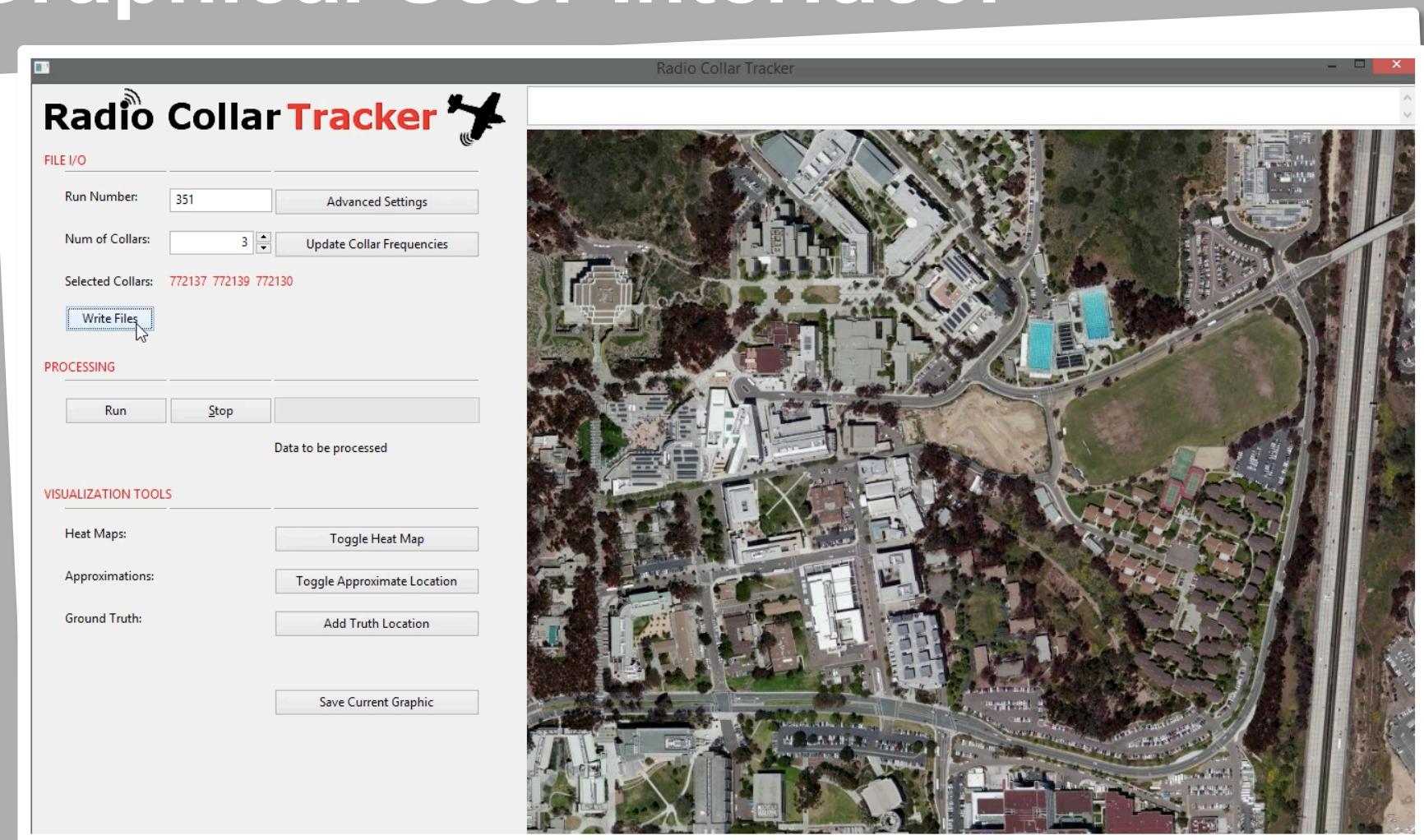
- Small UAV
  - Microcontroller
  - GPS Module
  - Software Defined Radio
  - Omnidirectional Antenna
- Lawnmower
- Post-Processed Data



