



SRI Unmanned Aircraft Systems

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Benefits of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems

- UAVs are rapidly being adopted in a very diverse set of fields for the following reasons:
 - Low-cost
 - Transportable
 - Fully customizable/ programmable
 - Flexible payload/mission
 - Multi-aircraft missions
 - Becoming easier to fly
- Polar applications may include:
 - Sea ice monitoring
 - Navigational aid for sea vessels
 - Search and rescue support
 - Wildlife surveying
 - Wildlife habitat assessments
 - Mapping / photography (multispectral)
 - Inspecting the roofs of buildings



UAVs at SRI

- UAV technology complements SRI's expertise in sensors and remote sensing.
- Projects focus on new commercial & government applications.
- UAVs in the commercial space are poised to take off:
 - Recent advances in small, low-power electronics and autonomy have reduced the pilot skill barrier
 - Better batteries improve practicality of sUAV systems
 - Low-power, low-cost communications electronics allow real-time feedback from a/c
 - Small, low-cost sensors enable new and unique opportunities in remote observation and measurement
 - Regulatory environment catching up and somewhat guided by commercial needs



SRI's COTS UAVs

Multirotors:

- 3DR IRIS Quadcopter
 - Open source hardware & software
 - Maximum payload 400 g, 10-15mins flight time
 - Programmable, extensive data logging
- Infinity-9 Octocopter
 - Maximum payload 5.4 – 8.1 kg, ~12 mins flight time
 - Programmable, some data logging

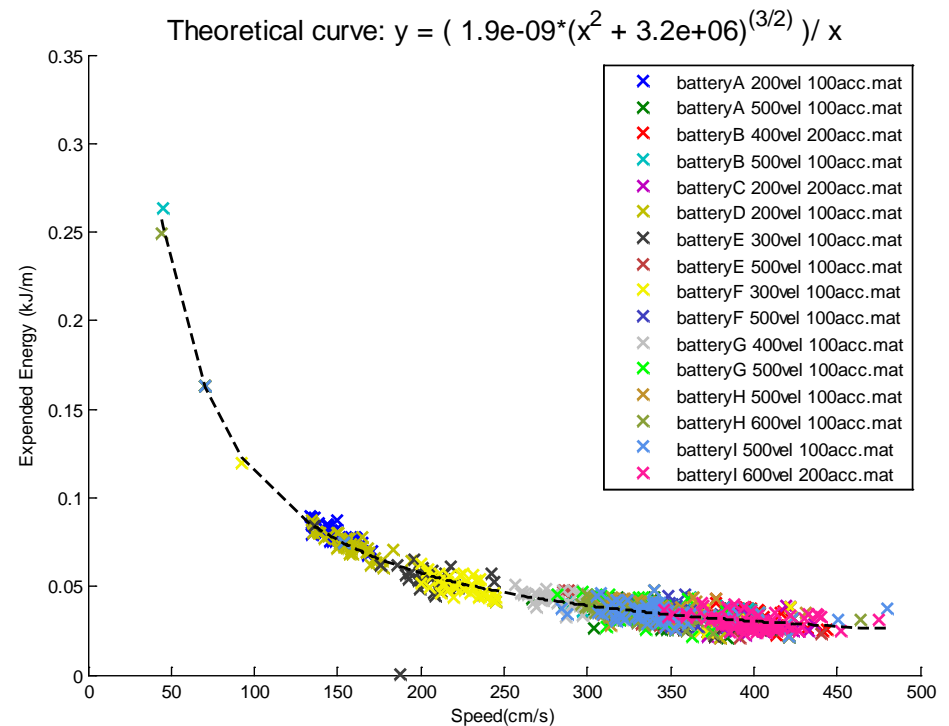
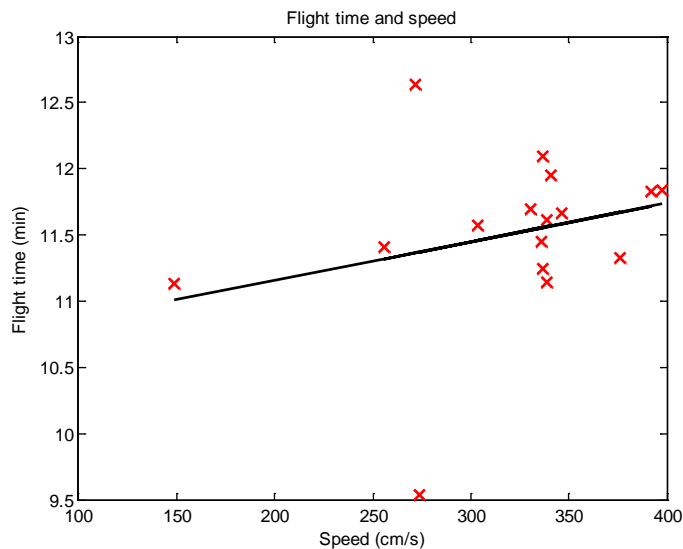
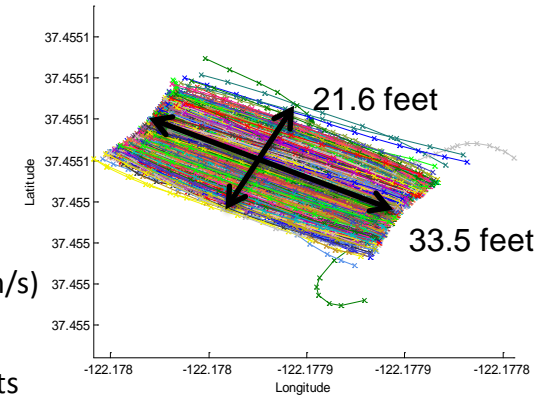
Fixed-wing

