Drones Demystified!

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Drones Demystified!

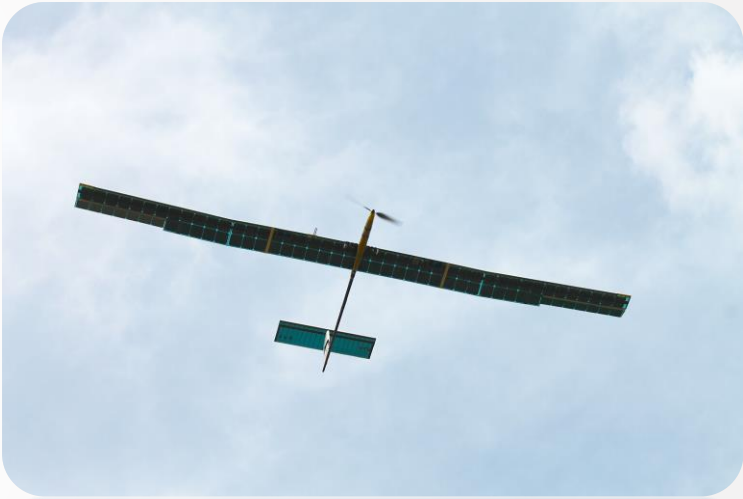
Topic: Introduction

Course Goals

- Be approachable and accessible for all.
- Develop a broad understanding on how aerial robots fly and operate.
- Develop the capacity to design navigation and other automation and autonomy robot functionalities.
- Combine theory with intuition and practice.
- Be able to implement new ideas in practice.
- Provide the knowledge background and the tools for your further steps in aerial (and not only) robotics.

Course Approach

- **Brief Overview and Focus Sections:** Each topic is overviewed and selected subtopics are thoroughly described.
- Any Entry Point: Feel free to start the course from any subsection of interest. Try to go through all of them to understand the synergies.
- **Coding Examples:** Each focus section is accompanied with coding examples using Python, MATLAB and C++



Course Contents

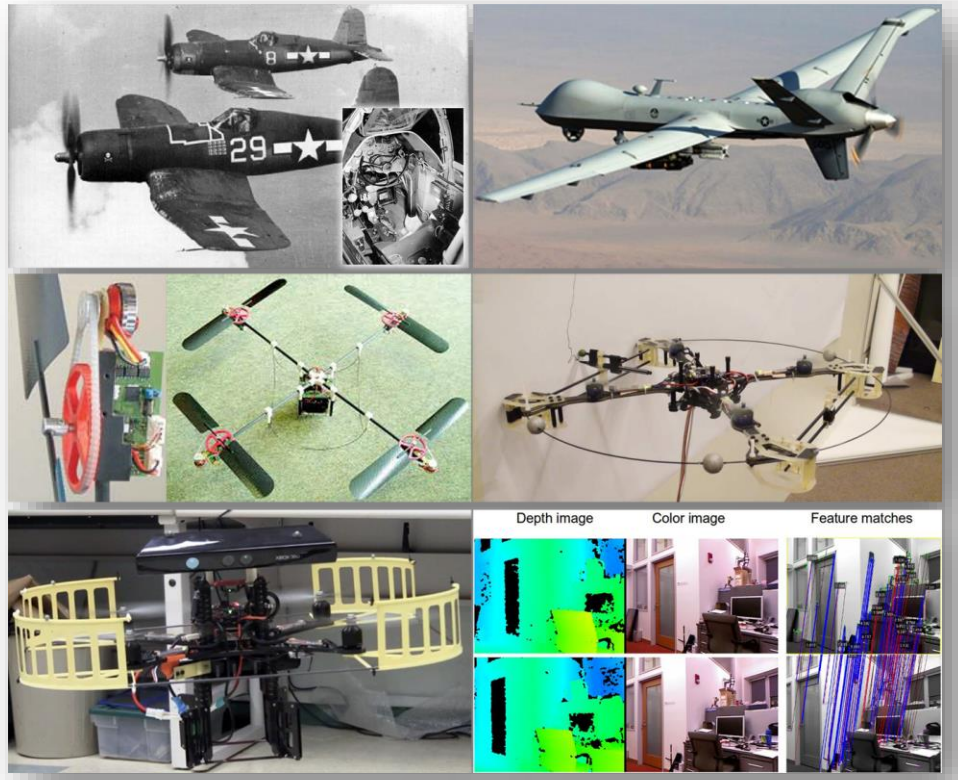
- **Introduction:** Get a broad understanding about aerial robotics, what they are, what they look like, what they can do and how they do so.
- **Modeling:** Understand the physical principles behind the flight dynamics of aerial robotics and develop the capacity to derive their mathematical model.
- **State Estimation & Perception:** Learn how on-board estimation of the vehicle full pose (position and orientation) takes place. Understand onboard vision and perception in general.
- **Flight Controls:** Learn how to design high-performance flight controllers.
- **Motion Planning:** Learn how to develop algorithms for autonomous motion planning for aerial robotics.

Course Material

- **Online Textbook:** a brief textbook covering the topics of the course. To be continuously updated every year.
- **Lecture Slides:** Used for the classroom presentations and also as a way for notes keeping and direct reference to the course contents.
- **Coding Examples:** small programs written in Python, MATLAB, and C++ covering the focus sections of the course.
- **Open-Source Aerial Robots Simulator:** a complete simulation environment for advanced designs.

Historical Background of Aerial Robots

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles lie on the foundations set in aircraft design & automatic flight control.
- First UAVs were based on modifications of manned rocket and aircraft designs.
- Their evolution process has constantly challenged the limits of technology towards miniaturization, flight control agility, perceptual skills, navigational autonomy, flight endurance or even unconventional skills such as aerial manipulation.

