

Navigation and Control of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in GPS-Denied Environments

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Outline of this talk...



- Introduction and motivations...
- Research highlights...
 - Navigation and control of UAVs in outdoor GPS-denied environments
 - GPS-less navigation and control of UAVs in indoor environments
 - Palm-size micro aerial vehicles
 - Vision-aided formation
 - UAV calligraphy
 - Vision-guided rotorcraft vertical replenishments
 - Unconventional UAV
- Ongoing projects...
 - International Micro Aerial Vehicle Competition 2014
 - GPS-less large-scale forest search
 - GPS-less urban canyon flight and perching
 - GPS-less landing on moving platforms
- Conclusion and acknowledgement...



Motivations of the research



Applications of UAVs in indoor environments

- Surveillance & patrolling
- Exploration & mapping
- > Search & rescue
- Scout & reconnaissance





Motivations of the research...



Applications of UAVs in outdoor GPS-denied environments

Searching inside forests



Inspection

under

bridges

Urban canyonnavigation



The NUS Lion UAV Family





The NUS UAV Research Team





The 2013 AVIC Cup UAV Innovation Grand Prix Team





The 2012 DARPA
UAVForge
Challenge Team
Team GremLion



The NUS UAV Research Team

Team AeroLion

2014 International Micro Aerial Vehicle Competition



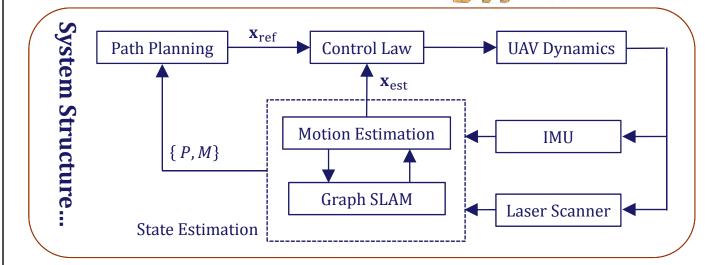


Navigation and control in GPS-denied environments

Objective: To develop a navigation system to explore theories and technologies that enable UAVs to realize autonomous navigation and control in cluttered environments, especially forest.

Graph SLAM Formulation

- Use a graph to present the problem
- Every node in the graph corresponds to a pose of the UAV during mapping
- Every edge between two nodes corresponds the spatial constraints between them



The goal of Graph
SLAM is to find a
configuration of
the nodes that
minimize the error
introduced by the
constraints

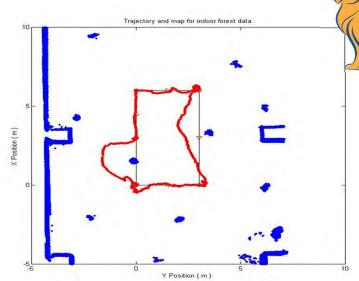
National University of Singapore

Navigation and control in GPS-denied forests



Platform specifications

- \triangleright Dimension: $0.8 \text{m} \times 0.8 \text{m} \times 0.4 \text{m}$
- Weight: 2.9 kg
- ➤ Flight endurance > 8 min
- ➤ Maximum speed > 6 m/s
- Fully autonomous indoor and outdoor with & without GPS

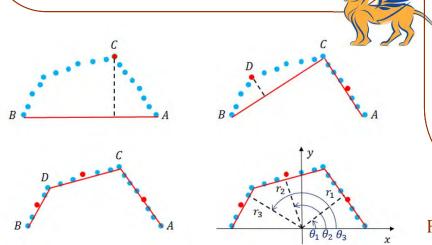


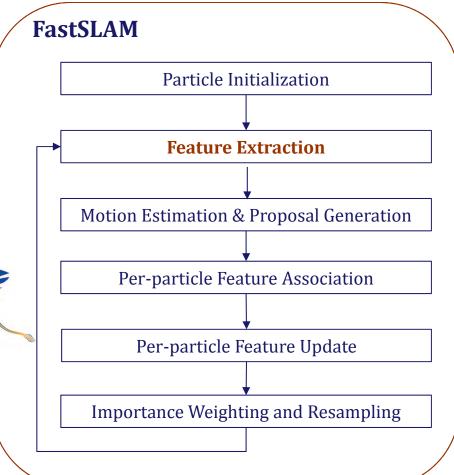




Indoor navigation and automatic flights

Objective: To develop a 3D indoor navigation system, which is able to aid UAVs to safely navigate through the unknown and complicated indoor environment and complete autonomously necessary flight missions.