## System Model:

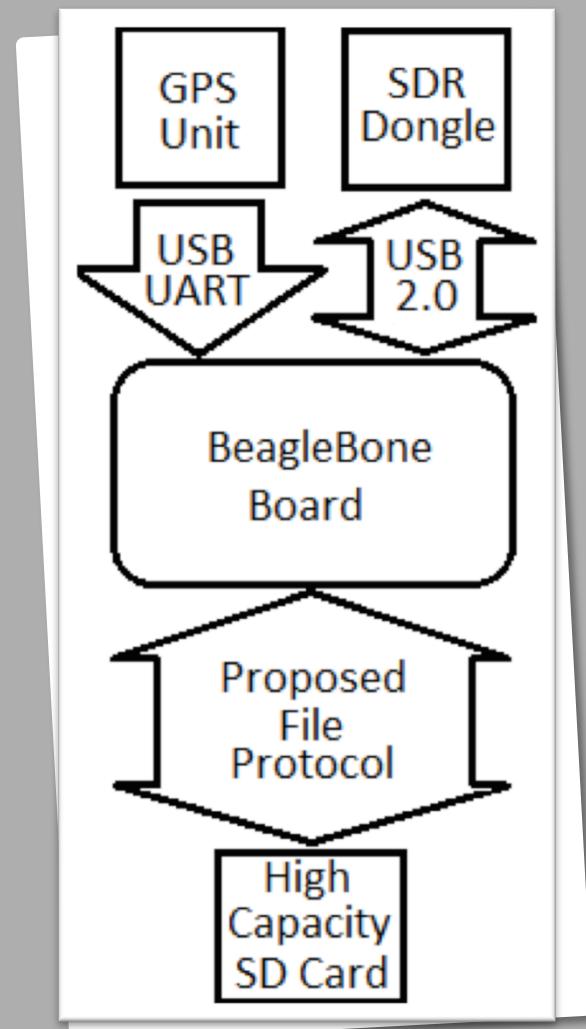


## Graphical User Interface:



## Hardware:

- BeagleBoneBlack (linux OS)
- 3D Robotics GPS Module
- 64GB SD Card
- Rafael Micro R820T tuner
  - 24 MHz to 1766 MHz
  - 8-bits ADC (up 2.4 MHz)



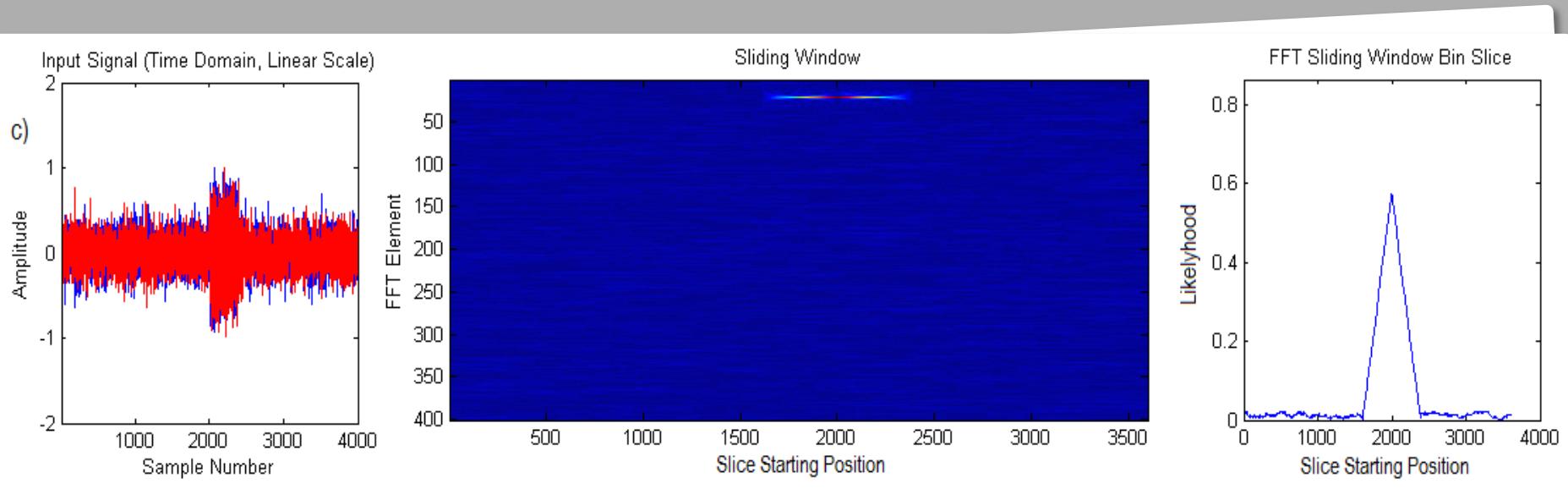
## Software and File Protocol:

- RTL-SDR Library
- C Program for control logic on BBB
  - GPS, Signal, Gain
- Frame (1.5 s), 2 MHz Sample Rate, 8-bit quantization, => 6 MB/frame, 24 MB/6 sec
- 4 Hr. data per SD card

2xSampling Frequency bytes	1 byte	12 bytes
Demodulated signal frame 1	Current Analog Gain	GPS pos.
Demodulated signal frame 2	Current Analog Gain	GPS pos.
Demodulated signal frame 3	Current Analog Gain	GPS pos.
...		
Demodulated signal frame n	Current Analog Gain	GPS pos.