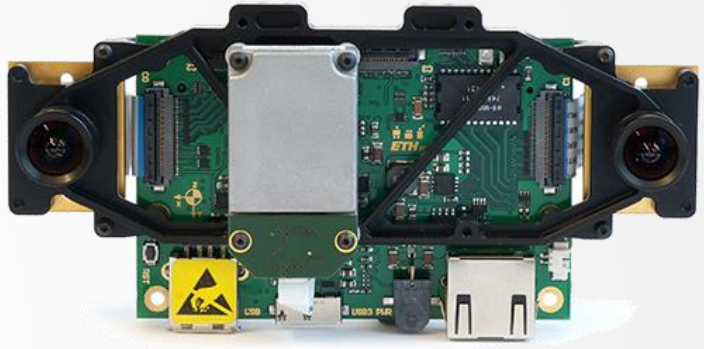


Current Trends in Aerial Robotics

AscTec Firefly with VI-Sensor, UNR

AtlantikSolar UAV, ETH Zurich

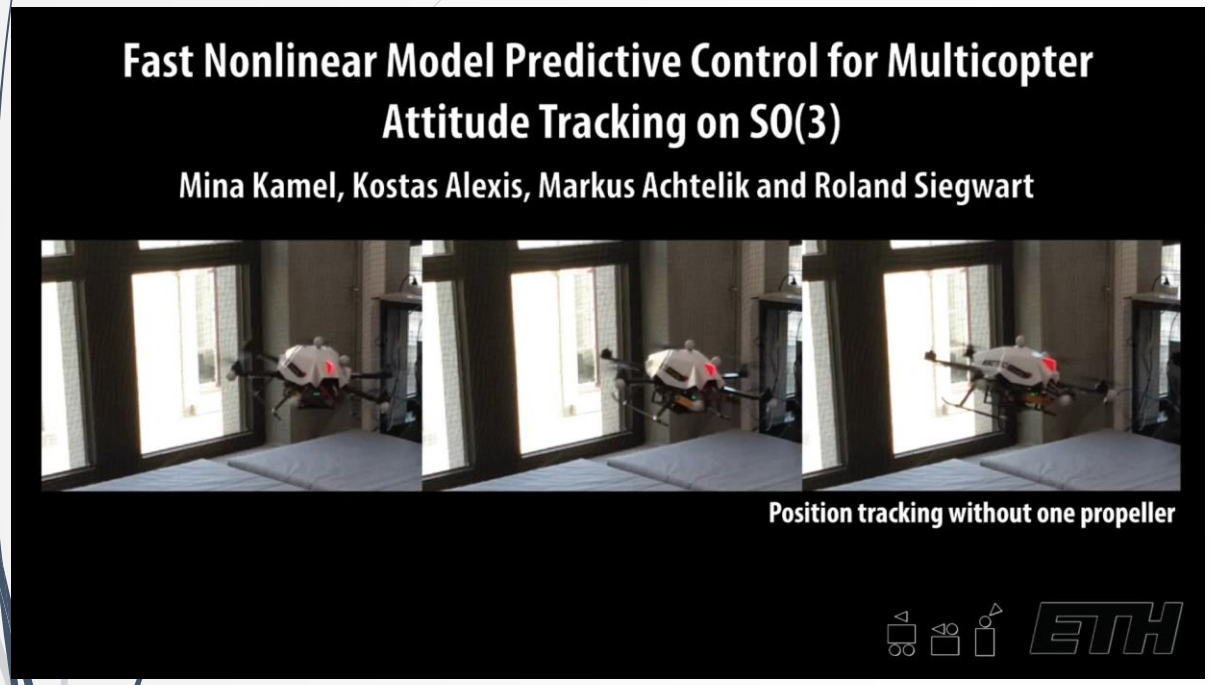
- System Miniaturization
- Prolonged Endurance
- Agile Flight Control
- Perception & 3D Mapping
- Autonomous Motion Planning
- Multi-Robot Systems
- Augmented Human-Robot



VI-Sensor, ETH Zurich

Oculus Rift, Oculus

Current Trends in Aerial Robotics



Retaining Stability during Propeller Failure

Convertible Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

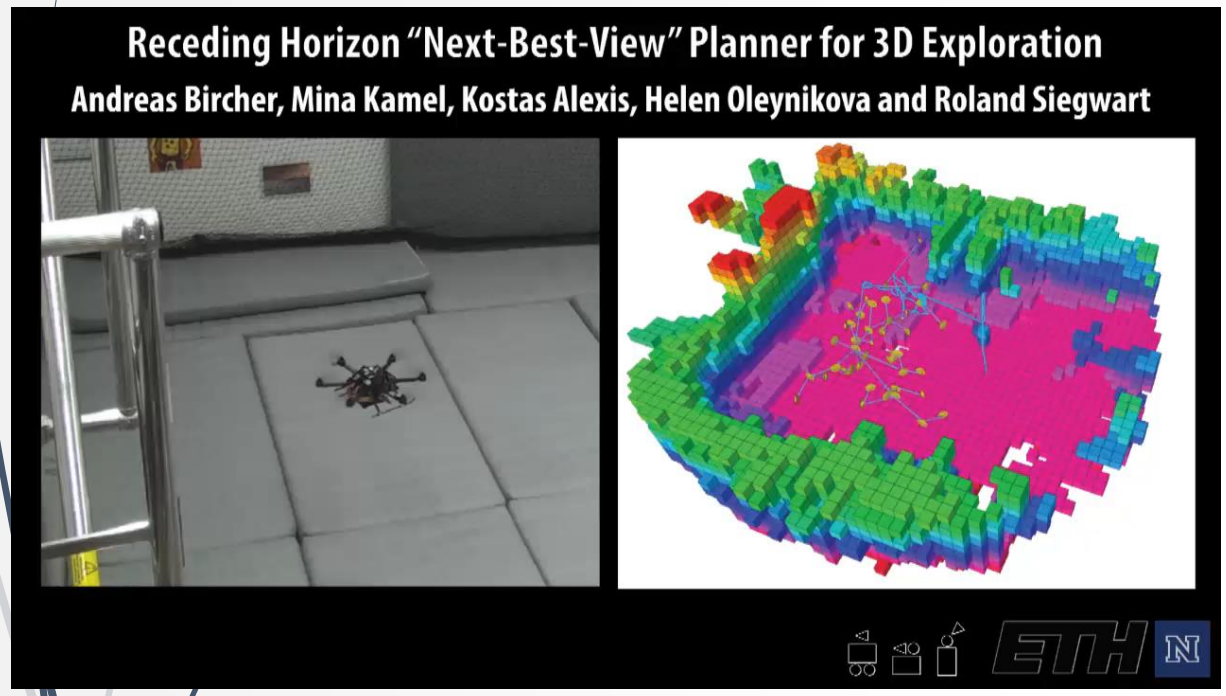
Current Trends in Aerial Robotics

Today's Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have **great prospects**

