



I PRO 312: Unmanned Aerial Systems

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Traylor, Artemio Perez**

What is a UAS?

Unmanned
Aerial
System



Unmanned
Aerial
Vehicle



UAS encompasses the entire operational platform, not just the aircraft (UAV)

UAS components:

Vehicle (UAV)

Payload

Ground Station

- Lightweight
- Inexpensive
- Low emissions
- Stealthy
- Fast
- Low maintenance
- No launcher device necessary



Potential Markets

- Military
- Law Enforcement
- Agriculture
- Construction
- Maps
- Customs and Border Protection
- Wildlife and conservation
- Communications





2011

Student UAS Competition

June 15 - June 19, 2011

The major graded items/events are:

- Final Journal Paper
- Oral Presentation
- Flight Readiness Review
- Flight Mission

Take off

Waypoint Navigation

En Route Search

Targets

Area Search

Landing

Ethical and Legal Considerations

In order to fly, operators must complete **ONE** of the following:



- **Obtain an FAA issued Airworthiness Certificate for UAS and a Program Letter of Restriction**
- **Obtain an FAA issued Certificate of Authorization or Waiver (COA)**
- **Fly in Special Use Airspace**
- **Fly as a Model Aircraft**

Team Structure



Team Members: Lidens Cheng, Nishanth Samala, Matt Simpson

Leader: Lidens Cheng



Team Members: Kay Traylor, Yaofu Zhou, Jiang Lan, Bernie Mendez

Leader: Kay Traylor

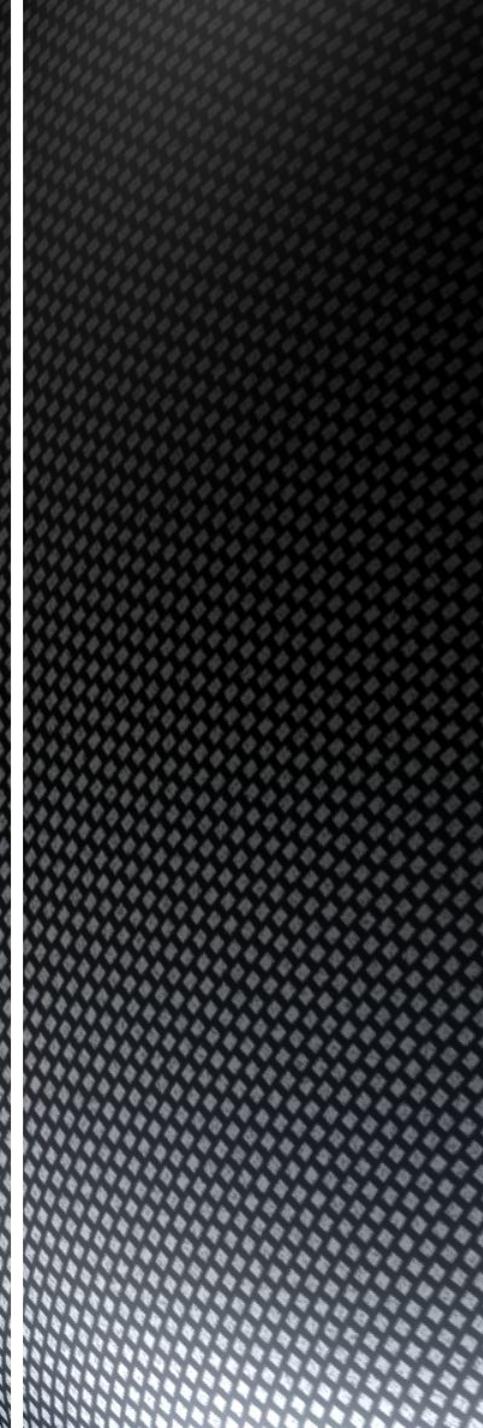


Team Members: Artemio Perez, Tushar Nair, Brian Schubert

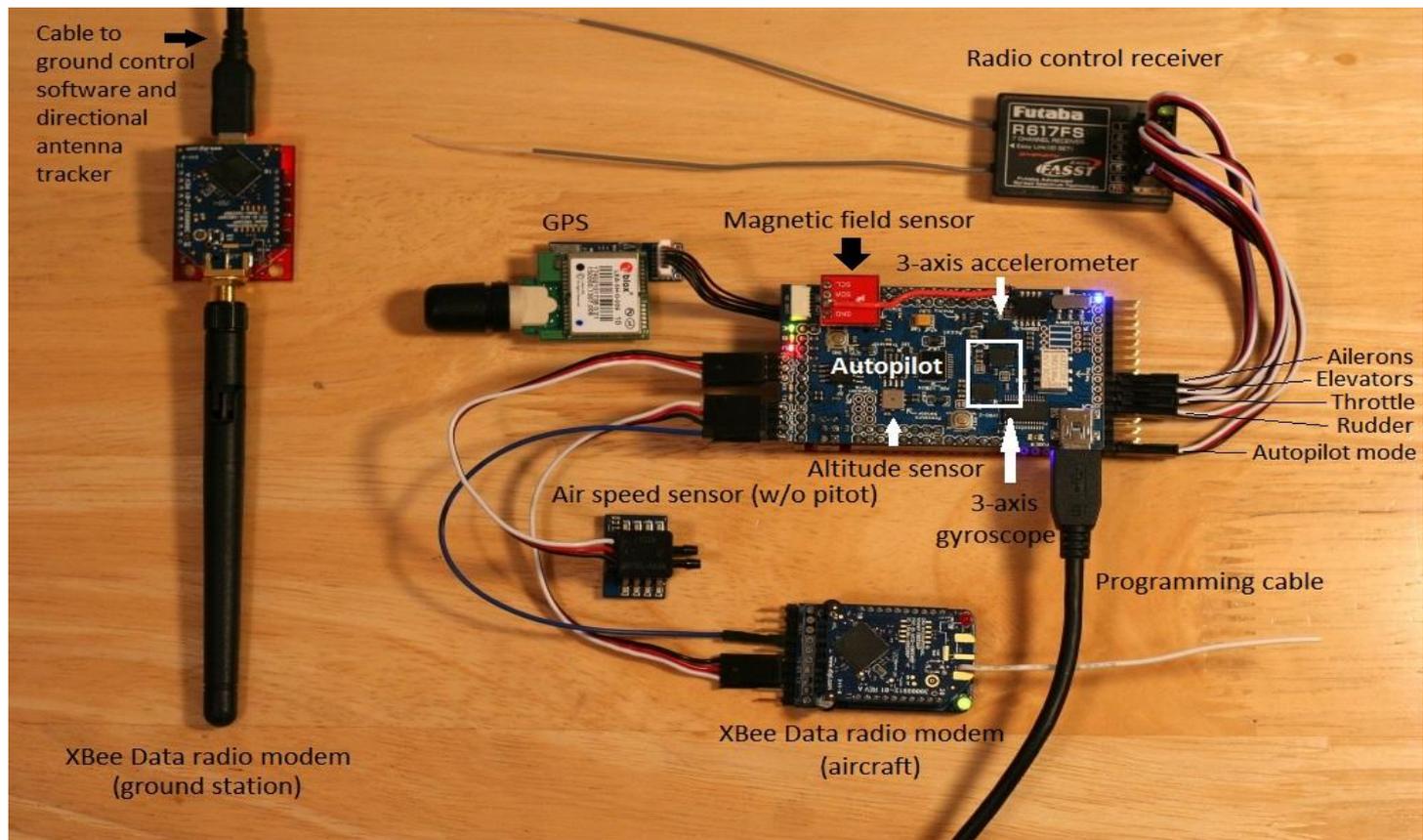
Leader: Artemio Perez



**AUTO
PILOT**



The ArduPilot Mega autopilot software from last semester must be modified in order to achieve autonomous flight