## Data-Processing:

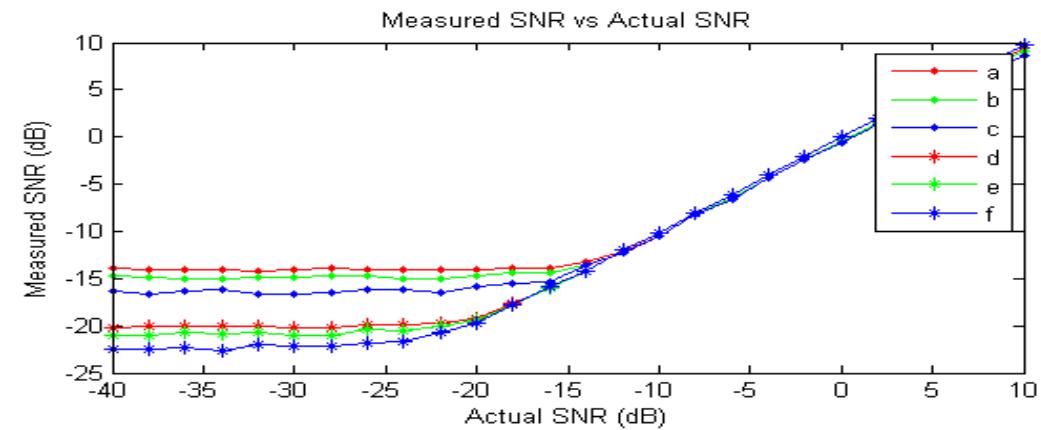
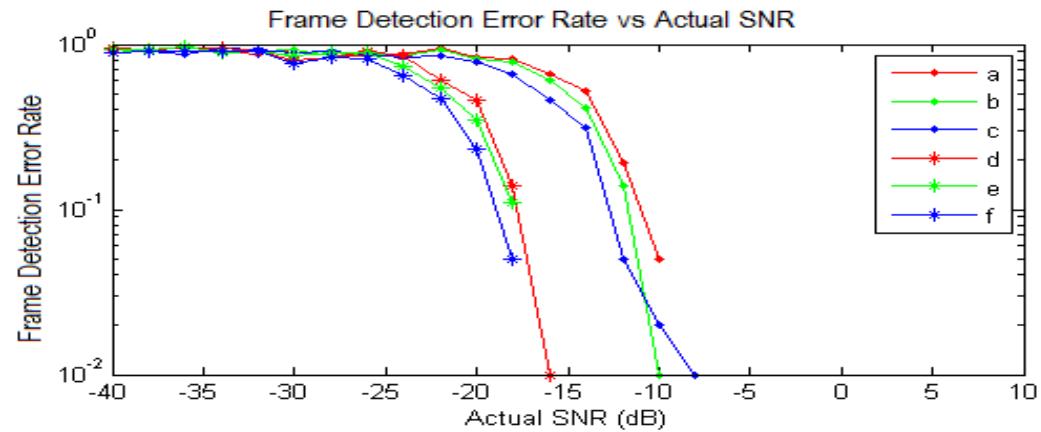
- Center frequency, sample rate, pulse duration, periodicity
- Bin selection of pulse
  - Sliding Fast Fourier Transform
  - $\text{SNR} = P_{\text{signal bin}} / P_{\text{remainder}}$ , associated with GPS position



## Simulated Results:

TABLE I. EXECUTED SIMULATIONS

<i>Simulation Run</i>	<i>Frequency Error Margin (Hz)</i>	<i>Sampling Frequency (kHz)</i>
<i>a</i>	<b>1500.0</b>	<b>10.240</b>
<i>b</i>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>10.240</b>
<i>c</i>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>10.240</b>
<i>d</i>	<b>1500.0</b>	<b>40.960</b>
<i>e</i>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>40.960</b>
<i>f</i>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>40.960</b>