Feature Extraction – Point clustering via split-and-merge

Indoor navigation and automatic flights



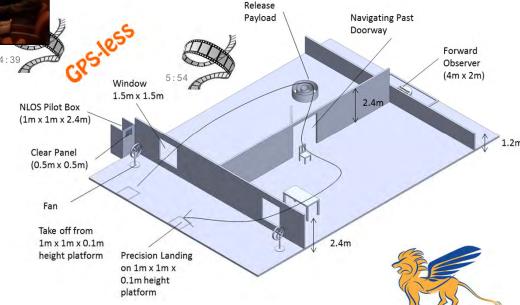


➤ Fully autonomous flight of a quadrotor UAV in a lecture theater during a final project presentation...

➤ Performance of the NUS UAV

Team at Singapore Amazing

Flying Machine Competition...



Fully autonomous micro aerial vehicles



We aim to develop an ultra compact micro aerial vehicle (MAV), which is able to safely navigate through indoor environment and complete autonomously necessary flight missions. The MAV is tested in actual flights.



- Largest dimension < 15 cm</p>
- ➤ 40 grams including battery
- ➤ 8 minutes flight endurance
- VICON-based or vision-based fully autonomous





Vision-aided formation

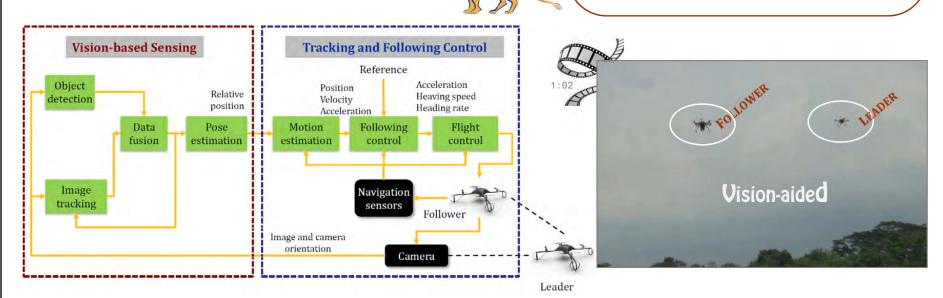


We aim to realize leader-follower formation using vision-aided sensing and motion estimation. Key features include:

- O Vision-based displacement measurement
- Motion estimation
- Real-time onboard processing
- No inter-vehicle communication
- Robust following control

Vision-based sensing

- Object detection (geometry and shape)
- Image tracking (filtering and data association)
- Date fusion
- Pose estimation



Fun stuff - UAV calligraphy





Unmanned helicopter systems



We explore the development of fully functional miniature unmanned helicopter systems. Research on identification and control of highly nonlinear model of the chopper, control and formation of multiple UAVs is thoroughly investigated.



Specifications

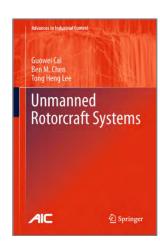
 \triangleright Dimension: 1.4×0.2×0.5 m

Bare weight: 4.8 kg

Payload: 5 kg

► Flight endurance > 30 min

 \triangleright Max speed > 20 m/s









Vision-Guided Rotorcraft vertical replenishment

We have developed a real-time vision system for a UAV to transfer cargoes between two moving platforms for the Grand Prix. It requires a UAV to transfer four buckets one by one from one platform to the other. The UAV should also perform autonomous taking off, target searching, target following and landing. We had successfully completed the entire task, and were ranked first in the final round competition.

