



Design and Navigation of Flying Robots

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www.asl.ethz.ch

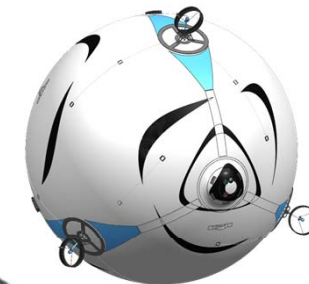
FLYNET 2014

**Micro and Nano Aerial Vehicles Networks
for Civilian Use**

November 3-5, 2014, ETH Zurich

UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) | flight concepts

- Helicopters:
 - < 20 minutes
 - Highly dynamic and agility
- Fixed Wing Airplanes:
 - > some hours; continuous flights possible
 - Non-holonomic constraints
- Blimp: lighter-than-air
 - > some hours (dependent on wind conditions);
 - Sensitive to wind
 - Large size (dependent on payload)
- Flapping wings
 - < 20 minutes; gliding mode possible
 - Non-holonomic constraints
 - Very complex mechanics



Festo BionicOpter

UAV | potential applications

- Search and rescue, surveillance
- Industrial inspection
- Agriculture, mining and construction
- Next generation satellites
- ...



UAV | requirements

- Appropriate flight concept
 - Power autonomy
 - Agility
 - Robustness
- Navigation with on-board sensors and processing
 - Robustness against sensor failure and GPS loss
 - “home” button
- S: teleoperation
 - “hands-off”
 - obstacle avoidance and localization / SLAM

Teleoperation or GPS only navigation will, for most applications, not do the job

EU – Projects | Unmanned Aerial Systems

Search and Rescue



(Industrial) Inspection



Scaling Down of Helicopters

OS4 - 2003



70 cm
650 g



CoaX - 2005



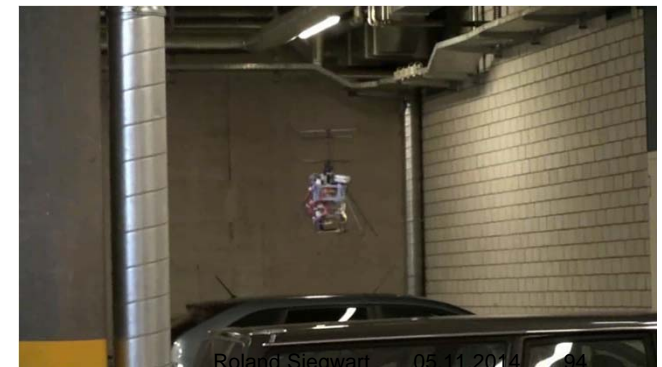
30 cm
200 g



muFly - 2007



10 cm
50 g



Visual - Inertial SLAM | cheap and available



ADIS166448

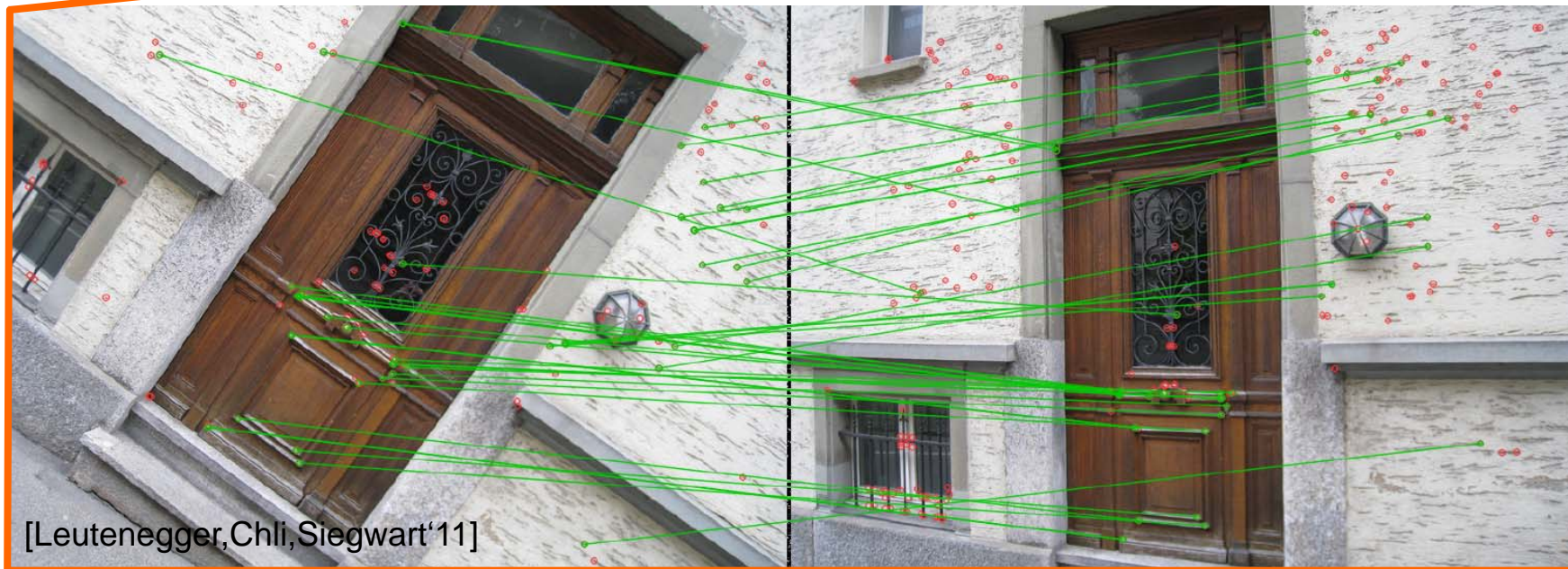
- Strong short-term temporal pose constraints