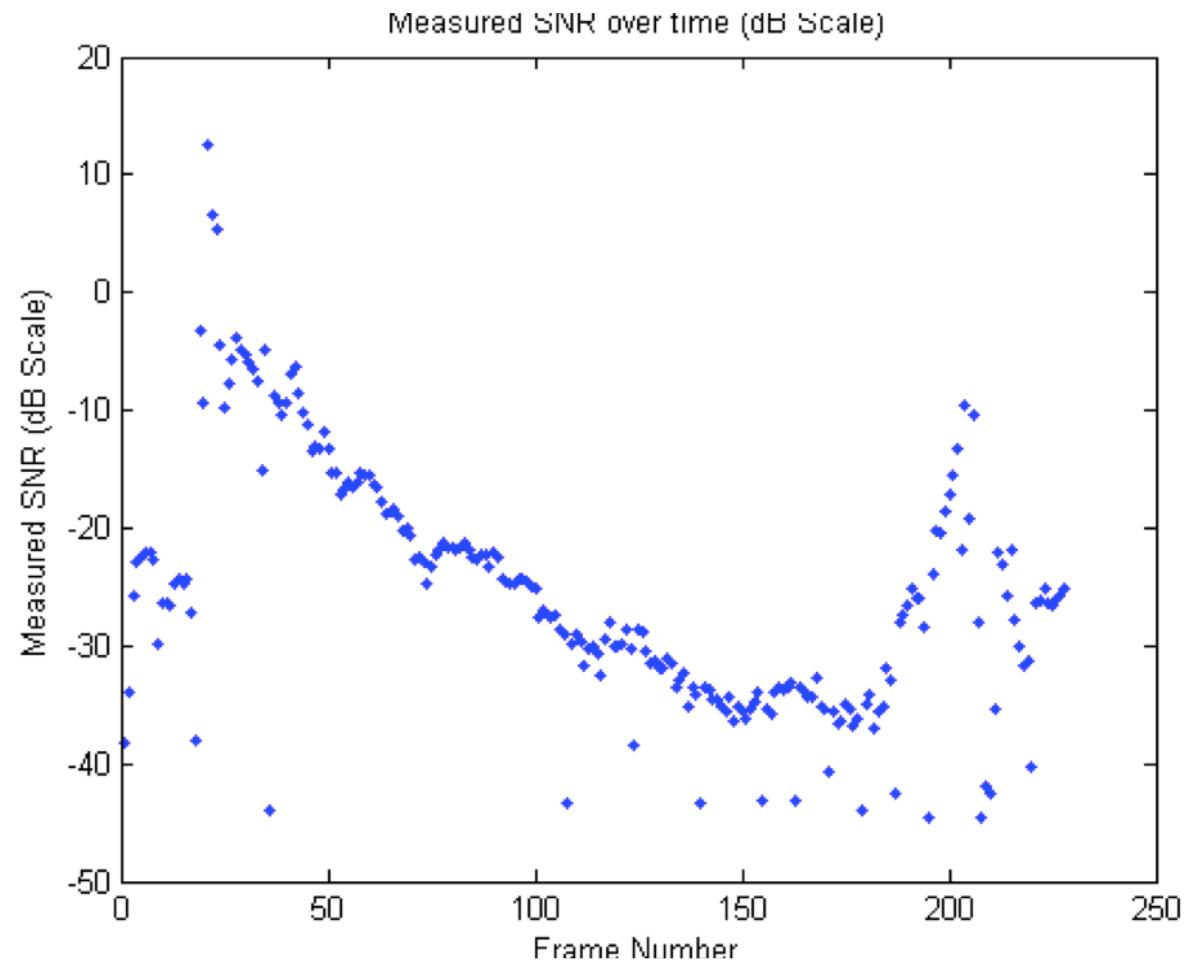
## Field Test (vertical):