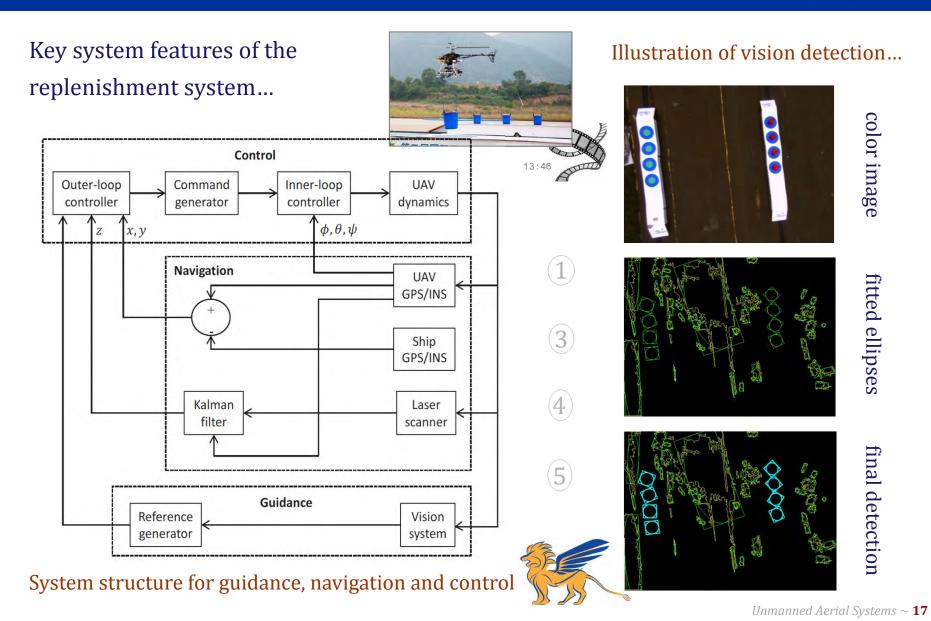








Vision-Guided Rotorcraft vertical replenishment



Unconventional aircraft – Hybrid platforms



Gimballed Vector Thrust

- Roll and pitch controlled by gimbal system
- Yaw controlled by rotational speed difference

Gyro Stabilizer

- 5 gyros to stabilize3-axis orientation
- Works on both hovering and cruising modes



Retractable Wings

- 3 control modes available
- Enable VTOL, hovering, cruise flight













2014 International Micro Aerial Vehicles Competition

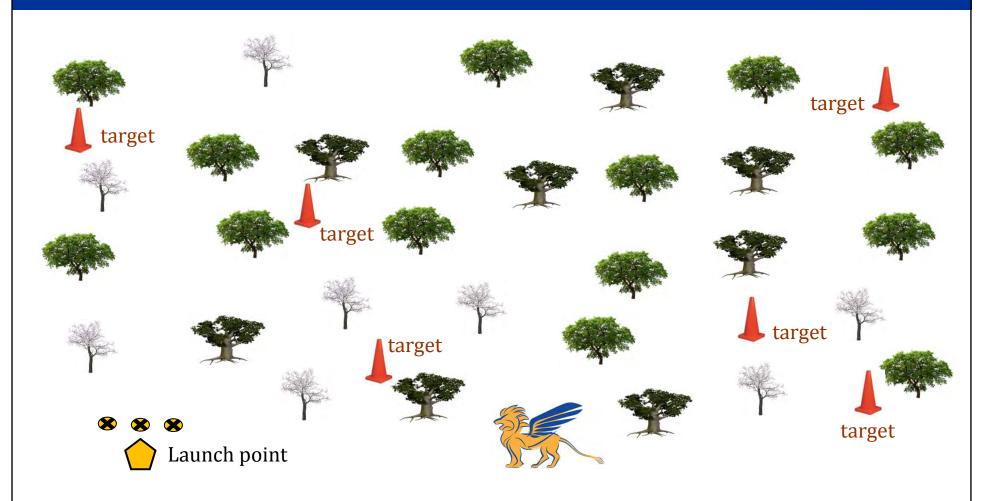


August 12–15, 2014, Delft, the Netherlands



Forest search (days and nights, GPS-less)





We aim to develop a fully autonomous system that enables UAVs to navigate thru and search inside a large-scaled unknown forest environment at day/night/dawn/dusk.

