

Course Goals

- 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.
- Coding Examples: Each focus section is accompanied with coding examples using Python, MATLAB and C++
- Project-oriented: You will be asked to implement your ideas in practice and therefore develop more solid understanding by doing so.
- <u>Be Proactive & Autonomous:</u> come and discuss what you want to understand better or what you want to know more about. Grow your own ideas.



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: Learn how on-board estimation of the vehicle full pose (position and orientation) takes place.
- Flight Controls: Learn how to design high-performance flight controllers.
- Motion Planning: Learn how to develop algorithms for autonomous motion planning for aerial robotics.
- Case Study and Design Projects: Go through a design experience.

Course Material

- Online Textbook: a brief textbook covering the topics of the course. To be continuously updated every year.
- Textbook: Small Unmanned Aircraft: Theory and Practice
- 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.
- Get the course material: The complete set of the relevant materials are available at: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/introduction-to-aerial-robotics.html

Course Grading System

Design Project with intermediate report: 40%

► Homework: 15%

Mid-term Exam: 20%

Final Exam: 25%



Grade >= 90: A

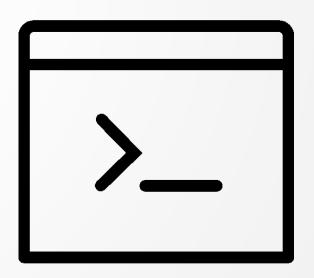
80 <= Grade <= 89: B

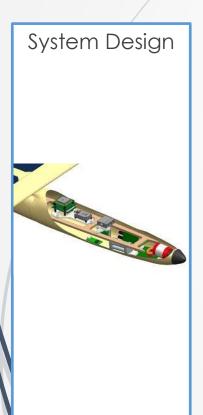
■ 70 <= Grade <= 79: C</p>

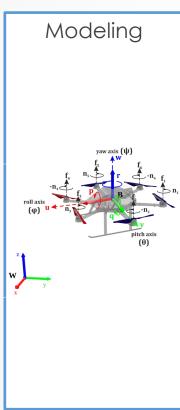
■ 60 <= Grade <= 69: D</p>

59 >= Grade: F



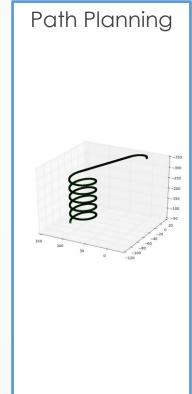












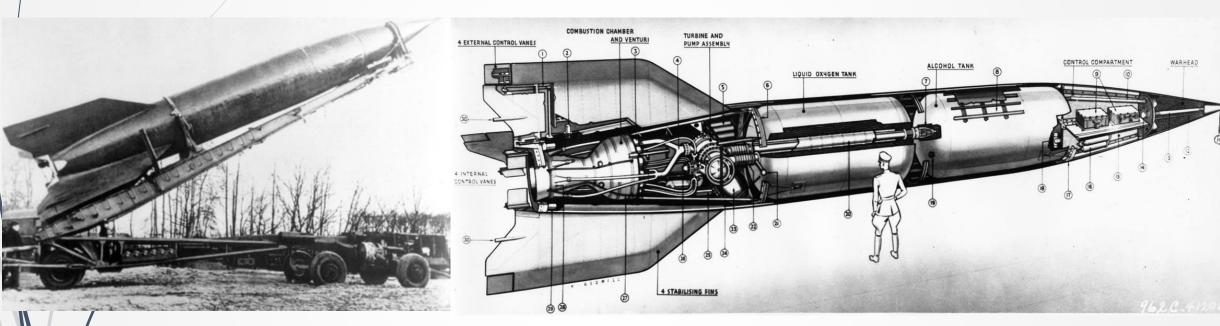


Historical Background of Aerial Robots

- 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.