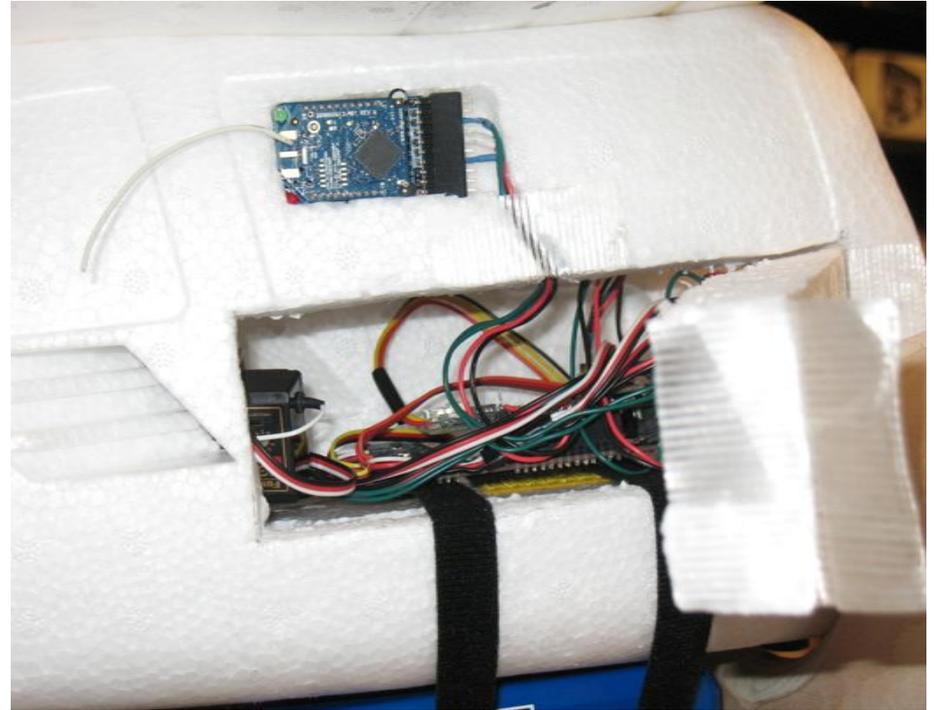


Modify software for:

- Autonomous takeoff and landing
- Navigation through waypoints
- A fail-safe feature (Return to Launch mode) if loses radio or video transmission
- Perform a series of test flights