$F_s$ : 2.048 MHz

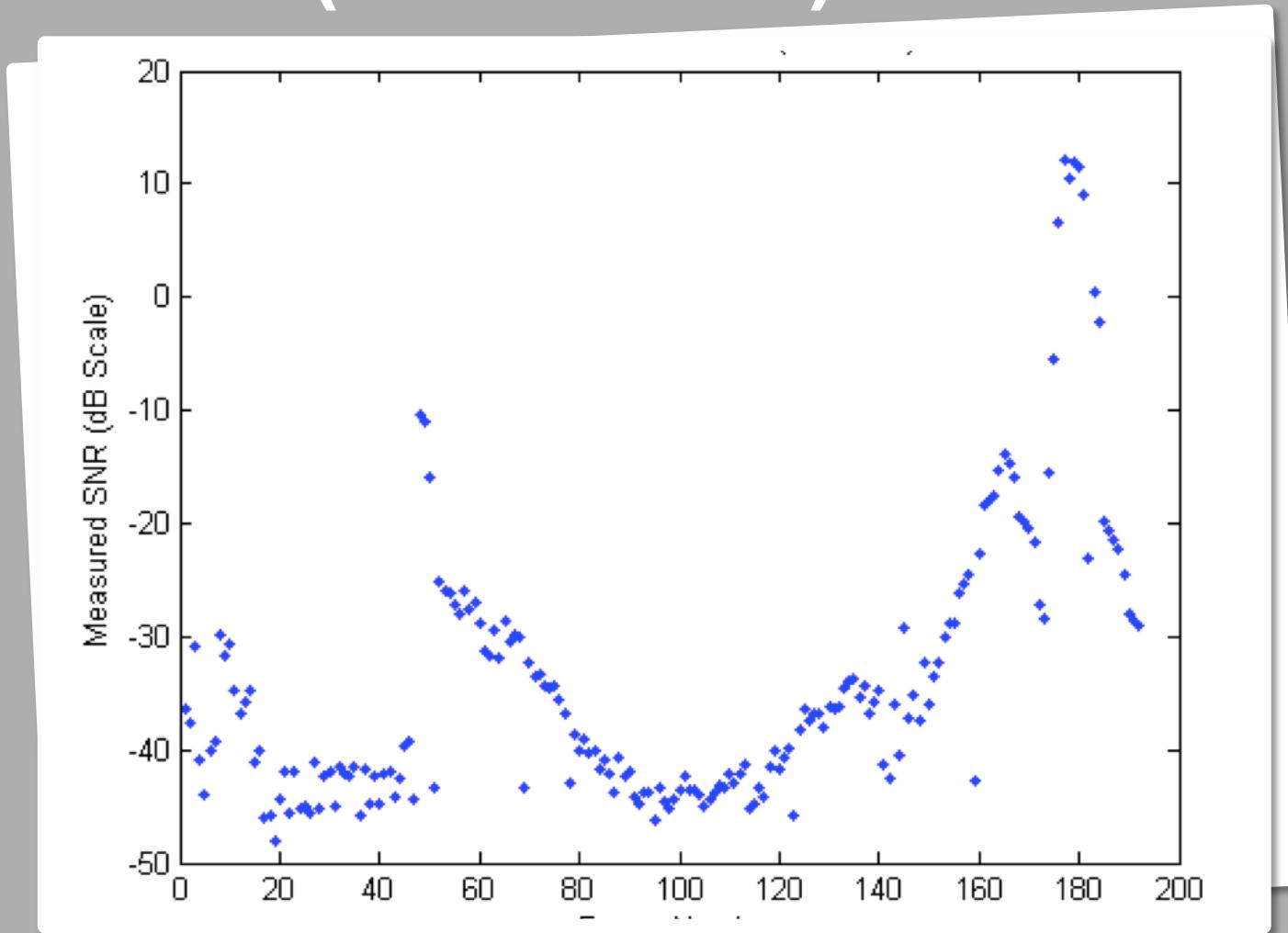
Collar F: 172.742 MHz

Frame: 1.5 seconds