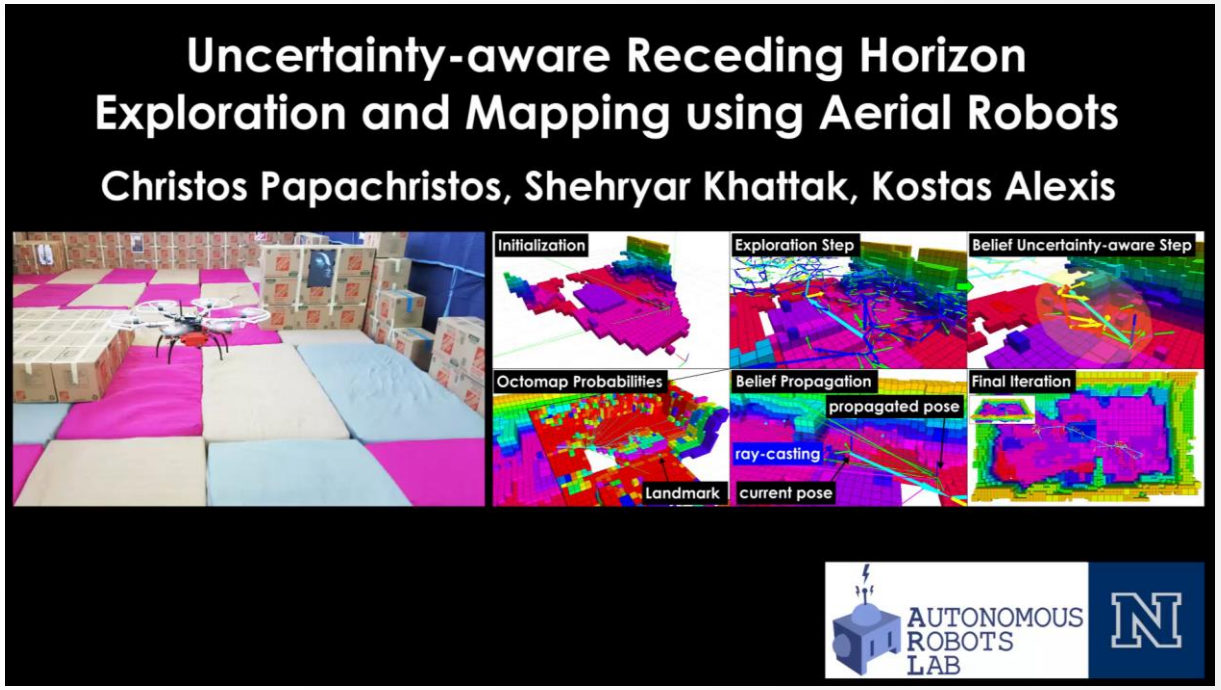
Endurance World Record (81.5 Solar-powered Flight)

Aerial Mapping

Current Trends in Aerial Robotics



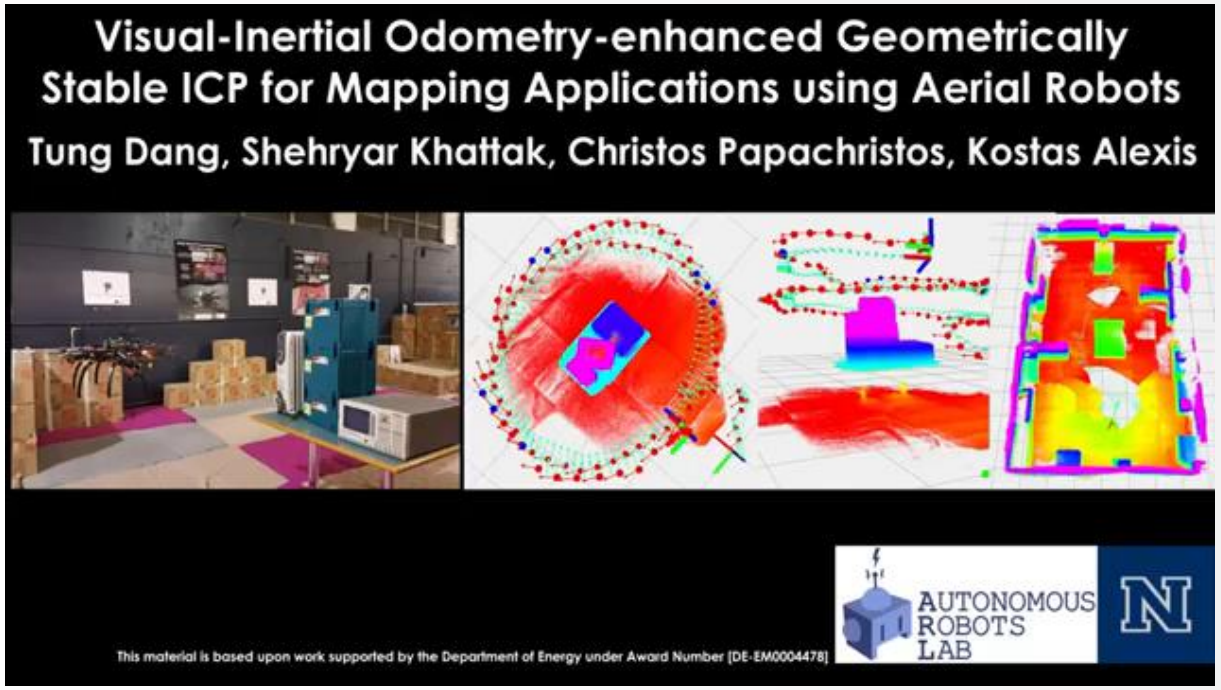
Information Gain-based Efficient Exploration and 3D mapping of Unknown Environments