+



IDS uEye

- Spatial relative pose constraints
- Information on structure



[Leutenegger, Chli, Siegwart'11]

UAV | Vision only navigation



- Swarm of small helicopters
 - Vision only navigation (one camera, GPS denied)
 - Fully autonomous with on-board computing
 - Feature-based visual SLAM
 - robust against lighting changes and large scale changes



The image shows a promotional page for the sFly project. It features a background image of a small robot on a wooden pallet in an outdoor setting with rocks and trees. The text on the page includes the sFly logo, the project name 'sFly Swarm of Micro Flying Robots', the website 'http://www.sfly.org/', and various logos at the bottom including ETH Zurich, Ascending Technologies, CLV, CERTH, csem, and Inria. There are also logos for the European Union and the Seventh Framework Programme.

sFly
Swarm of Micro Flying Robots
<http://www.sfly.org/>

ETH
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

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ASCENDING TECHNOLOGIES

CLV
Computer Vision and Geometry Lab

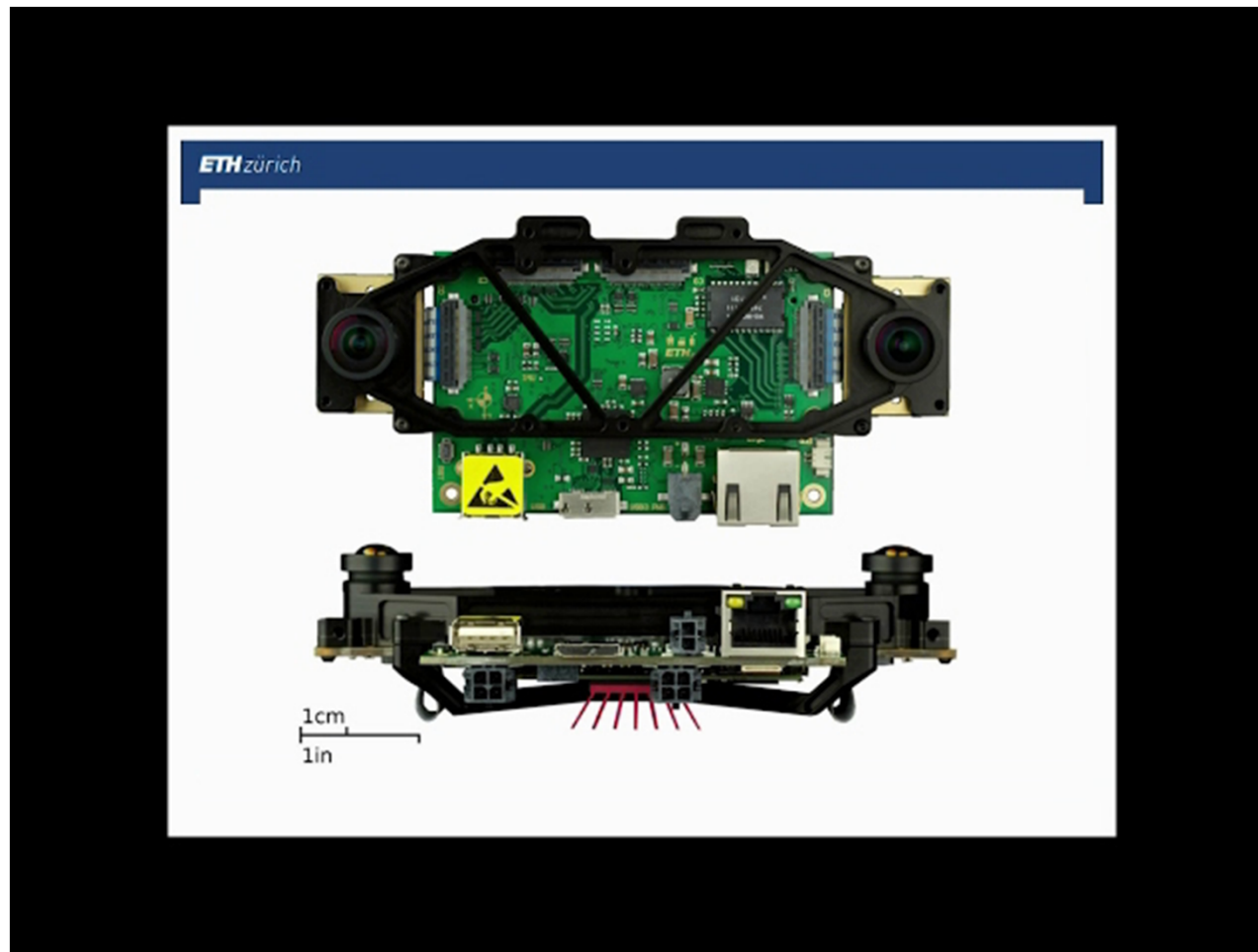
CERTH
Center for Embedded Research and Technology