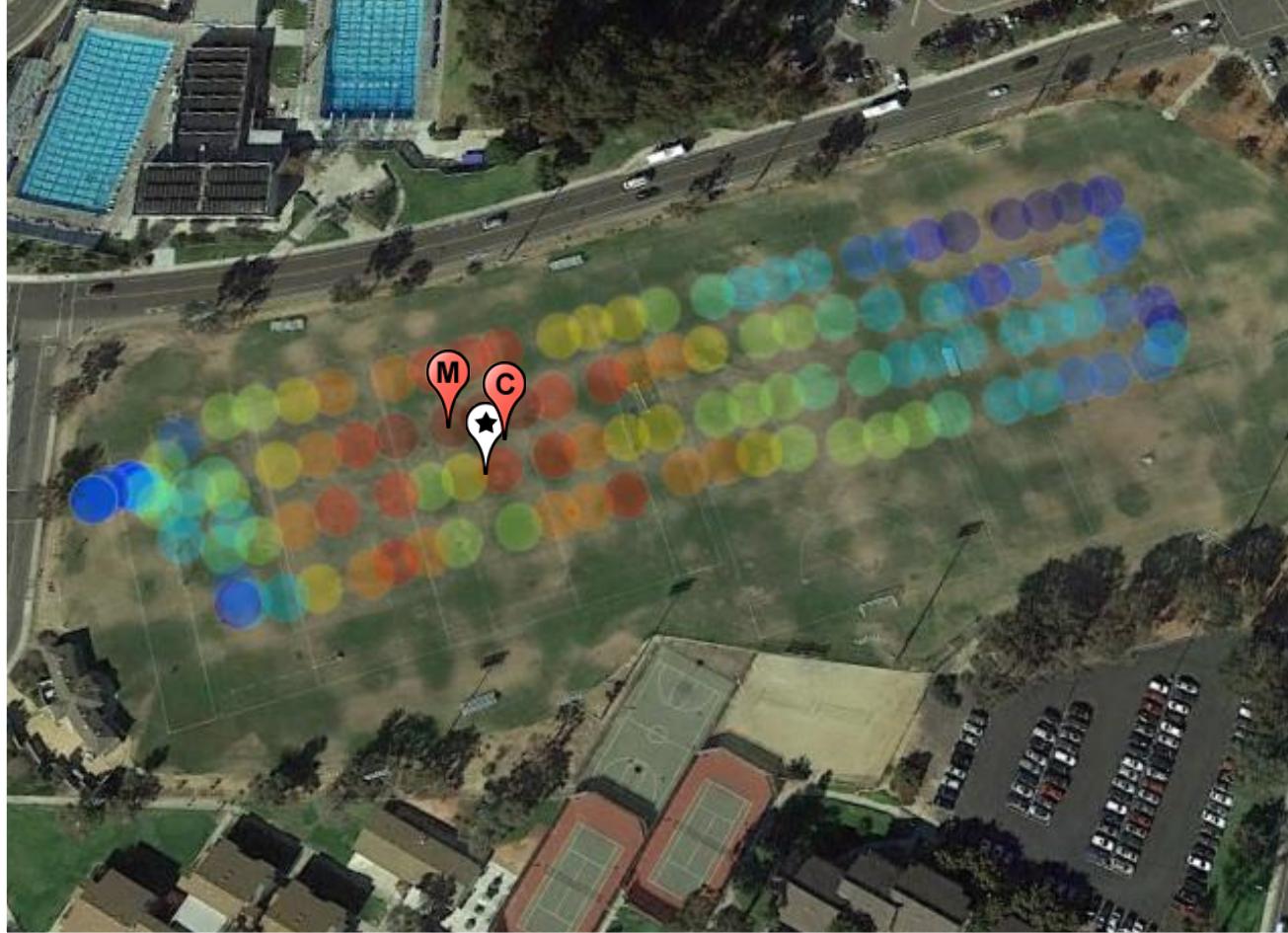
Pulse duration: 20 ms



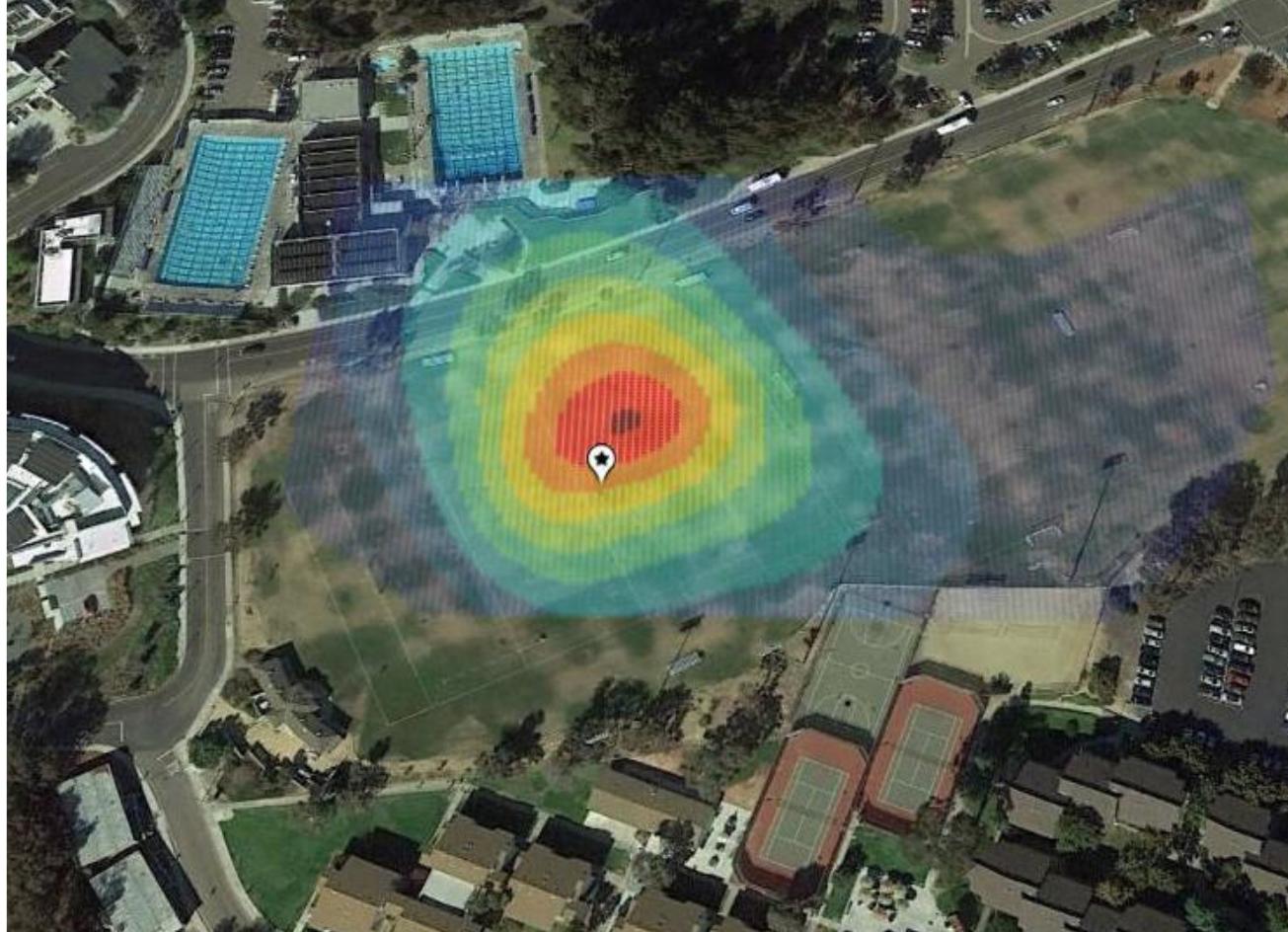
## Field Test (horizontal):