Localizability-aware Autonomous Exploration and Mapping

Current Trends in Aerial Robotics

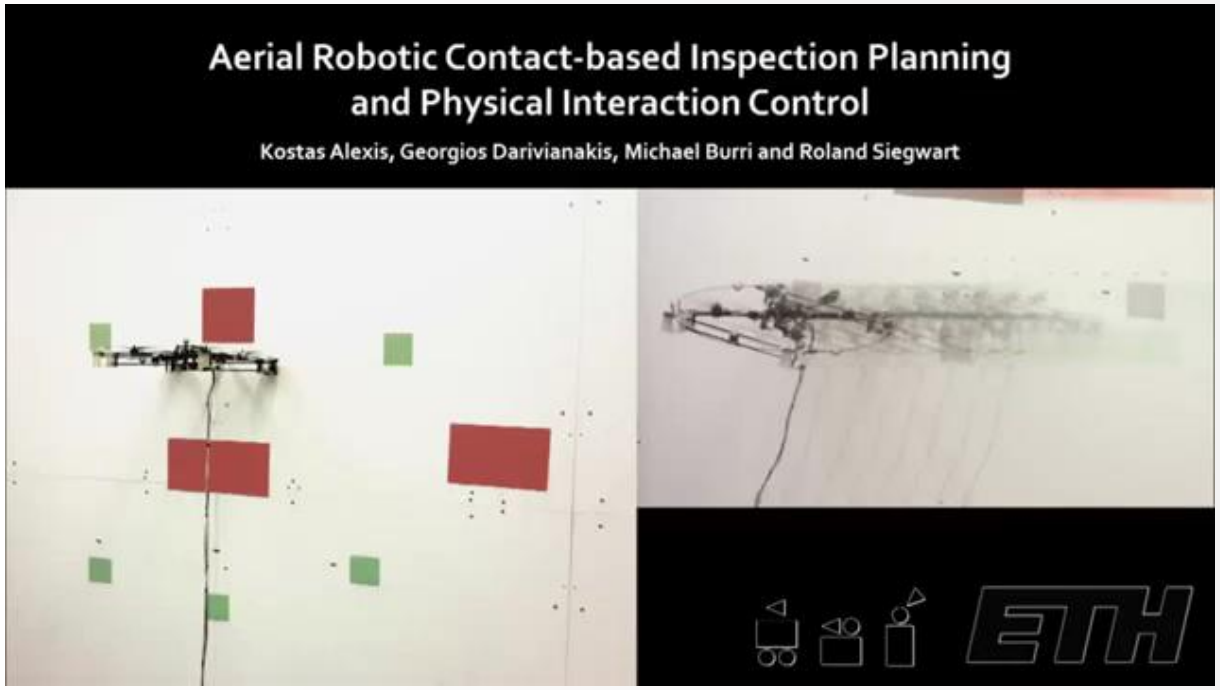
Multi-Modal Localization and Mapping



GPS-denied navigation

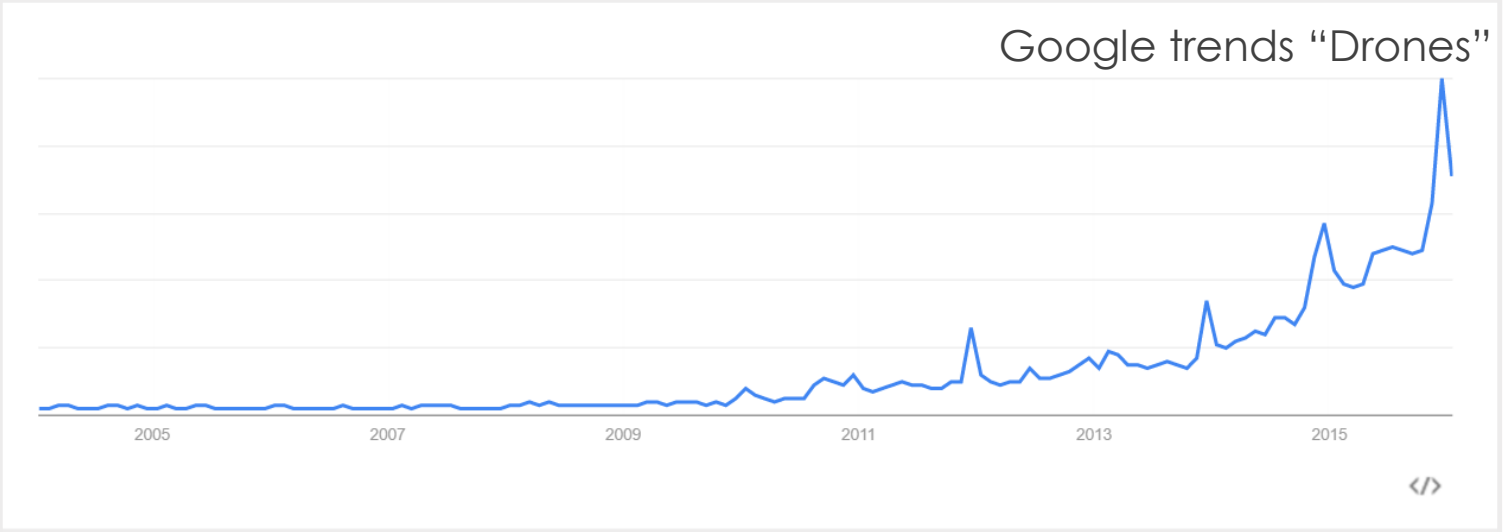
Current Trends in Aerial Robotics

Physical Interaction Control



Inspection through Contact

Impact in Society



- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) Market worth 14.9 Billion USD by 2020