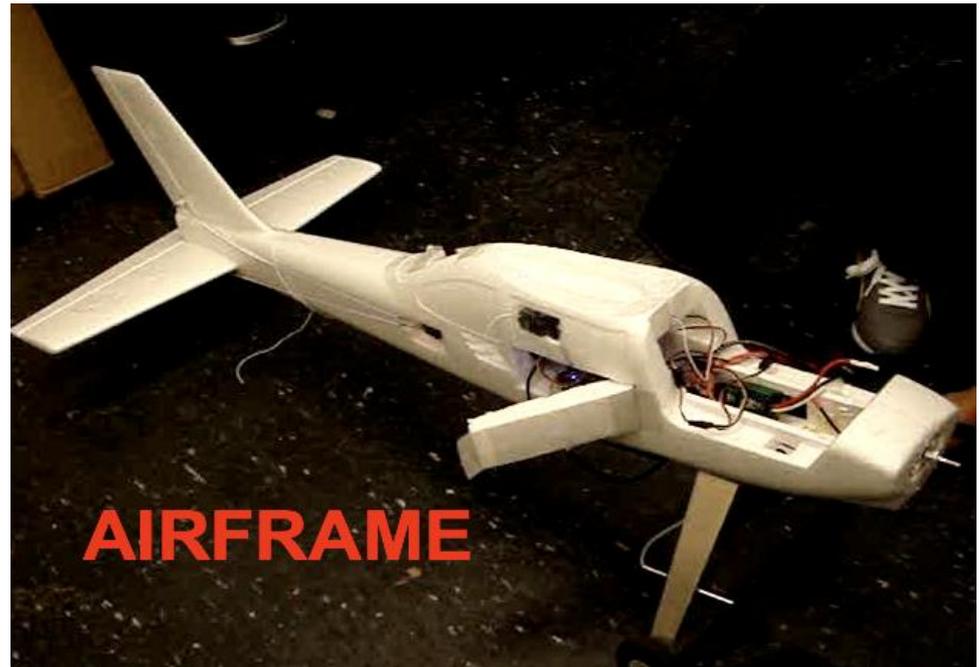
Tasks Completed

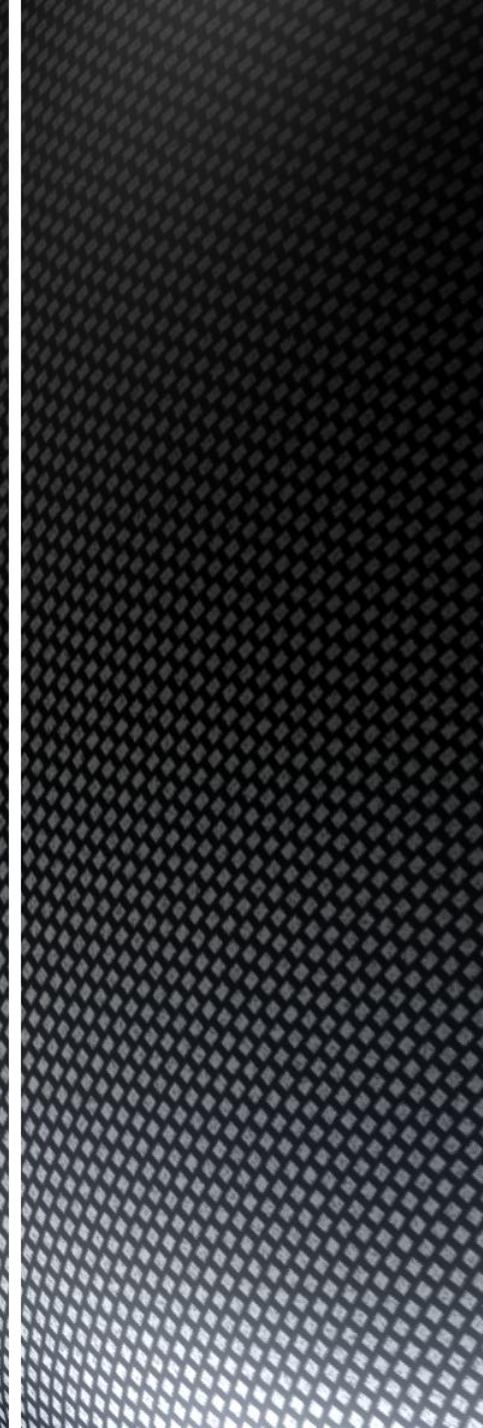
- All modes recognized by radio:
 - Manual (hardware)
 - Manual (software)
 - Autopilot
 - Fly-by-wire A
 - Fly-by-wire B
 - Return to Launch
- Changed to a bigger airframe
- Manual modes tested in flight
- Connection to Ground Control Station



- Fail-safe feature not included in the old version of code
- Autopilot mode not tuned for new airframe/new code
- Autopilot hardware short circuit
- Uncooperative weather conditions

- Need to perform more test flights to test the other 4 modes
- Autopilot mode tests:
 - Autonomous takeoff
 - Navigation to waypoints
 - Autonomous landing
 - Fail-safe feature





- Develop a system that can:
 - Acquire and send images from UAV to ground station
 - Autonomously detect and identify targets