csem
Informatics

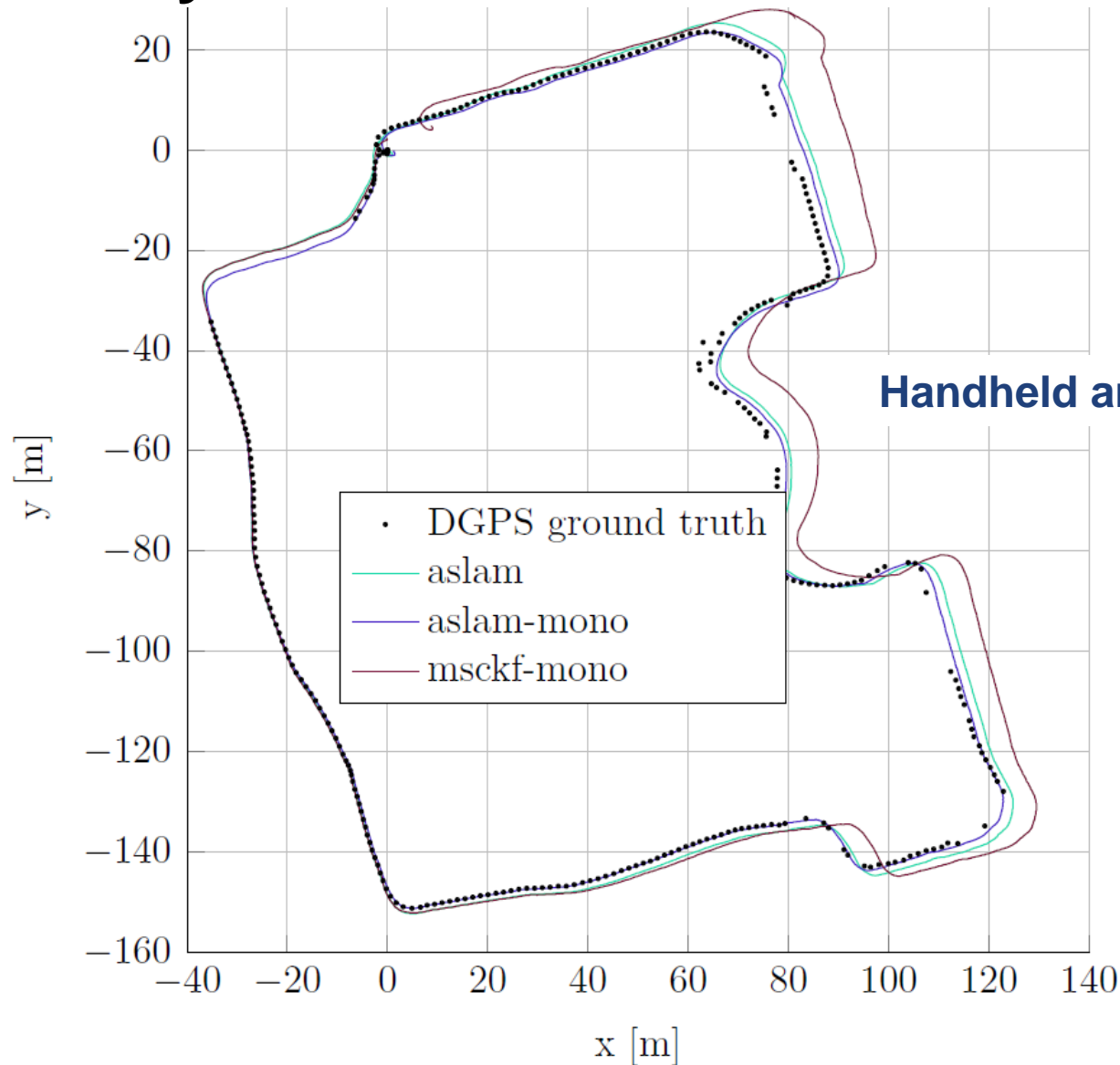
Inria
informatics

Roland Siegwart 05.11.2014

A Synchronized Visual-Inertial Sensor System with FPGA Pre-Processing for Accurate Real-Time Slam



Keyframe VIO with Online Extrinsics Estimation



MSCKF: visual-inertial stochastic cloning sliding-window filter (Mourikis et al., 2009).