Historical Background of Aerial Robots



V2 Rocket photo and diagram

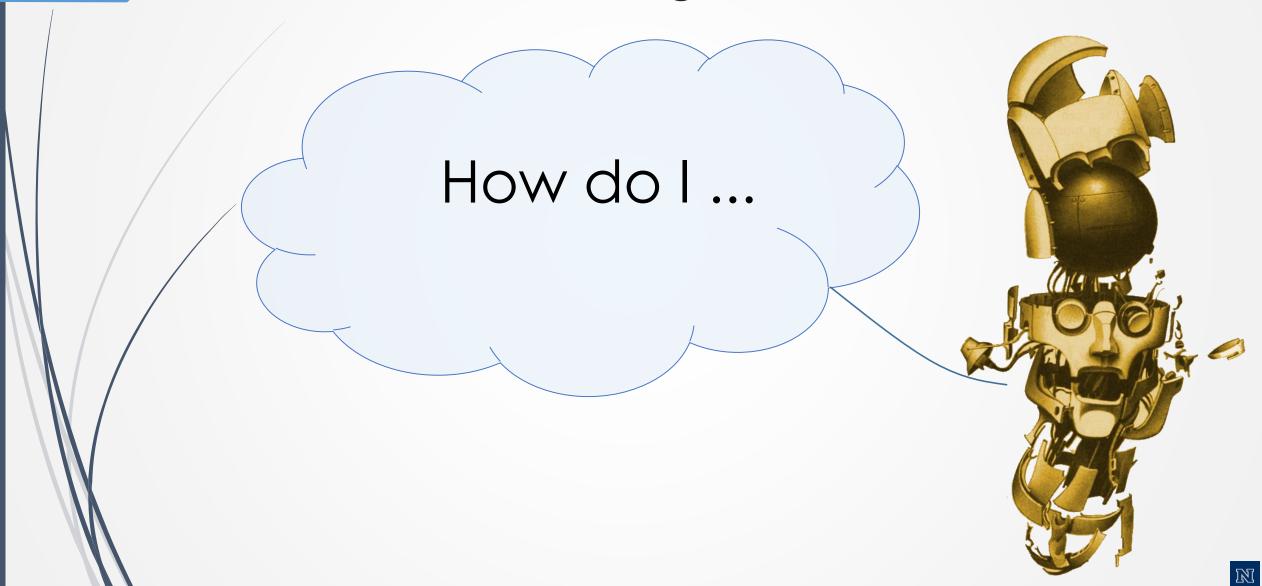
Historical Background of Aerial Robots





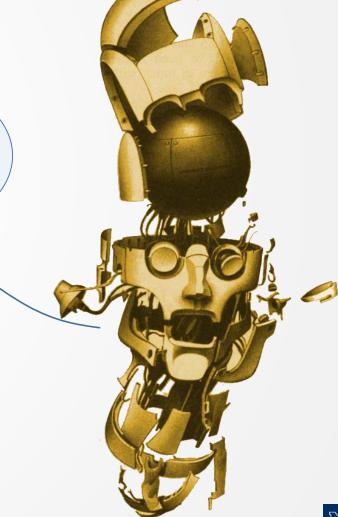


AscTec Hummingbird used by TUM



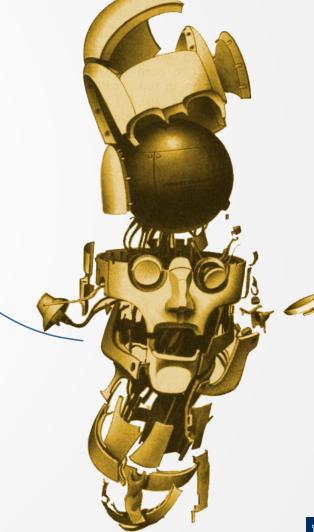
Propulsion and Vehicle Dynamics

How do I move?



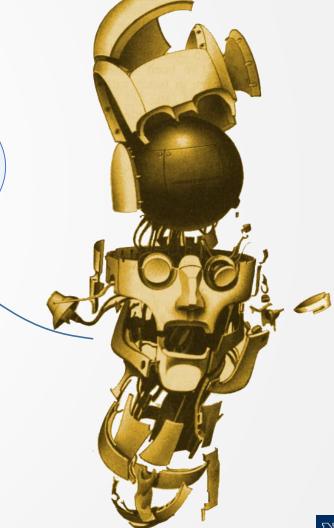
Perception and State Estimation

Where am 1?
What is my
environment?



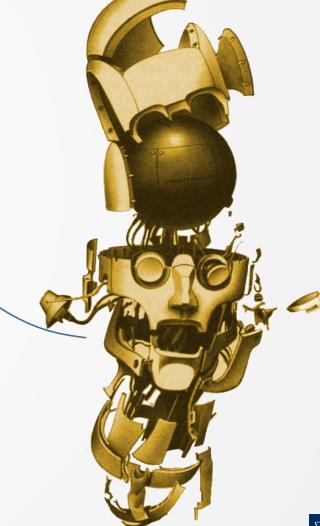
Guidance and Control

How do I control where to go?