- Pandora (E)
 - Maximum payload 500 g, 6-8mins flight time
 - Used as trainer
- 3DR Aero (E)
 - Open source hardware & software
 - Maximum payload 2 kg, 40mins flight time
 - Programmable, extensive data logging
- Mugin (G)
 - Maximum payload 8 kg, 2-3 hrs flight time (est.)



Modeling Energy Consumption v. Speed

- Flights took place on two separate days
 - IRIS was programmed to fly between waypoints located 26.2 m = 85.96 ft apart
 - Varied the programmed velocity to be between 200 m/s and 600 m/s
 - IRIS was not achieving high velocity at default acceleration (100 m/s²), so we changed the acceleration to 200 m/s² and flew at three different speeds (200 m/s, 400 m/s, and 600 m/s)
- Chose flight segments from paths which were primarily forward flight
 - Filtered out points close to waypoints (within 8 m), and took segments of consecutive points
- Expended energy per meter decreases at higher speeds
 - Maximum speed of quadcopter = 2000 cm/s = 44.7 mph
 - Minimum for theoretical curve = 1275 cm/s
- Slightly longer flight durations for faster speeds
 - Flights generally between about 11 and 12 minutes

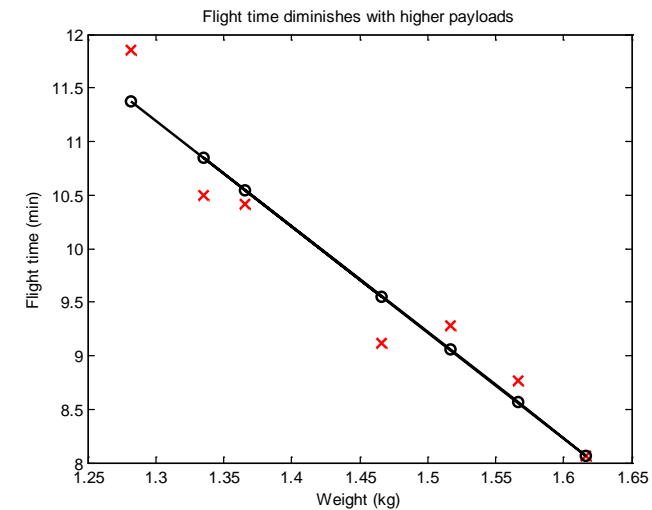


Modeling Energy Consumption v. Payload

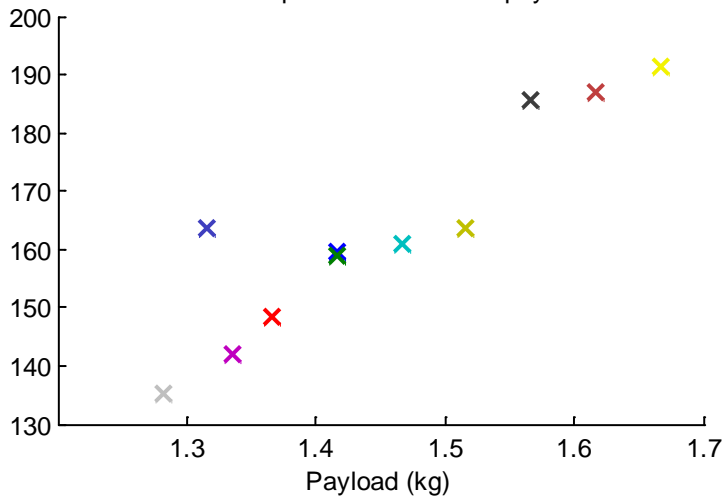
- Flight tests:
 - Varying payloads: 0g to 384g
 - Maximum payload is 400 g
 - Quadcopter had some difficulty balancing payload in the high winds
 - Wind speeds and direction recorded
- Power/Energy consumption increased for higher payloads
- Relationship between flight duration and payload
 - Flight times are shorter with heavier payloads
 - Flight durations between 8 and 12 minutes