Urban canyon flight (days and nights, GPS-less)





We aim to automate the navigation of a UAV in urban canyons to avoid obstacles and reach a specified nearby destination via dead reckoning without a map of the area at day/night/dawn/dusk.

Automatic perching (days and nights, GPS-less)







We aim to navigate a UAV with Google Earth images in urban canyons and to search and identify an optimal spot for perching and at day/night/dawn/dusk.

Landing on moving platforms (days and nights, GPS-less)



We aim to develop technologies that are able to navigate a UAV to follow a moving platform (such as a ground vehicle or a ship) without GPS and to land on the platform.











Here are some more ongoing projects, which NUS UAV Group and TL CSG is currently working on:

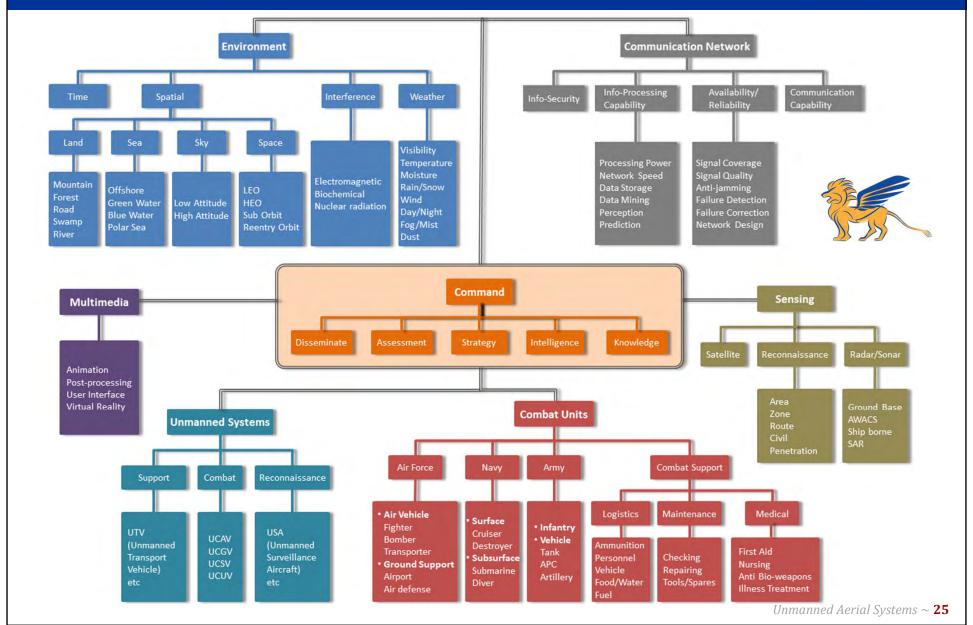
- > Development of fully autonomous hybrid UAVs, which aims to achieve
 - Autonomous VTOL flight from small templates
 - o Long flight endurance and range in fixed-wing mode
- > Applications of micro unmanned vehicles in indoor and foliage environments
- Development of long endurance conventional UAVs...



Future Directions...

Integrated Unmanned Systems





Future Directions...

An illustration





Acknowledgment...



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NUS ECE Unmanned Systems Research Group

Acknowledgment...



In memory of our deceased lions...







we pained, we learned, we gained...

Questions & Answers...



Thank You!

Welcome to visit our group website at

http://uav.ece.nus.edu.sg

for more information on our research activities and published resources...