Path Planning

How do I plan my motion and actions?







System Miniaturization

Prolonged Endurance

Agile Flight Control

Perception & 3D Mapping

Autonomous Motion Planning

Multi-Robot Systems

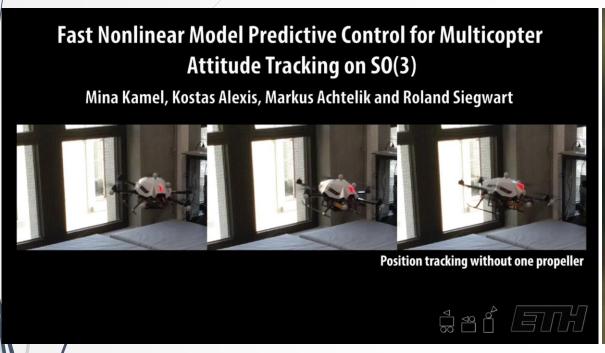
Augmented Human-Robot

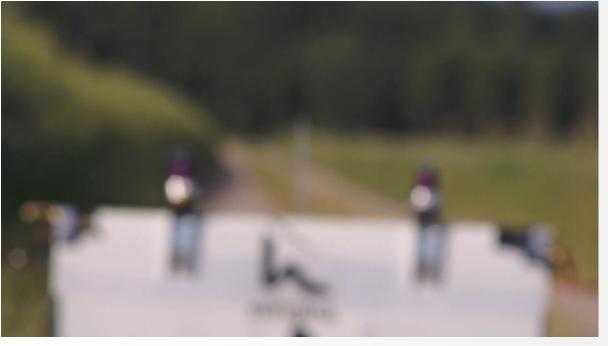


VI-Sensor, ETH Zurich



Oculus Rift, Oculus





Retaining Stability during Propeller Failure

Convertible Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

Relevant Web link: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/agile-and-physical-interaction-control.html

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

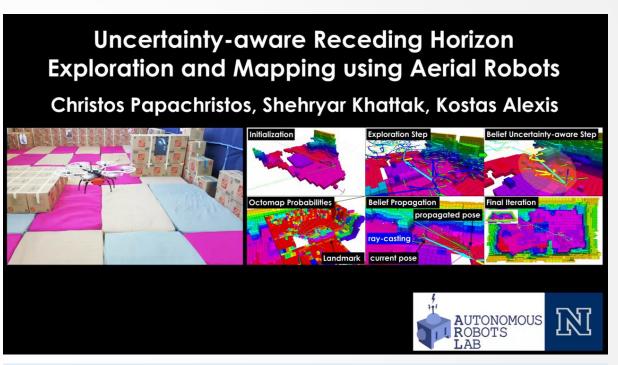


Aerial Mapping

Endurance World Record (81.5 Solar-powered Flight)

Relevant Web link: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/fixed-wing-uavs.html

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



Uncertainty-aware Receding Horizon Exploration and Mapping

Relevant Web link: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/autonomous-navigation-and-exploration.html



Degraded visual environment exploration and mapping



Multi-modal fusion for localization and mapping

Relevant Web link: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/localization-and-3d-reconstruction.html



Tree Cavity Inspection using Aerial Robots

Kelly Steich, Mina Kamel, Paul Beardsley, Martin K. Obrist, Roland Siegwart and Thibault Lachat







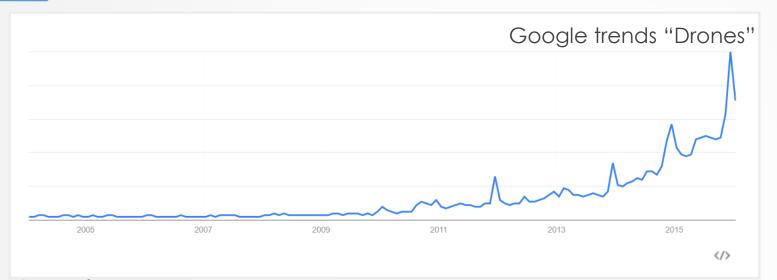


Physical Interaction Control

Relevant Web link: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/agile-and-physical-interaction-

control.html

Impact in Society



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



Indicative Applications:

- Infrastructure Inspection and Maintenance
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Precision Agriculture
- Climate Control
- Security
- ...and much more!