Shape

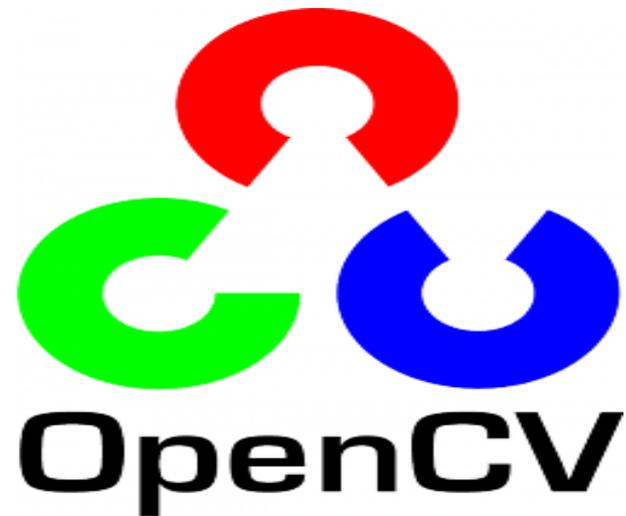
Overlaying alphanumeric character

Color of shape and alphanumeric character

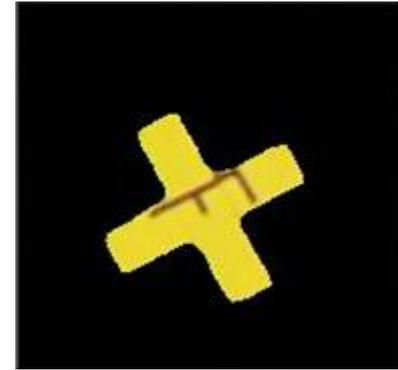


- Complete image detection and identification code
- Acquire and install camera
- Acquire and install image transmission system

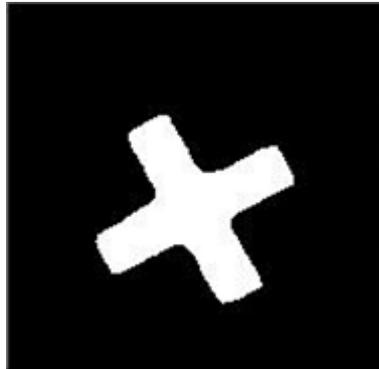
- OpenCV: Open-source Vision Library
- Two Parts
 1. Target Detection
 2. Target Identification



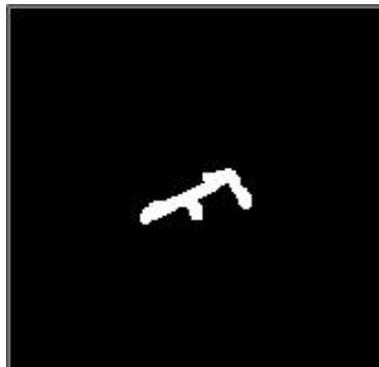
Target Detection



Shape Identification



Alphanumeric
Identification



Camera

- Last Semester: SN777
 - 20 grams
 - 480x640 Resolution
- Current: GoPro Surf Hero
 - 94 grams
 - HD Quality
 - Eye-Fi Transmission



Image Transmission

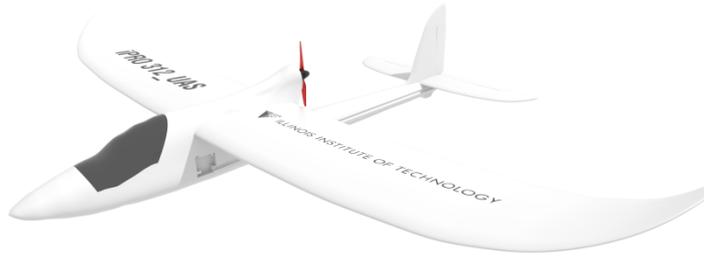
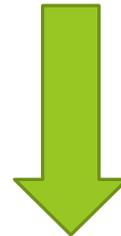
Eye-Fi SD Card



Beagleboard



Wi-Fi Transmitter



Wireless Router



Ground Station:
Post Processing



- Image Quality
- Integration with other systems
- Time Constraints
Ordering parts, installing
- Test System

GROUND STATION

- Point of integration of all subsystems
- Data extraction port
- Mission objectives injection port

Software

The screenshot displays the QGroundControl v. 0.7.7 (Beta) interface for a MAV 220 drone. The window title is "QGroundControl v. 0.7.7 (Beta) (w7: 192.168.1.107)".

Control Panel (Left):

- Connected to MAV 220
- Buttons: Activate Engine, Lift, Land, Hal
- Horizontal Situation Indicator (HSI) showing heading and speed (0.10)
- System Status: Battery (10.65 V, 54%), Recv. Loss (0.00%), Send Loss (63.50%), MCU Load (0.00%), CPU Load (0%)

Map (Center): A 3D terrain map of a region, with "Map" and "Vehicle" buttons below it.

