



Towards a General-Purpose Cognitive Drone



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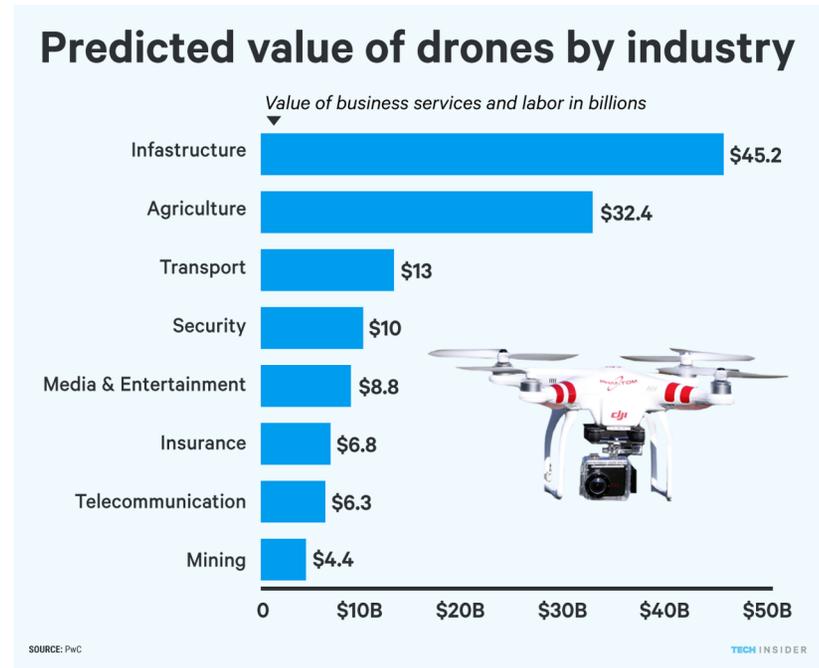


comparch



Motivation

- ❑ Commercial drone industry will reach 805,000 in sales in 2021, a CAGR of 51% [1]
- ❑ Increasing use cases of drones from surveying land to emergency services and national security
- ❑ Open-source flight stack to promote innovation through collaboration
- ❑ Characterizing underlying architecture and flight stack to achieve high reliability, safety, and performance



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Applications of Drone Technology

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- ❑ Aerial photography
- ❑ Agriculture
- ❑ Defense
- ❑ Emergency services
- ❑ Geographic mapping
- ❑ Personal hobby
- ❑ Search and rescue
- ❑ Shipping

and many more...





Current Drone Technologies

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- ❑ DJI Commercial Drones [5]
 - Matrice Series (customizable and weight carrying configuration)
- ❑ DJI Personal Drones [7]
 - Spark
 - Mavic Series
- ❑ Parrot Personal Drones [8]
- ❑ Amazon Delivery Drones [6]
- ❑ SkyDio Series [9]
 - These drones are specialised for tracking moving objects
 - They heavily rely on Computer Vision and Localisation utilities
- ❑ Boeing and Lockheed Martin [10], [11]
 - Drones are oriented more towards defense sector
 - High Altitude Long Endurance (HALE)
 - Stalker XE UAS





Current Technological Shortcomings

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- ❑ Most drone flight stacks are not open-source
- ❑ No access to the autopilot code base
- ❑ Weight carrying capacity limitations
- ❑ Very difficult to alter hardware due to custom PCBs
- ❑ Not cost effective for various types of research projects



Design Choices

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- ❑ Open-source drones already exist

- CrazyFlie [12]
- PlutoX [13]



- ❑ BUT...

- Limited weight carrying capacity
- Limited flight time due to battery capacity
- Microcontroller performance limitation

- ❑ We set up a development platform to allow for more sensors and devices to be added in the future

- Camera for SLAM [14] or OpenCV [15]
- LIDAR

- ❑ So we decided to use a frame kit to build a custom drone





Build Process

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Steps:

❑ Component collection and compatibility validation

- Motor specification calculations
 - ❑ Dependent on aggregate weight
 - ❑ Weight carrying capacity
 - ❑ Motor power calculations

❑ Choose flight controller

- Pixhawk 4 [17], Navio2 [16], Pixhawk Pro [17]
- Based on drone purpose
- Cost analysis
- Performance criteria
- We needed a low latency flight controller which would work with an on-board computer (Raspberry Pi) [18]