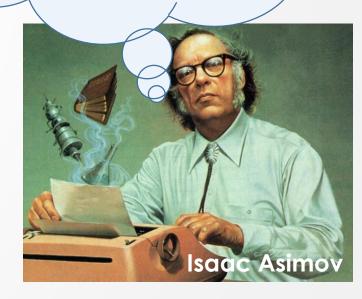


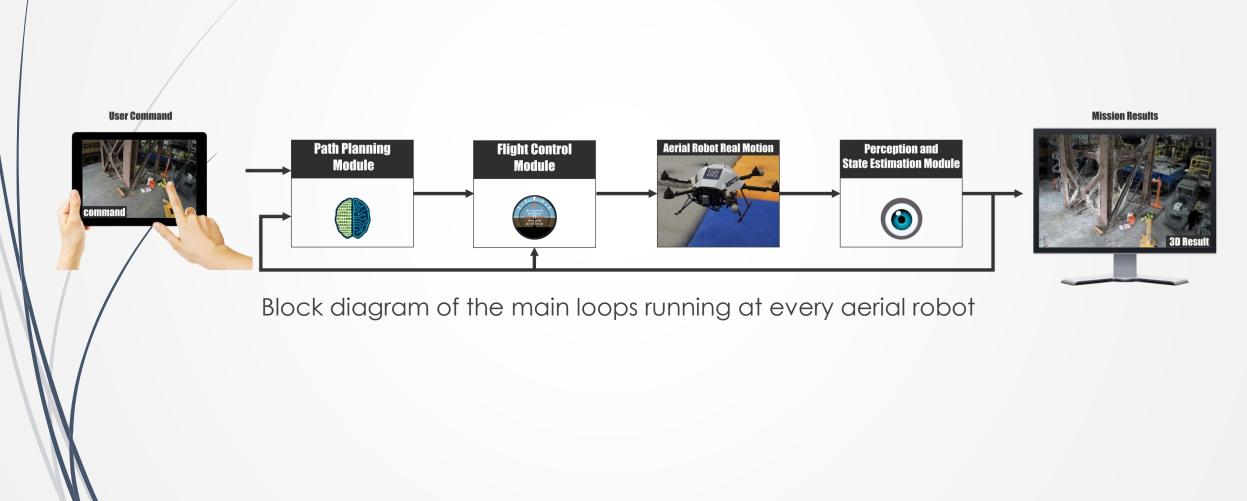
What are the challenges ahead?

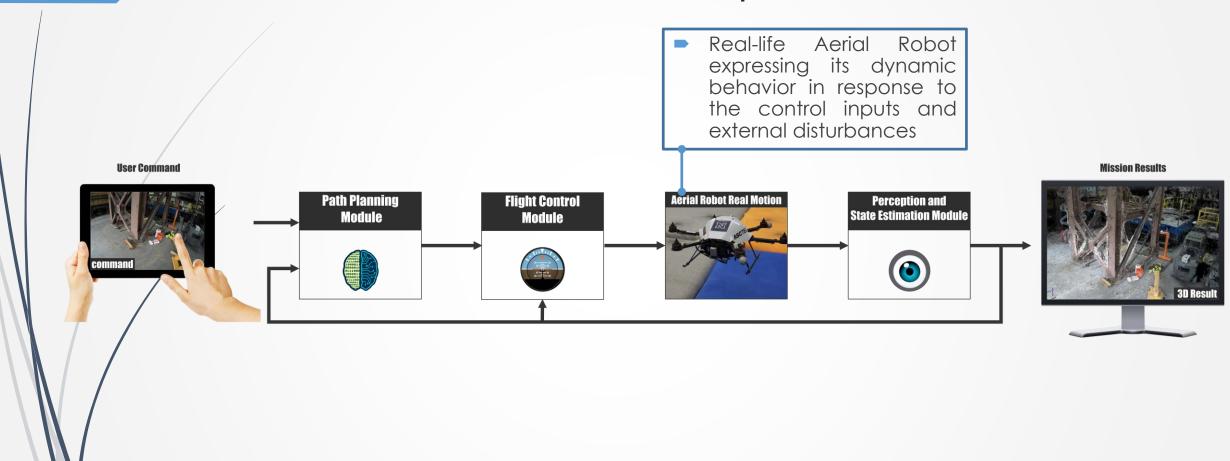
No sensible decision can be made any longer without taking into account not only the world as it is, but the world as it will be. I.A.