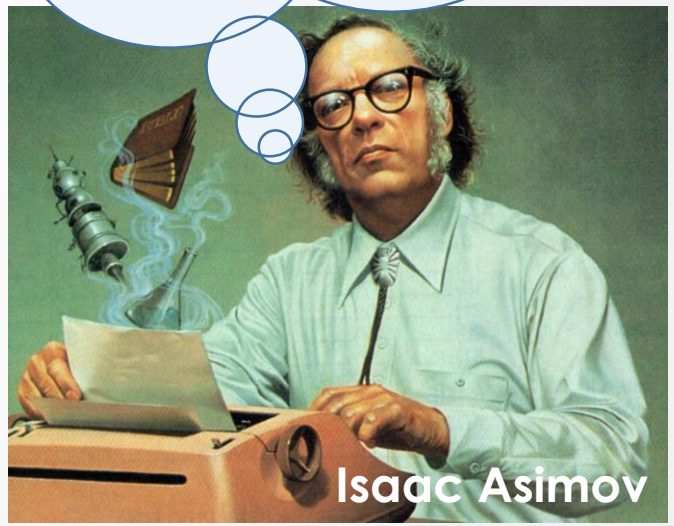
MARKETSANDMARKETS

- **Indicative Applications:**
  - Infrastructure Inspection and Maintenance
  - Humanitarian Assistance
  - Precision Agriculture
  - Climate Control
  - Security
  - …and much more!

What are the challenges ahead?

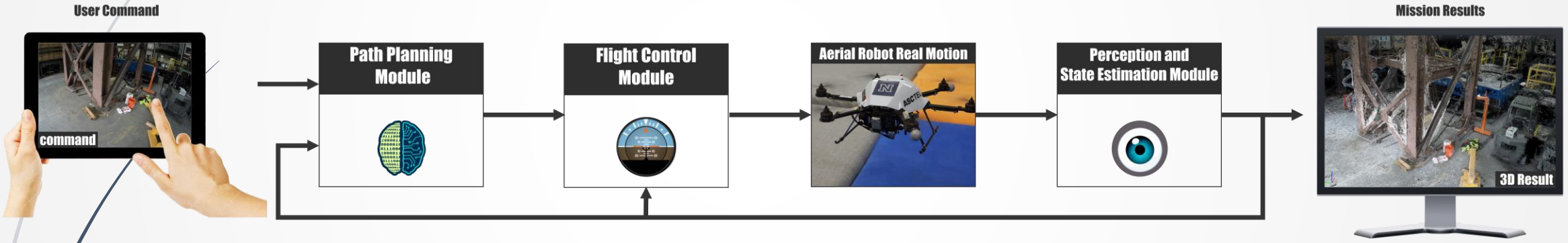
No sensible decision can be made any longer
without taking into account not only
the world as it is, but the world as it will be. ***I.A.***

- a robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm
- a robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the first law
- a robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the first or second law



- Can we operate aerial robots without having special skills?
- Can aerial robots be something more than a flying camera?
- Can we assign complex tasks to autonomous robots?
- Can we ensure collision avoidance?
- Can we trust an aerial robot flying in the urban landscape? In the controlled national airspace?

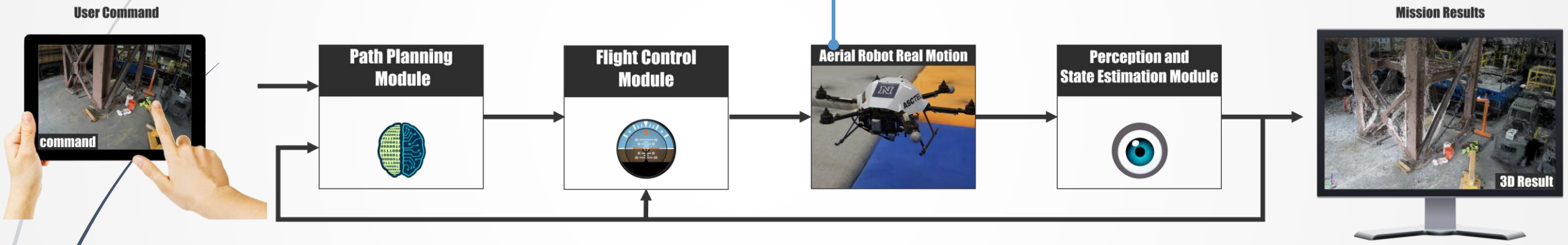
The Aerial Robot Loop



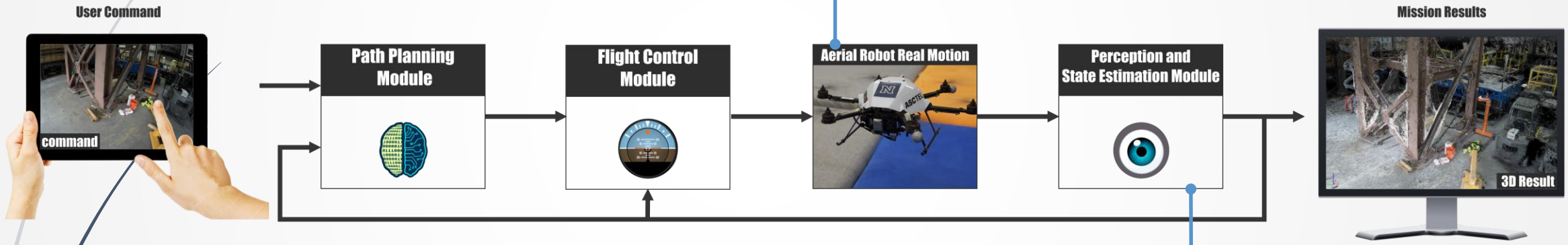
Block diagram of the main loops running at every aerial robot

The Aerial Robot Loop

- Real-life Aerial Robot expressing its dynamic behavior in response to the control inputs and external disturbances



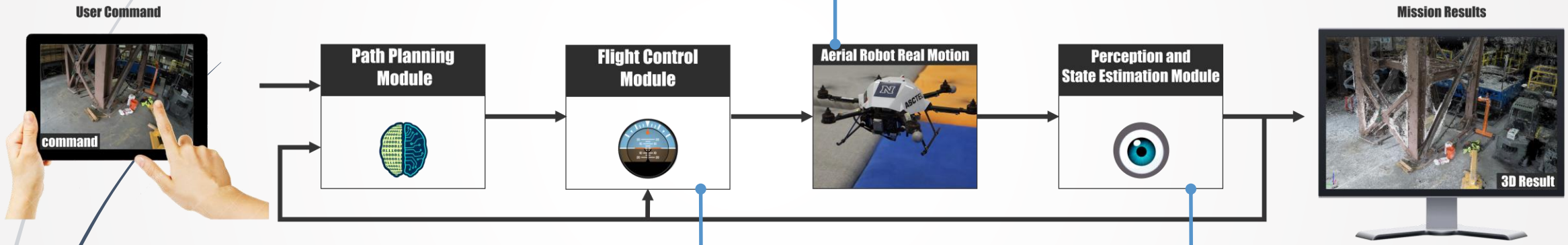
The Aerial Robot Loop



- Real-life Aerial Robot expressing its dynamic behavior in response to the control inputs and external disturbances