UAV | collision avoidance and path planning

- Real time 3D mapping (on-board)
- optimal path planning considering localization uncertainties



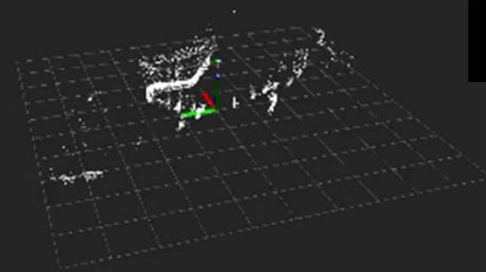
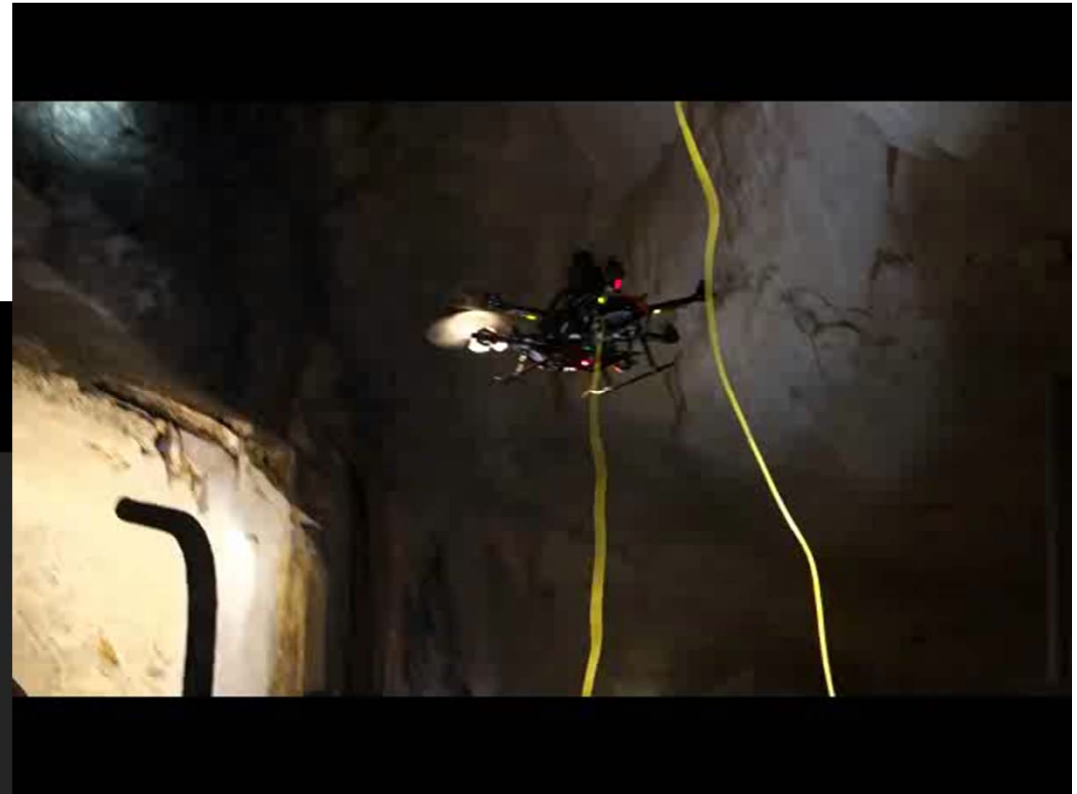
UAV | facade scanning and 3D reconstruction