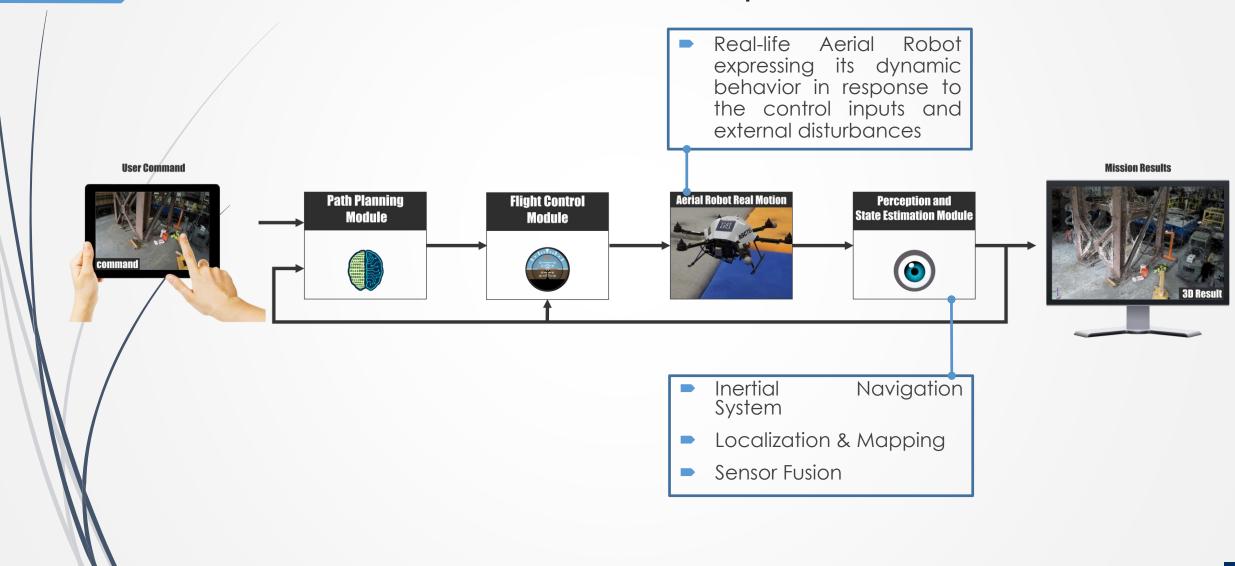
- Can we operate aerial robots without having special skills?
- Can aerial robots be something more than a flying camera?
- Can we assign complex tasks to autonomous robots?
- Can we ensure collision avoidance?
- Can we trust an aerial robot flying in the urban landscape? In the controlled national airspace?

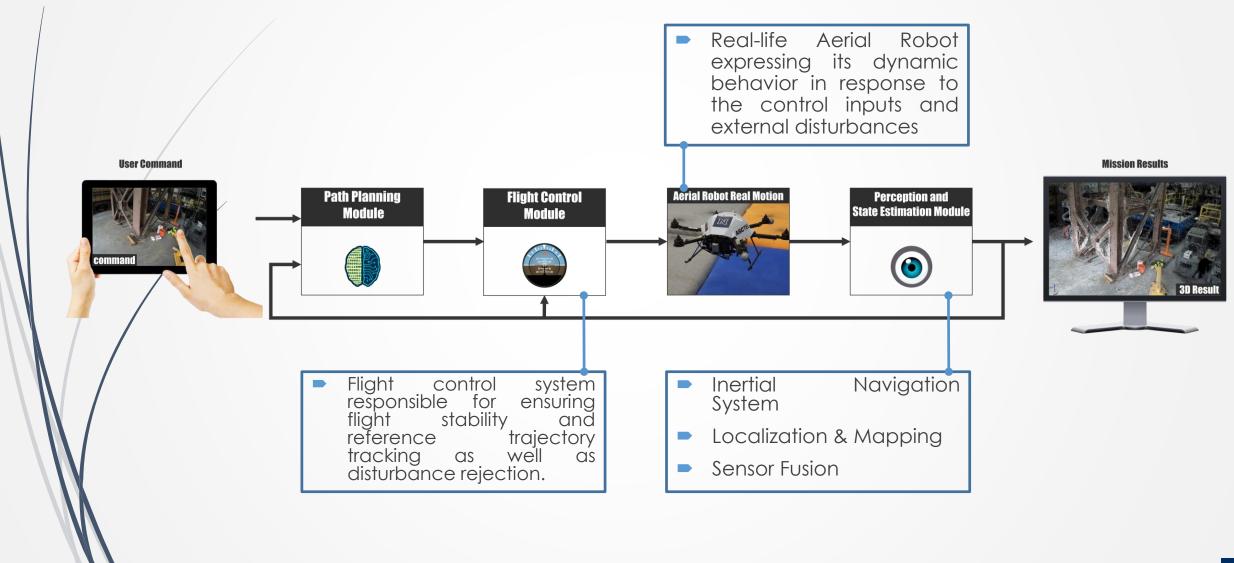
- a robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm
- a robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the first law
- a robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the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