Payload

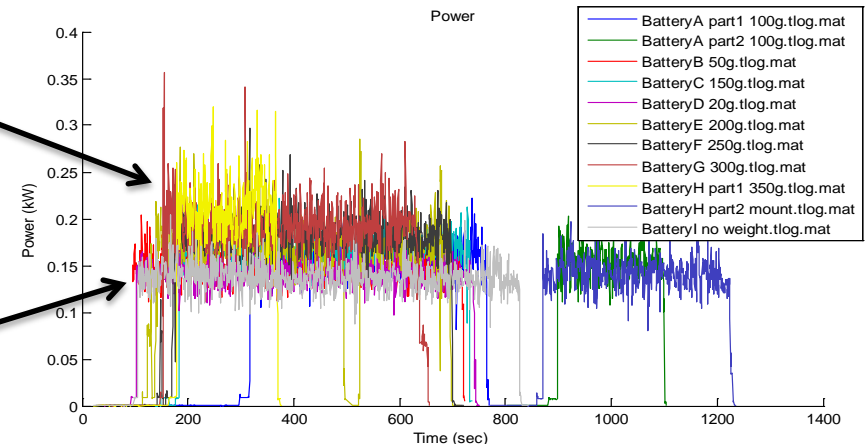


Power comparison for different payloads



Battery H (yellow) had a load of 350g and a high power rate

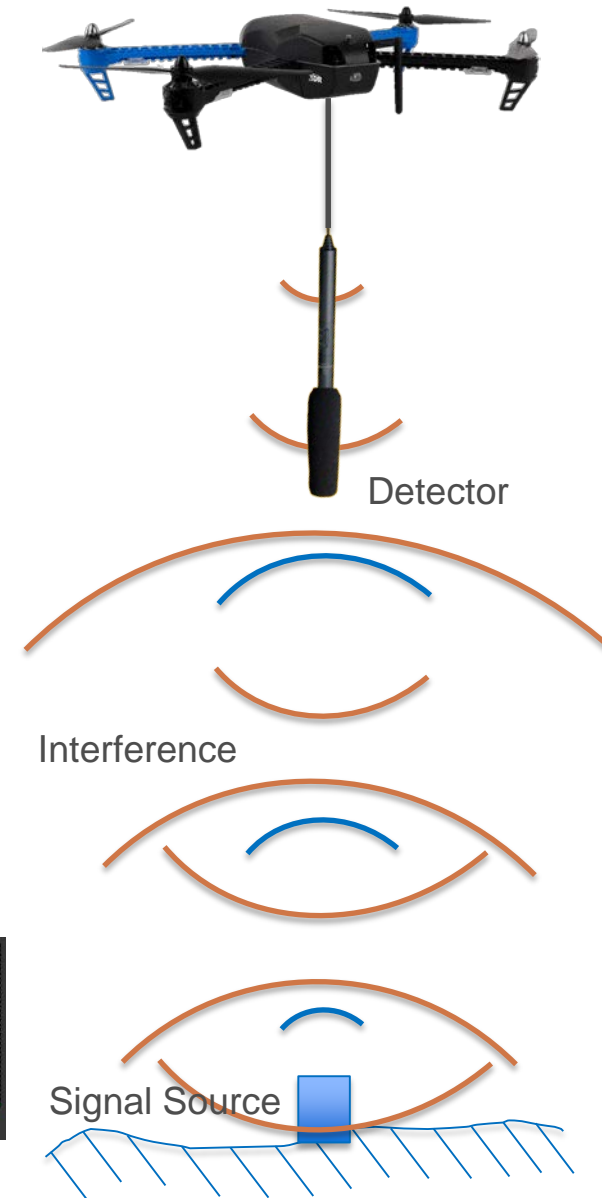
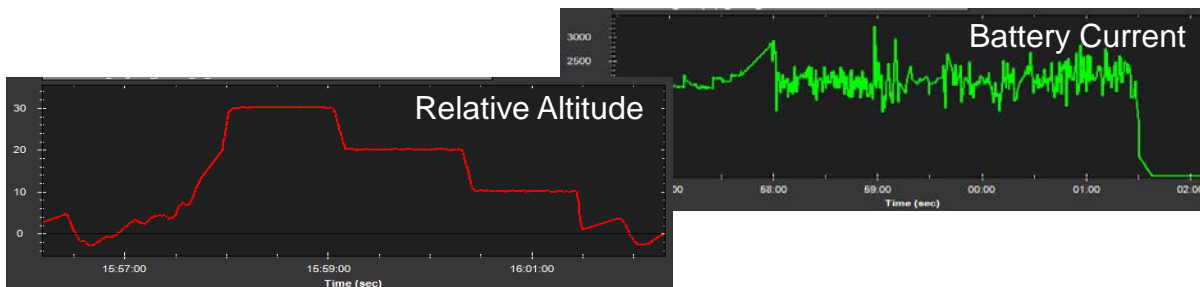
Battery I (gray) had no payload and a low power rate



Acoustic Signal Detection Experiments

Detecting acoustic signals through motor noise at selected altitudes

- Platform: 3D Robotics IRIS Quadcopter
- Audio collection system
 - 3D Printed mounting hardware
 - Audio Technica ATR6550 Condenser Shotgun Mic (\$65)
 - Tascam DR-05 Portable Digital Recorder v. 2 (\$100)
- Backend processing algorithms have proposed alternative mount designs for the microphone.
- These audio tests have been proposed using a fixed wing's glide to minimize engine noise during collect.