- Enhanced teleoperation or autonomous operation
- Visual-inertial localization for optimal 3D reconstruction



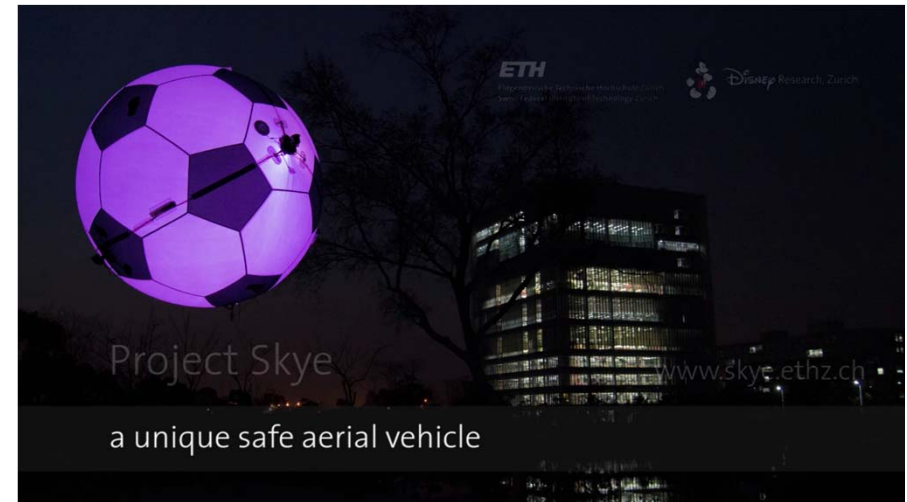
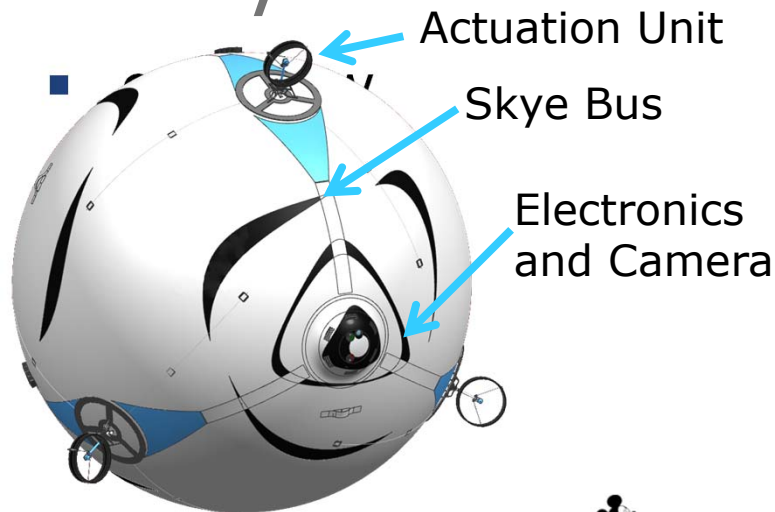
UAV | 3D mapping in mines