- Inertial Navigation System
- Localization & Mapping
- Sensor Fusion

The Aerial Robot Loop



- Real-life Aerial Robot expressing its dynamic behavior in response to the control inputs and external disturbances

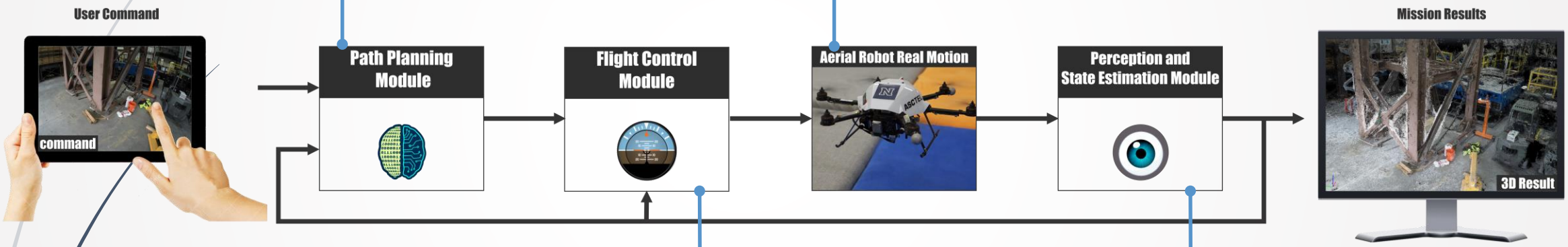
- Flight control system responsible for ensuring flight stability and reference trajectory tracking as well as disturbance rejection.

- Inertial Navigation System
- Localization & Mapping
- Sensor Fusion

The Aerial Robot Loop

- Path planning in order to compute the path the robot should follow to ensure safe navigation and execute the desired mission.

- Real-life Aerial Robot expressing its dynamic behavior in response to the control inputs and external disturbances



- Flight control system responsible for ensuring flight stability and reference trajectory tracking as well as disturbance rejection.

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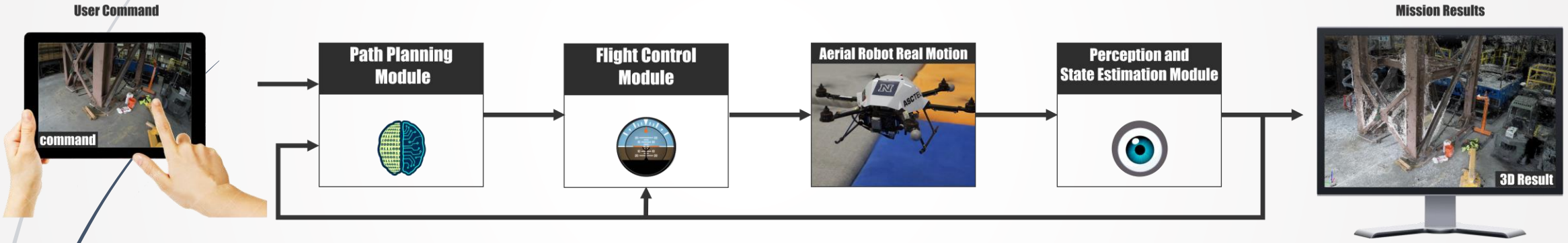
The Aerial Robot Loop

A hard real-time system with relatively limited computational resources!



The Robot Platform

- Different aerial vehicle configurations satisfy different needs in terms of precision flight, endurance, operational requirements, robustness, payload capacity and more.
  - Rotorcraft Systems
  - Fixed-Wing Systems
  - Hybrid Systems
  - Biomimetic Systems
  - Lighter-than-Air Systems

ETH Zurich

ETH Zurich

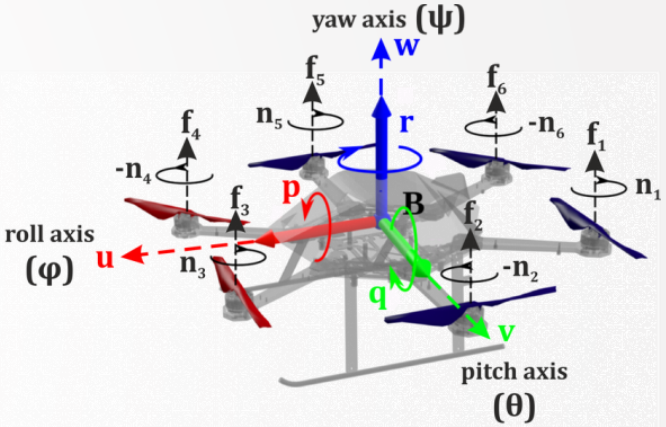
WingTra, ETH Zurich

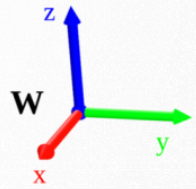
ETH Zurich

UT

The Robot Platform

- **Derivation of the Vehicle Dynamics Model:** A complex mathematic process that heavily depends on the good understanding of the following topics:
  - Frame Rotations, Representations and Coordinate Systems
  - Rigid Body Dynamics Modeling
  - Derivation of Aerodynamic Forces
- Modeling is a critical step that enables state estimation, flight control and prediction of the flight behavior of the vehicle.
- As part of this course we will derive a first-level model of a multirotor Micro Aerial Vehicle and a Fixed-Wing UAV