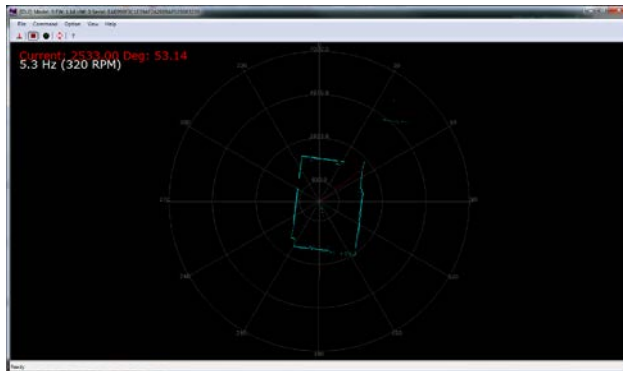
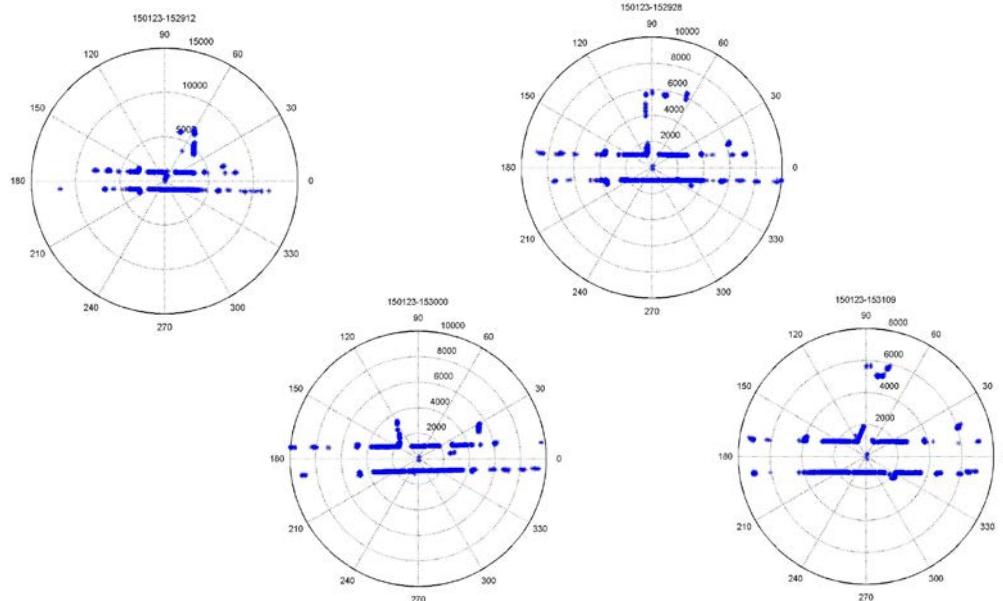


LIDAR Simultaneous Localization And Mapping (SLAM)

- Platform: 3DR IRIS Quadcopter
- COTS LIDAR Unit: Slamtec RPLIDAR (\$200)
 - 2ks/s
 - Omnidirectional
 - Angular resolution: 1°
 - Range: 6m
- Controller/Data Storage: Raspberry Pi/Arduino (\$30)
- Custom 3D Printed Electronics mount
- Wireless copter telemetry (915MHz)
- Flight control (2.4GHz)
- VPN/Wi-Fi sensor control (2.4GHz)
- Post Process w/ MATLAB



LIDAR Sensor Data:



Open Source Hardware & Software

- Open Autopilots
 - Paparazzi UAV
 - ArduPilot
 - 3DR Pixhawk
 - OpenPilot
 - Many others
- Benefits of Open Hardware
 - Minimal development cost
 - Customization
 - Feature rich
 - Large community following
- Open Software
 - Paparazzi GCS
 - QGroundControl
 - MissionPlanner
 - Tau Labs Ground Control
 - OpenPilot GCS
 - Many Others

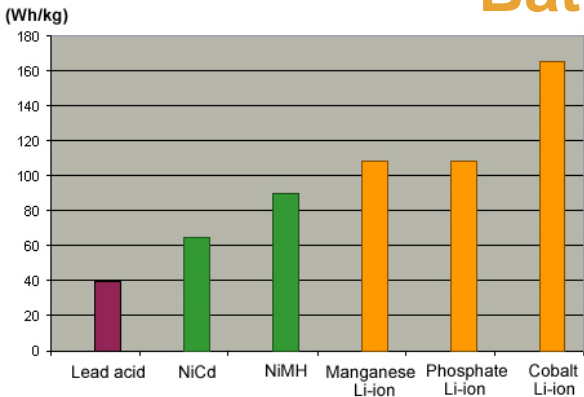


The Super Simple UAV Design (Quadrotor Example)



Generally want 2:1 thrust-to-weight ratio (at 100% throttle combined propeller thrust is capable of lifting 2x the weight of the craft).