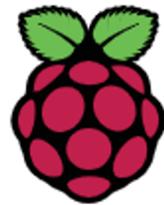




Architecture of Drone Flight Stack

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Path Planning and SLAM →



Cognitive Functions 4

Operating System 3



Flight Controller
(Hardware and Software) 2

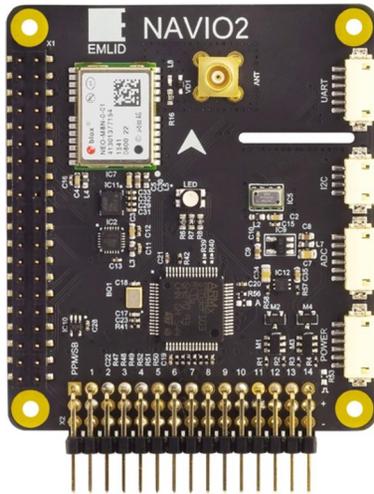
Hardware Control Surfaces 1





Hardware Overview

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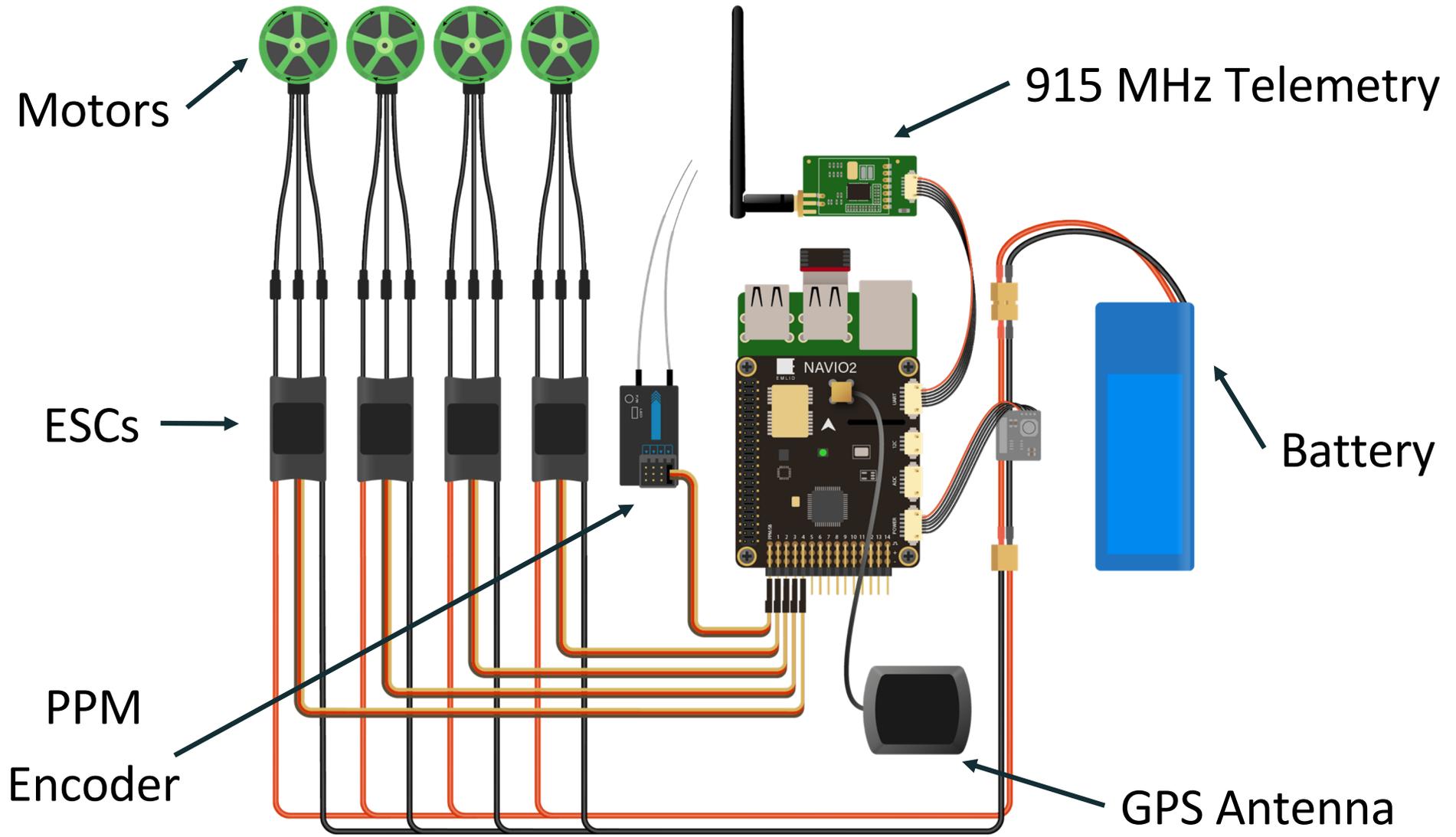