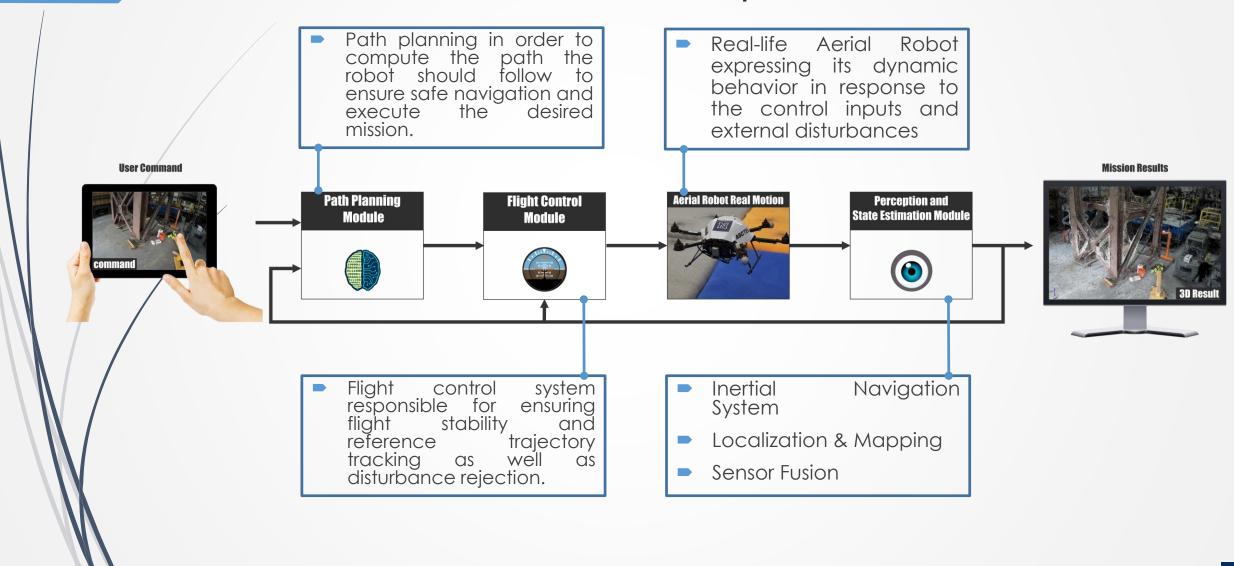




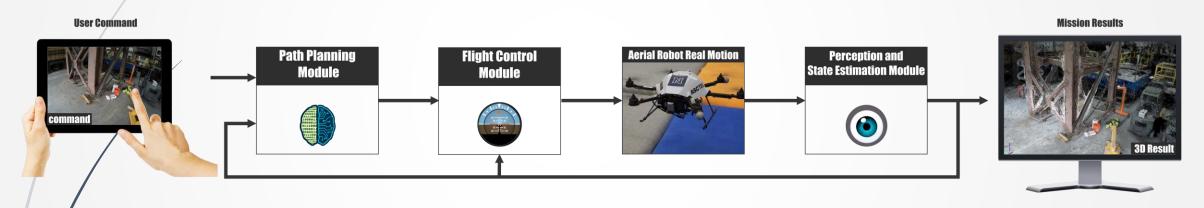








A hard real-time system with relatively limited computational resources!