Increasing battery capacity has negative impact of thrust/lift which reduces available payload capacity



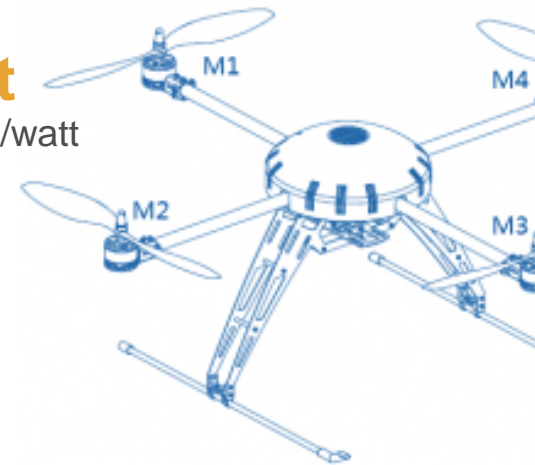
amp hours

Thrust/Lift

grams/watt

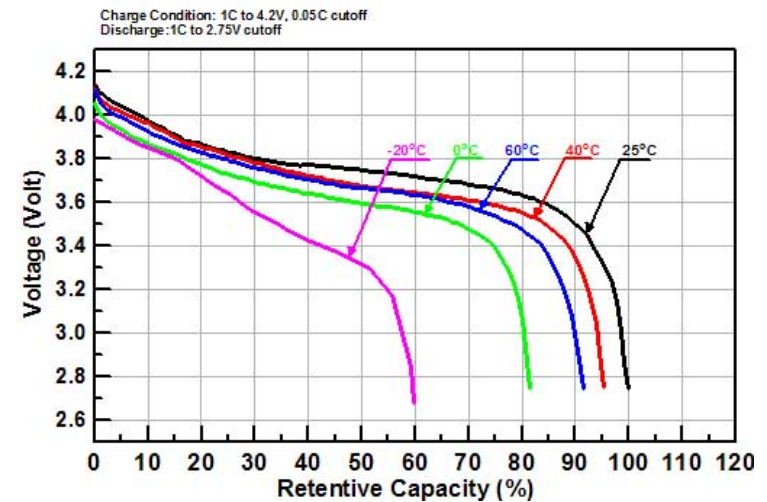


Determine the amount of power the motors need to generate that thrust and the demand on the battery



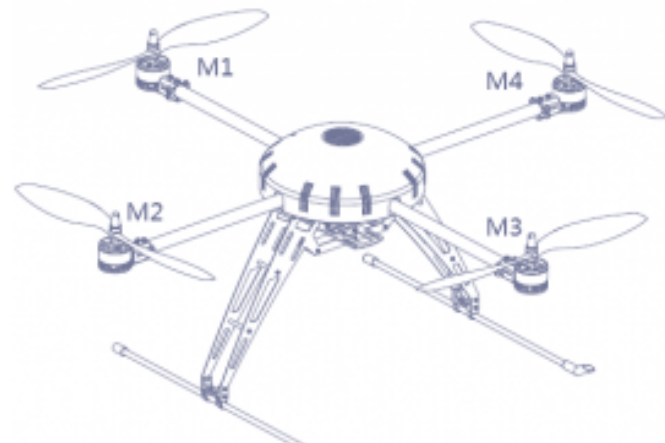
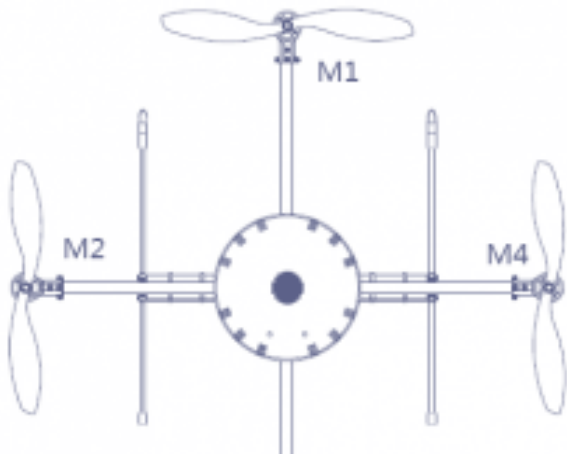
Challenges & Limitations