- Vision-based localization and SLAM
- Laser-based 3D mapping



skye an omnidirectional, spherical aircraft

www.projectskye.ch/



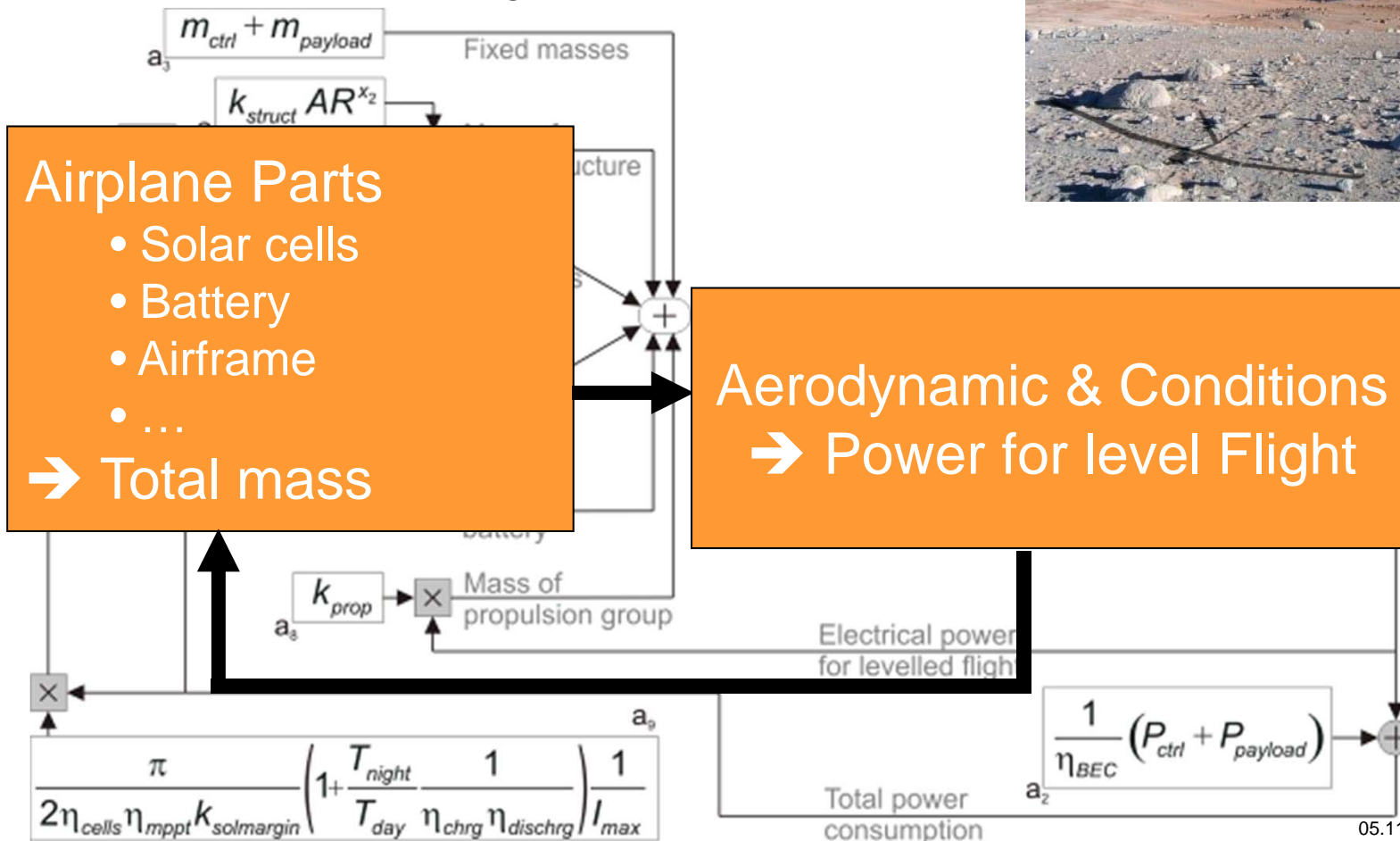
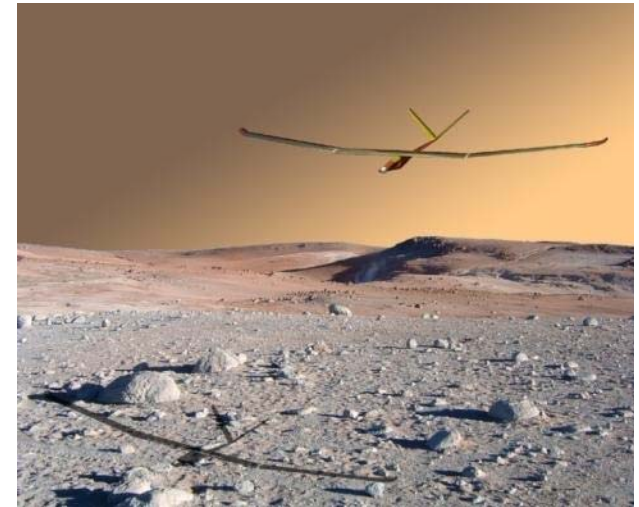
Total Weight	9.818 kg
Actuation Units (4x)	2.737 kg
Electronics and Power	2.706 kg
Hull	3.650 kg
Pressure Elements	Ca. 0.150 Kg