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







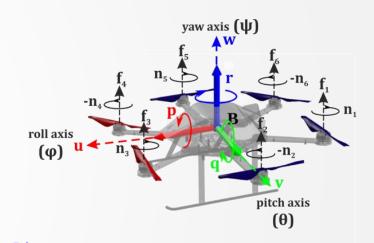




The Robot Platform

Aerial Robot Real Motion

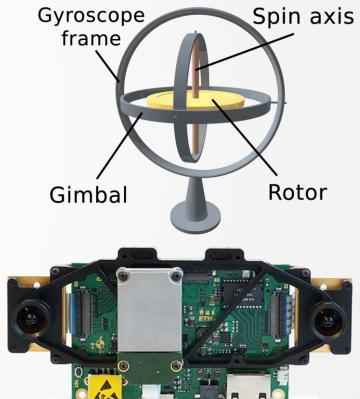
- Derivation of the Vehicle Dynamics Model: A complex mathematic process that heavily depends on the good understanding of the following topics:
 - Frame Rotations, Representations and Coordinate Systems
 - Rigid Body Dynamics Modeling
 - Derivation of Aerodynamic Forces
- Modeling is a critical step that enables state w 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 & State Estimation

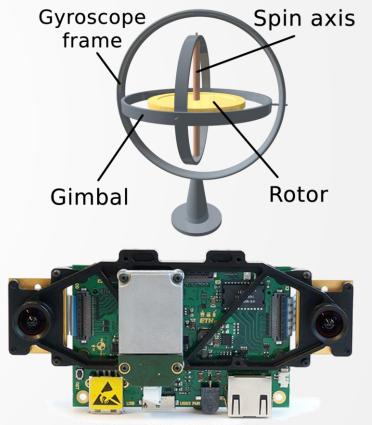
- The process of using data coming from different sensors on-board in order to estimate (in real-time) the state of the vehicle (position, orientation and possibly aerodynamic and other high-order states). Typical sensors employed are:
 - Accelerometers
 - Gyroscopes
 - Magnetometer
 - GPS
 - Camera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





Perception & 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 Module



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





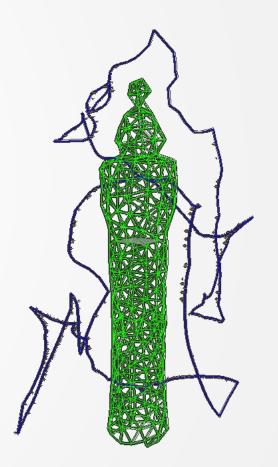
- Within the framework of this course we will examine some basic and a few advanced methods on flight control synthesis. More specifically, we will cover the following topics:
 - Proportional Integral Derivative control
 - Linear Quadratic Regulator control
 - Linear Model Predictive Control
- While,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



Path Planning

- Path Planning Module
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- 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 attached through the relevant methods include the following:
 - Collision-free Navigation
 - Inspection Path Planning
 - Target Follow
 - Coordinated Motion
 - Collaborative Aerial Manipulation
 - ...and more
- It corresponds to a critical topic to advance the aerial robotics autonomy.