Onboard Parameters (Right):

- Vehicle: MAV 220
- Table with columns: Parameter, Value
- Buttons: Refresh, Transmit, Write (ROM), Load File, Save File, Read (ROM)
- Activate Extended Output: RAW Sensor Data, Attitude, Position setpoint, Raw Controller, RC Values, Send Extra1, Send Extra2, Send Extra3
- Calibration Wizards: RC Calibration, Mag. Calibration, Pressure Calibration, Gyro Calibration

Unmanned Systems (Bottom Left):

- MAV 220 LOCKED MODE
- Calculating: 00:02:55, 5247273.00, 465955.00, 5254.65E, 3.00N, 474.50
- Altitude: 474.503 m, 0.43 m/s
- System State: UNKNOWN
- WPX (Waypoint) controls

Waypoint List (Bottom Center): An empty list for waypoints.

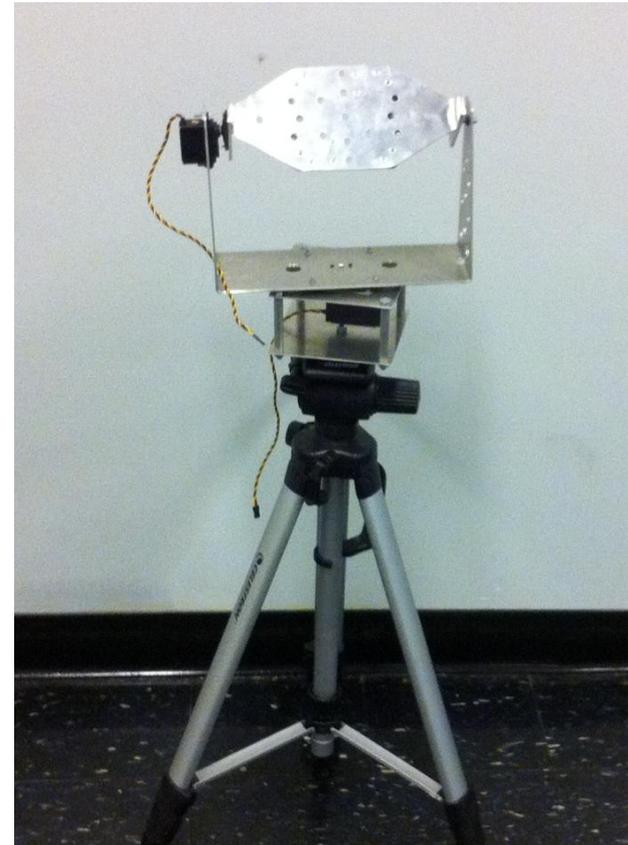
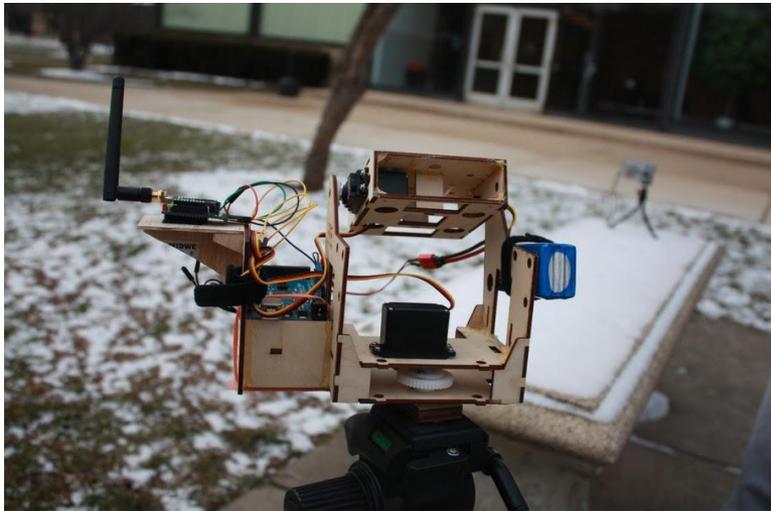
Communication Console (Bottom Right):

- Simulation: demo, 04.4 kB/s, No MAVLINK, HEX, Auto hold
- Log: [MAV220: 0] DEBUG MESSAGE TEXT
- Input: Enter data/text below to send, Send, Hold, Clear buttons

- Data transmission



Aircraft tracking



Characteristics

Durability. Survivability. Portability. Reliability



- Integration of Systems
- Test Flights
- Data AUVSI UAV Competition

Questions?

Thank you