- ❑ Raspberry Pi 3 Model B +
- ❑ Emlid Navio2 HAT for Pi
- ❑ ESCs (Electronic Speed Control)
- ❑ 935KV motors
- ❑ GPS/GLONASS receiver
- ❑ 3000 mAh 3S LiPo battery
- ❑ 915 MHz Ground-to-Air Telemetry communication
- ❑ Features of Navio2:
 - Dual IMU
 - Triple redundant power supply
 - High resolution barometer



Navio2 HAT Setup

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Flight Controller - GCS

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- ❑ Two types of software:
 - Ground Control Station
 - Autopilot firmware
- ❑ Ground Control Station (GCS)
 - Executes from laptop
 - Real-time data (altitude, speed, location, battery)
 - Telemetry communication
 - Remote commands to override erroneous behavior
- ❑ Most popular GCS is MissionPlanner [20]
 - Open-source
 - Actively maintained

Command	WP Radius	Loiter Radius	Default Alt	Absolute Alt	Verify Height	Lat	Long	Alt	Delete	Up	Down	Grad %	Dist	AZ
1	WAYPOINT	0	0	0	0	-35.0407928	117.8277898	100	X	⬆️	⬆️	95.7	104.5	1
2	WAYPOINT	0	0	0	0	-35.0406786	117.8260410	100	X	⬆️	⬆️	0.0	159.7	275
3	WAYPOINT	0	0	0	0	-35.0417239	117.8251612	100	X	⬆️	⬆️	0.0	141.2	215
4	WAYPOINT	0	0	0	0	-35.0428395	117.8259873	100	X	⬆️	⬆️	0.0	145.1	149
5	WAYPOINT	0	0	0	0	-35.0427165	117.8274572	100	X	⬆️	⬆️	0.0	134.5	84



Flight Controller - Autopilot

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- ❑ ArduCopter (fork of ArduPilot) [21]
 - Executes on board the drone
 - Interfacing between hardware and flight code
 - Autonomous flight capabilities
 - Flight modes (Guided, Auto, Acro)
 - Sensor polling and attribute actuation

The screenshot displays the ArduPilot ground control interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with options: FLIGHT DATA, FLIGHT PLAN, INITIAL SETUP, CONFIG/TUNING, SIMULATION, TERMINAL, HELP, and DONATE. The main display area shows a satellite map with a yellow flight path consisting of five numbered waypoints (1-5) and a 'Home' location. The flight path starts at waypoint 1, goes to 2, 3, 4, and 5, and then returns to 1. The 'Home' location is marked with a blue circle. Below the map, there is a 'Waypoints' table with columns for Command, WP Radius, Loiter Radius, Default Alt, Absolute Alt, Verify Height, Lat, Long, Alt, Delete, Up, Down, Grad %, Dist, and AZ. The table contains five rows of waypoint data. On the right side, there is an 'Action' panel with a 'Zoom' slider and buttons for 'Load WP File', 'Save WP File', 'Read WPs', and 'Write WPs'. The 'Home Location' is also displayed with its coordinates.

WP Radius	Loiter Radius	Default Alt	Absolute Alt	Verify Height	Lat	Long	Alt	Delete	Up	Down	Grad %	Dist	AZ
2		100			-35.0407928	117.8277898	100	X			95.7	104.5	1
1		0			-35.0406786	117.8260410	100	X			0.0	159.7	275
3		0			-35.0417239	117.8251612	100	X			0.0	141.2	215
4		0			-35.0428395	117.8259873	100	X			0.0	145.1	149
5		0			-35.0427165	117.8274572	100	X			0.0	134.5	84



Flight Controller - Other

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- ❑ MAVLink [22]
 - **Micro Air Vehicle Link**
 - Data packet protocol which enables standardized communication between multiple drones
 - Issuing commands to a drone
- ❑ DroneKit API [23]
 - Python and C++ APIs to issue flight commands easily
 - Converts commands to MAVLink protocol
 - Enables use of Python AI libraries with drone