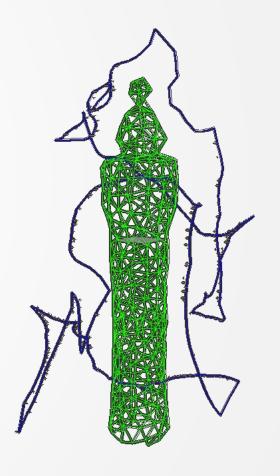


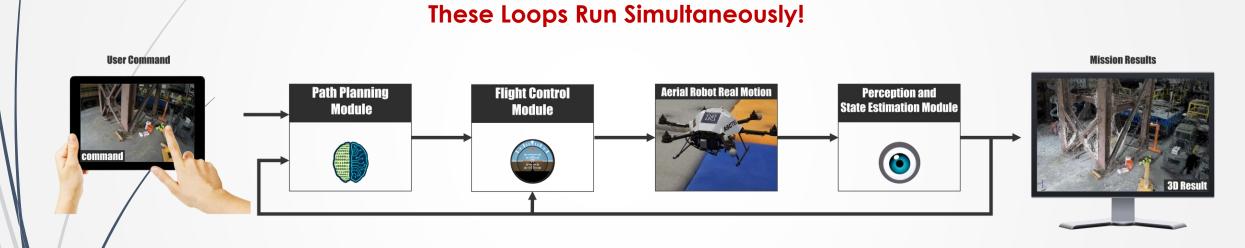
Path Planning

Path Planning Module



- 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

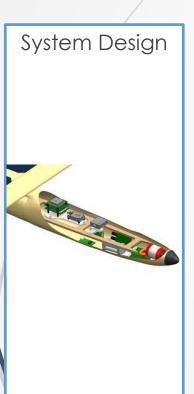


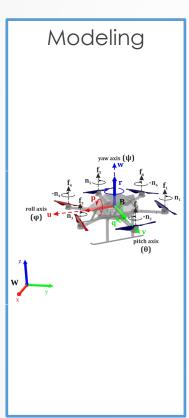


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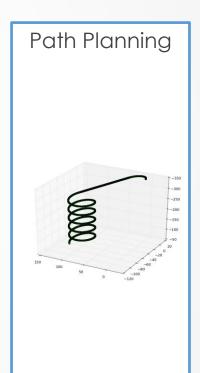
Assemble teams (~5 students), select or think of a Project and schedule a meeting with me













Relevant Web link: http://www.autonomousrobotslab.com/student-projects.html



Development of a Multirotor Micro Aerial Vehicle

Development of a Fixed Wing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

Development of a Blimp Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

Modeling

Development of the dynamic model -and simulation suite- of a delta-wing Fixed-Wing UAV

System Identification of the Dynamics of Multirotor UAVs

Online learning of dynamic models for Multirotor UAVs



Extended Kalman Filter Design for the Pose Estimation of a Multirotor UAV

Extended Kalman Filter Design for the Estimation of the AoA of a Fixed-Wing UAV

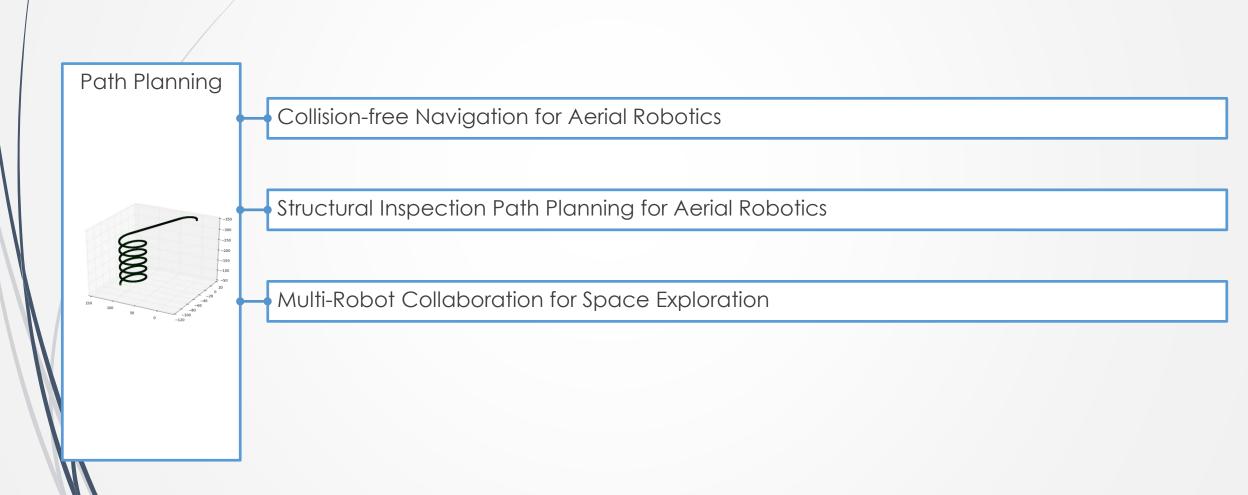
Unscented Kalman Filter Design for the Pose Estimation of a Multirotor UAV

Flight Control

Design of a Linear Model Predictive Control (MPC) Law for the Pixhawk Autopilot

Design of a Nonlinear MPC Law for the Position Dynamics of a Multirotor UAV using ROS

Guidance Laws for Slow-speed Fixed-Wing UAVs





Detection of Landing Spots





Tracking of Aerial Vehicles from a Portable Mobile Station