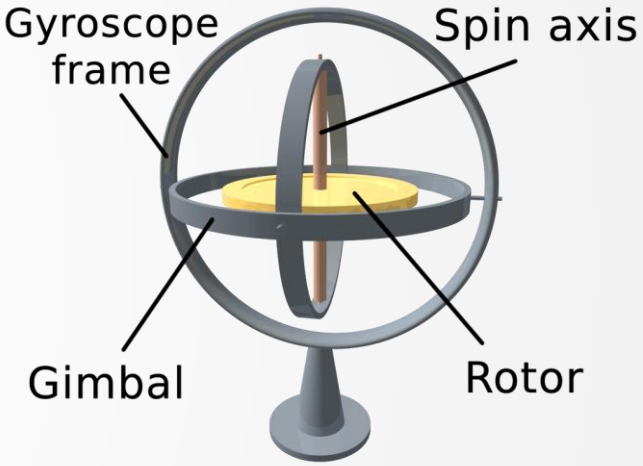




Perception and State Estimation Module

Perception & State Estimation

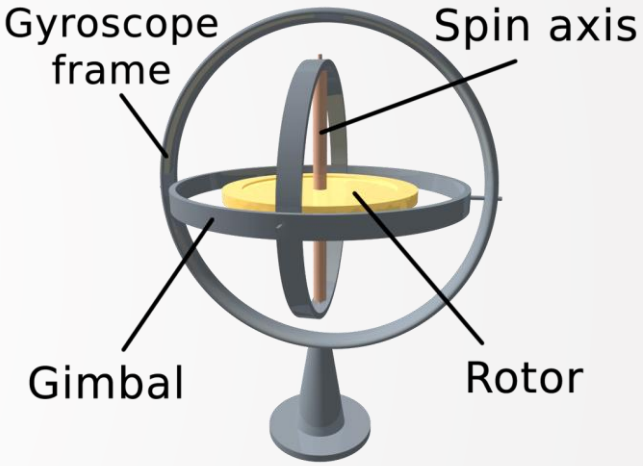
- The process of using data coming from different sensors on-board in order to estimate (in real-time) the state of the vehicle (position, orientation and possibly aerodynamic and other high-order states). Typical sensors employed are:
  - Accelerometers
  - Gyroscopes
  - Magnetometer
  - GPS
  - Camera systems
  - LiDAR
  - Structured-light sensors
  - …and more
- It corresponds to fundamental loop for the robot operation and critical to advance its autonomy.



Perception and State Estimation Module

Perception & State Estimation

- The sensor data fused to estimate the full state in a bias-free and accurate way in high-update rates. This process depends on methods of the state estimation theory. Within this course, we will investigate:
  - Inertial sensing
  - The concepts of Kalman Filtering
  - The design of an Inertial Navigation System



Flight Control System

- The Flight Control System is responsible to ensure the closed-loop stability of the vehicle and guarantee high performance trajectory tracking despite possible uncertainty in the modeled dynamics and the effects of external disturbances.
- Flight Control System design relies on concepts of control theory and a precise enough but simple model of the vehicle dynamics that allows model-based control.
- Flight control theory is a huge field and the community has proposed numerous alternative approaches towards providing aerial robots with the desired flying qualities.

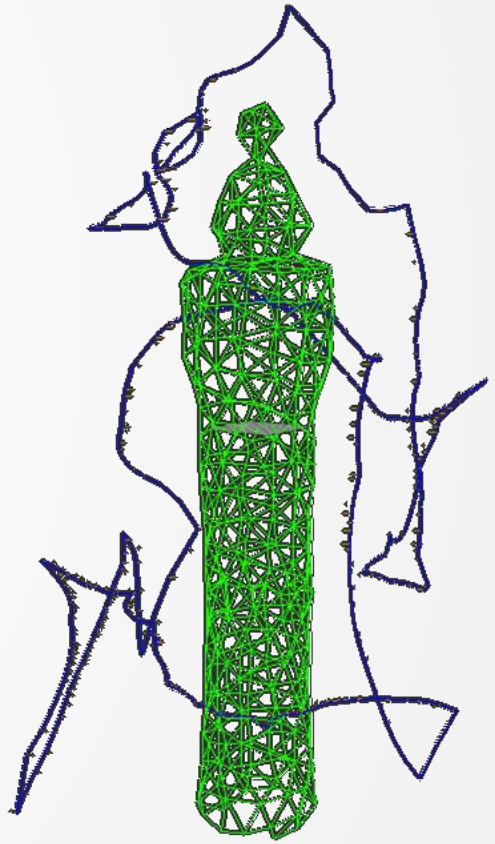
Flight Control System

- Within the framework of this course we will examine some basic and a few advanced methods on flight control synthesis. More specifically, we will cover the following topics:
  - Proportional Integral Derivative control
  - Linear Quadratic Regulator control
  - Linear Model Predictive Control
- While, we will then investigate an autopilot design example and apply the relevant control strategies.

Path Planning Module

Path Planning

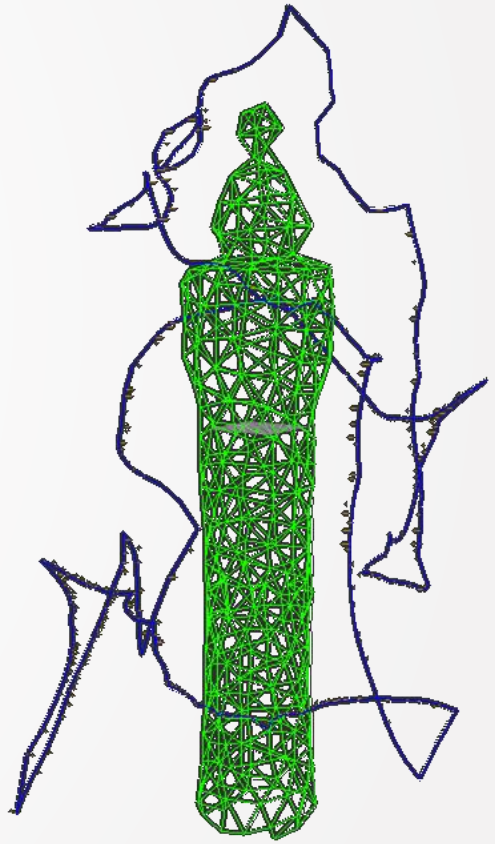
- Path planning is the process of deriving the path that the robot should follow in order to ensure safe navigation and successfully execute its mission. The problems addressed through the relevant methods include the following:
  - Collision-free Navigation
  - Inspection Path Planning
  - Target Follow
  - Coordinated Motion
  - Collaborative Aerial Manipulation
- It corresponds to a critical topic to advance the aerial robotics autonomy.