Drone Operating System (1)

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- ❑ Real Time Operating System (RTOS)
 - RTOSs are used in time critical applications
 - Popular in robotics
 - Minimal, if any, latency in response
 - Kernel tasks can be pre-empted

- ❑ Most fully supported RTOSs are not open-source

- ❑ We had the choice of using Linux ^[25] or Robot Operating System (ROS) ^[24]
 - ROS is a specialized OS for robotics
 - Due to the availability of community support and documentation, we decided to use Linux



Drone Operating System (2)

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- ❑ Setting up Linux for drone hardware
 - Built Linux with PREEMPT_RT patch to achieve nearly identical performance to a RTOS
 - PREEMPT_RT patch alters kernel scheduler to preempt all processes
 - Interrupt handlers get converted to kernel threads
 - Kernel processes which spin-lock can be preempted
 - Unbounded latency solution

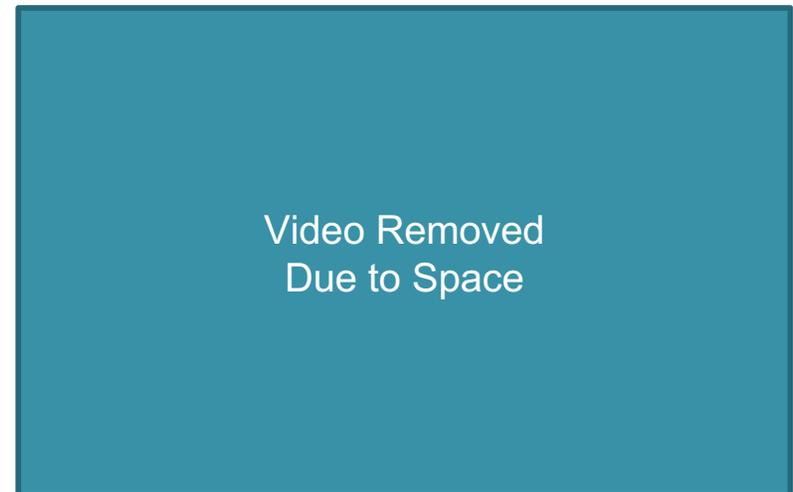
- ❑ Stability and customizability of Linux
- ❑ Open-source requirement
- ❑ Enable a UDP loopback port
 - Used for incoming MAVLink packets



Firmware Switching

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- ❑ Commercially available drones from Boeing, DJI, and Skydio are capable of changing their missions mid-flight [26]
 - They are unable to completely shut down their autopilot binary and load a different one since access to their autopilot architecture is limited
- ❑ Achieving this ability would open up the field of general purpose drones to the mass consumer and industrial markets





Flight Testing Methods

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- ❑ Manual Flying and Testing
 - Weather dependent
 - Battery limitation
 - Approval Process
- ❑ Simulations
 - Software in the Loop (SITL)
 - Hardware in the Loop (HITL)
- ❑ SITL simulations used to test flight code
 - ArduCopter natively compiles for SITL simulation
 - Less system resource heavy
- ❑ Microsoft AirSim ^[27] for HITL simulation
 - Open-source
 - System resource heavy
 - Provides environment simulation (neighborhood, city)





SITL Simulation





Conclusion

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- ❑ Full autonomous flight
 - Pre-programmed
 - On-the-fly computation
 - GPS ALT-Hold
- ❑ Waypoint navigation
- ❑ Switch firmware mid-flight
 - Useful for general-purpose dev. platform
 - Re-configure attributes on-the-fly
 - Lower maintenance downtime
- ❑ AI workloads
 - SLAM workloads in tandem to flight code
 - Path planning enabling drone to decide best approach



Future work

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- ❑ Performance and Power Analysis
 - We will be presenting our findings at ISPASS 2020 poster session in April
 - Preliminary data suggests room for optimization gains
 - ❑ Improve reaction time
 - ❑ Improve flight time and range
 - ❑ Execute additional secondary AI workloads in tandem
 - OpenCV
 - LIDAR
 - Collaborative missions
 - ❑ ASIC feasibility assessment
 - Reduce overhead
 - Reduce barrier to entry to custom drone market
-



Thank You



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