- Navigation in Arctic is not trivial
 - Rough Weather
 - Drifting sea ice
 - Poor maps/charts
 - Ionospheric effects on satellite signals -> Degraded GNSS Performances
 - Geostationary satellites are visible at very low elevation angles -> Poor SBAS signal reception, WAAS not practical
 - Lower accuracy of magnetic compasses unreliable above N70°
 - Lower accuracy of gyro compasses unreliable above N85°
- Electronics in Cold/Wet Environments
 - Some ICs not rated to -40C -> Stick to Military/Industrial temperature ratings
 - Lithium-Polymer battery degrades with temperature

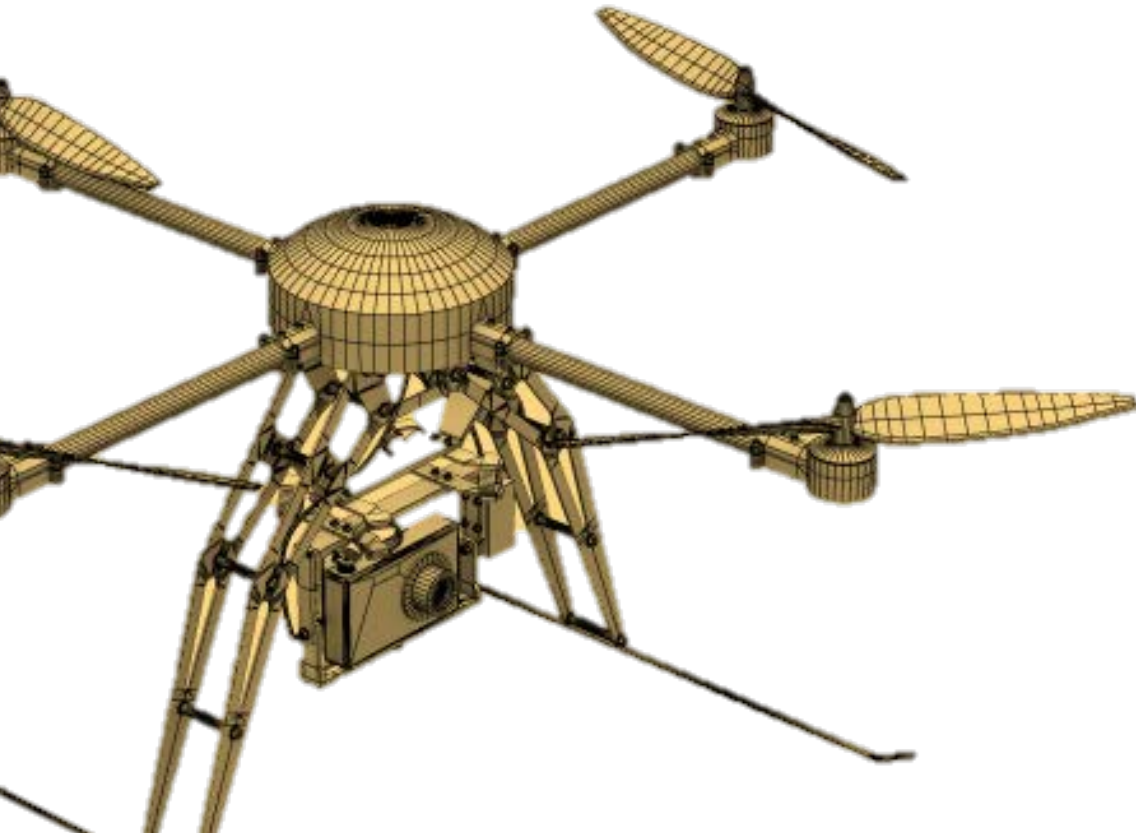


Other Interesting UAV Studies at SRI

- Plan to modify larger fixed wing aircraft and octocopter for existing SRI developed payloads
- Testing and developing sensors
 - CubeSat testing possibilities
 - LIDAR sensor ready for additional tests
 - River speed measurements based on surface current
 - Miniaturized SAR systems for FOLPEN and GMTI detection
 - White paper/proposal work



Thank You! Questions?



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