Path Planning Module

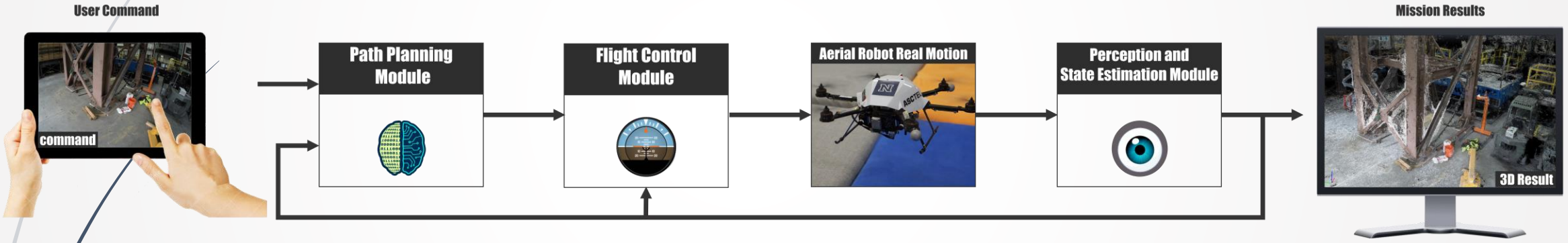
Path Planning

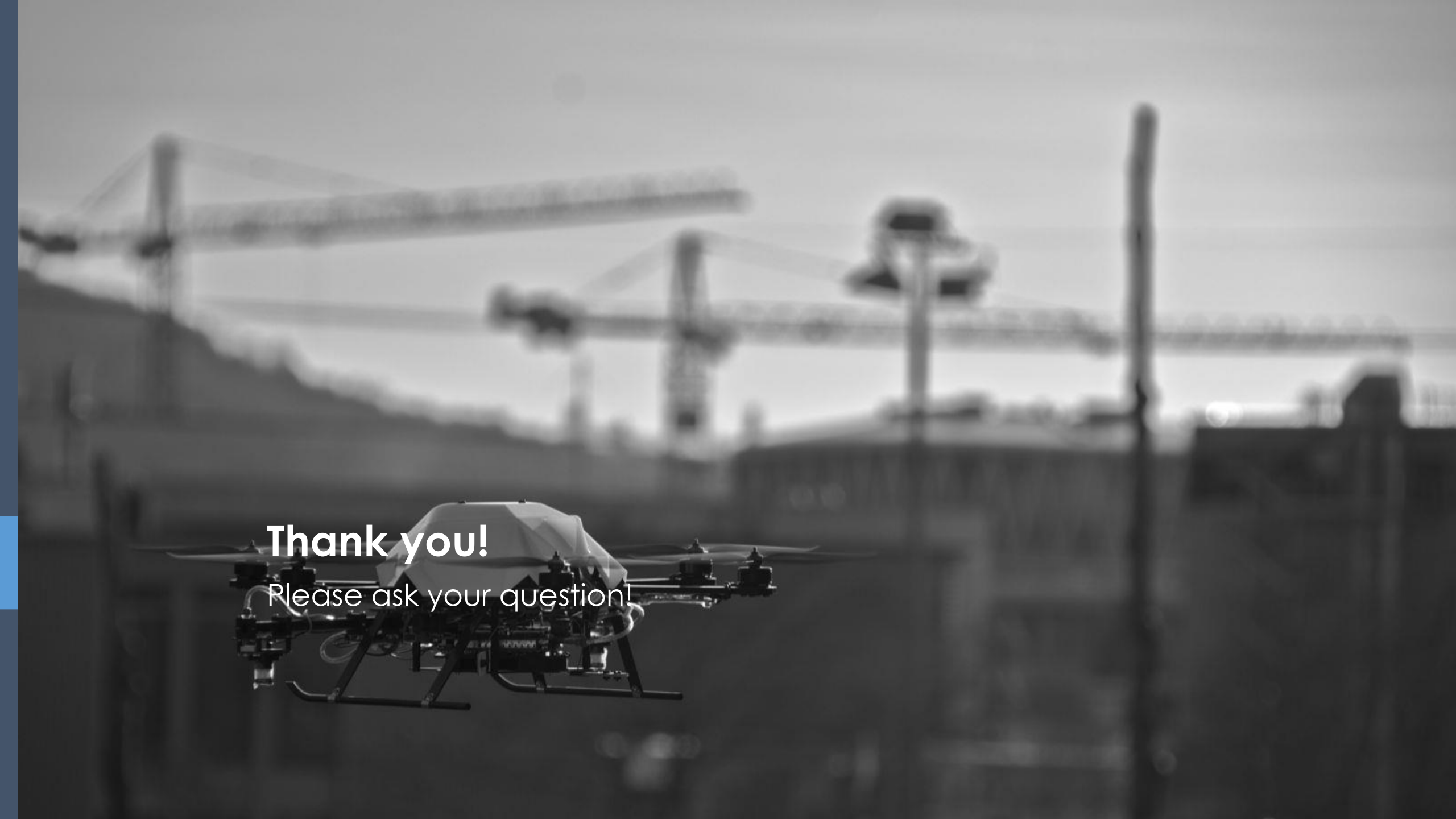
- Path planning is a rich field and several different approaches have been proposed such as sampling-based methods or algorithms relying on convex optimization strategies. Within the framework of this course we will examine Sampling-based algorithms and their applications in the problems of:
  - Collision-free Navigation
  - Structural Inspection Path Planning
  - Autonomous Exploration



The Aerial Robot Loop

These Loops Run Simultaneously!





Thank you!

Please ask your question!