Buoyancy	Ca. 10 kg
Diameter	Ca. 2.7 m
Volume	Ca. 10 m ³

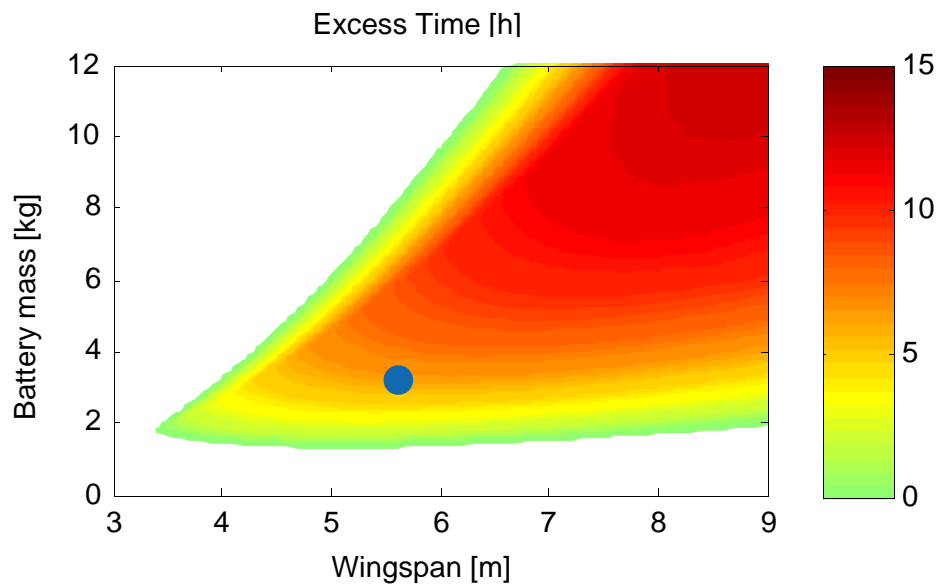
Solar Airplane | design methodology for continuous flights

- Based on Mass & Power Balance
 - Need for precise scaling laws (mass models)



Solar Airplane | Optimization

- Design space at 38° N, June 21st
 - Fixed Aspect Ratio: 18.5



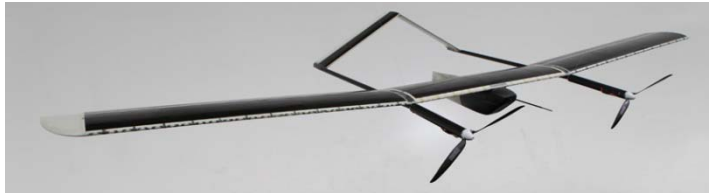
- Flat optimum at wingspan 11.5 m

- Chosen *AtlantikSolar* configuration:

- Wingspan 5.65 m
- Battery mass 2.9 kg
- Structural weight
 - Predicted: 1'317 g
 - Effective: 1'800 g
 - Prediction [Noth'08]: 4'638 g

Solar powered fixed wing airplanes: Long duration / continuous flights

senseSoar



senseSoar

- ▶ Wingspan: 3 m
- ▶ Wing area: 0.725 m²
- ▶ Peak Solar power 140 W
- ▶ Power Consumption 50 W
- ▶ Masses:
 - Overall: 3.72 kg
 - Batteries: 1.89 kg
- ▶ Nominal Speed 10 m/s
- ▶ Sensors
 - Air speed
 - IMU
 - GPS
 - Camera
 - **IR camera**