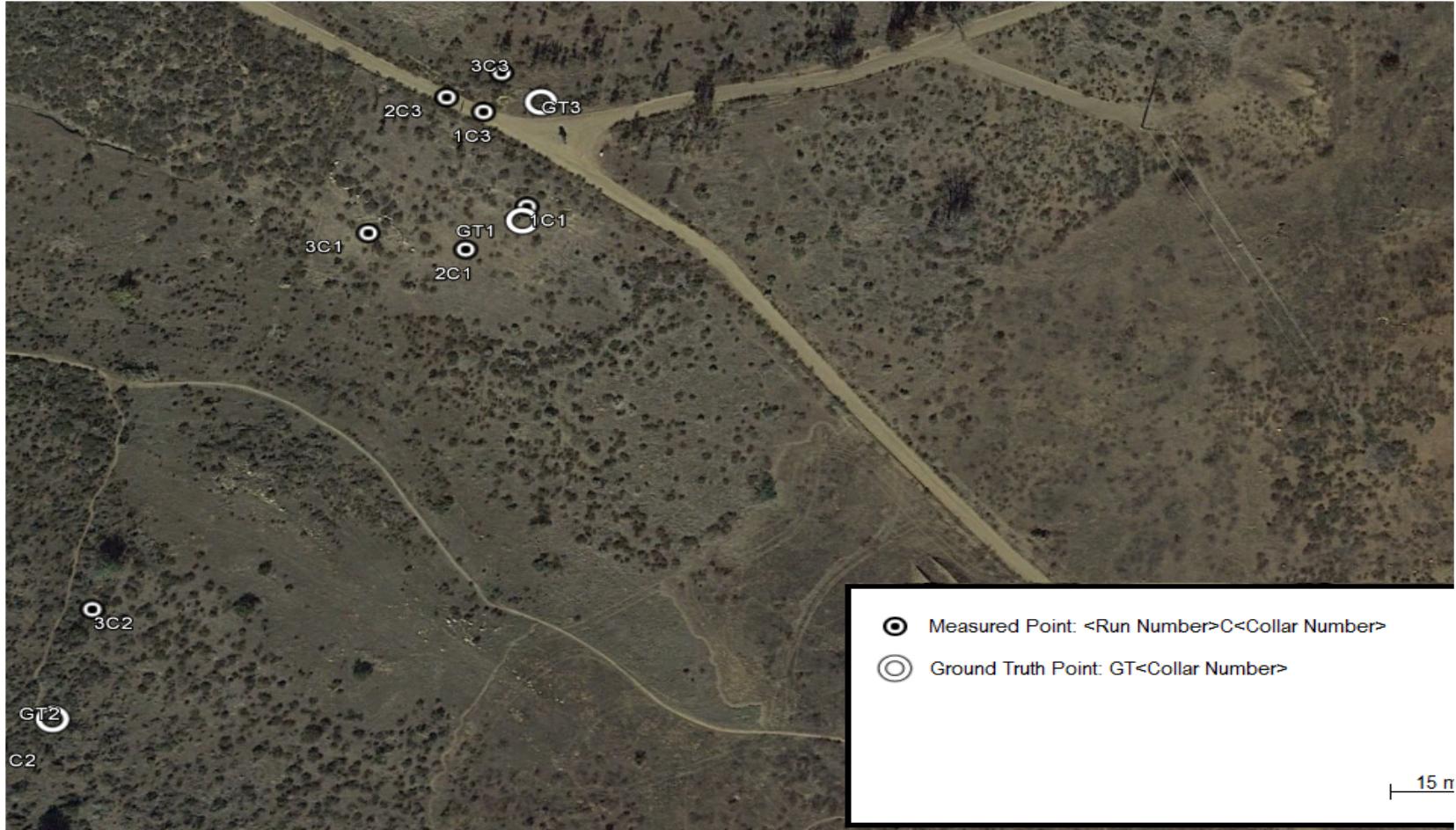
## Heat Map:



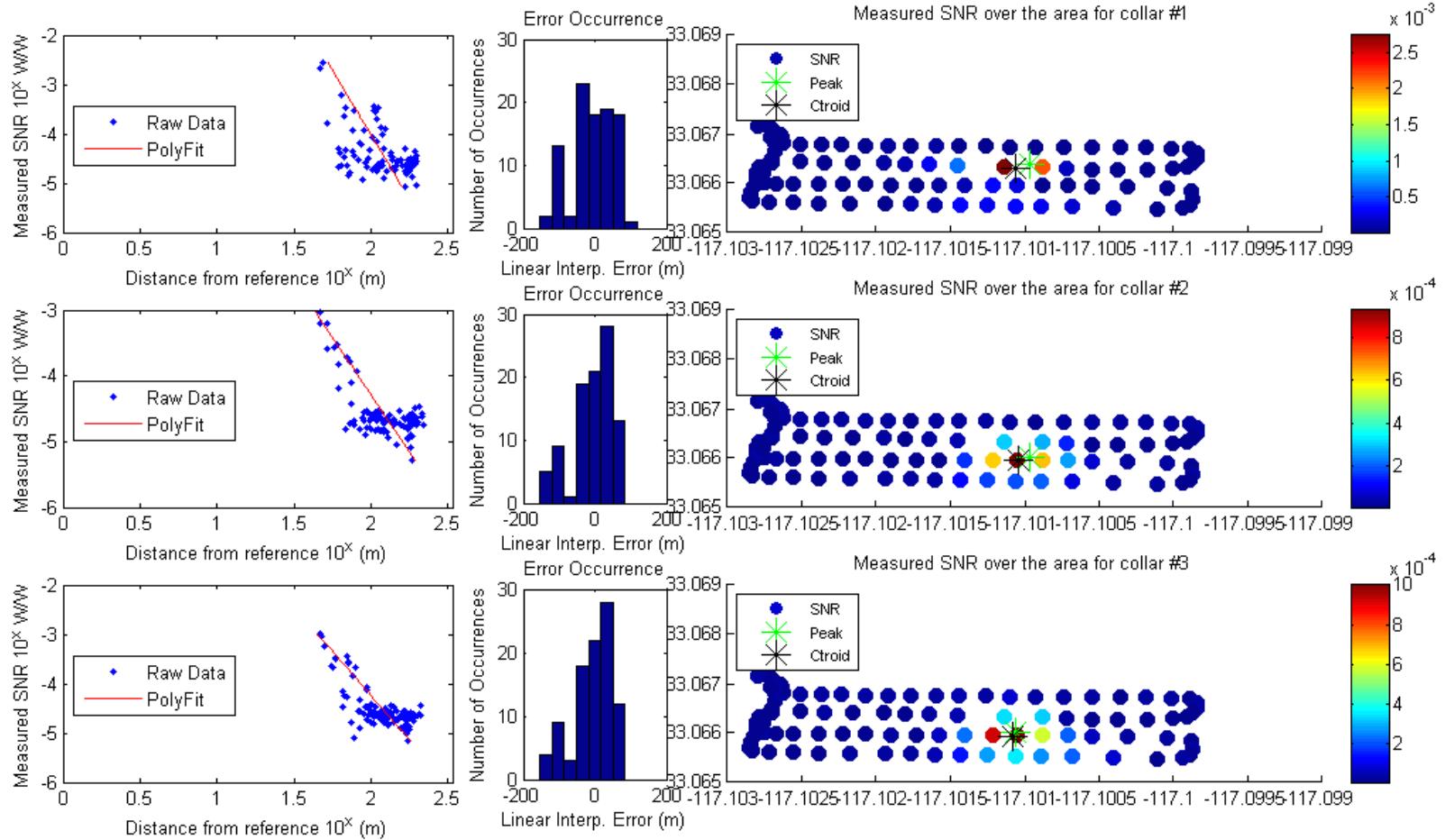
## Heat Map (spline):



## Advanced Field Test:



## Advanced Field Test:



# Acknowledgements

## RESEARCH

Gilberto Antonio Marcon  
dos Santos,  
Eric Lo,  
Bryan Ritoper,  
Lauren Nishizaki,  
Xavier Tejeda,  
Alex Ke,  
Han Lin

Dr. Curt Schurgers,  
Dr. Albert Lin,  
Dr. Ryan Kastner

## PARTNERSHIPS

**San Diego Zoo:**  
Dr. Stesha Pasachnik  
Dr. Mathias Tobler

## FUNDING

National Science  
Foundation

National Geographic  
Society

# THANK YOU

Questions?