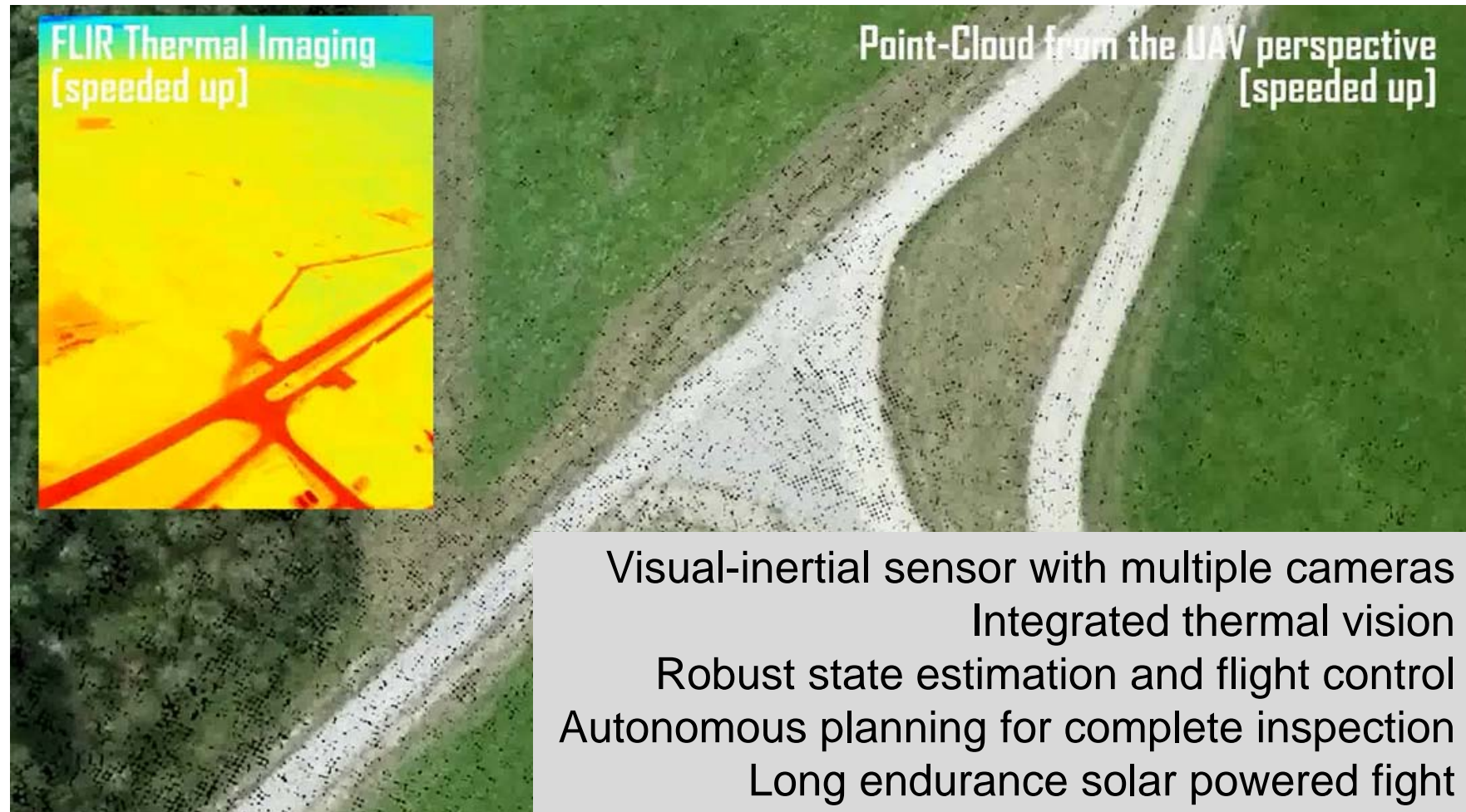
AtlantikSolar



AtlantikSolar

- ▶ Wingspan: 5.64 m
- ▶ Solar area: 1.5 m²
- ▶ Peak Solar power 280 W
- ▶ Power Consumption 40 W
- ▶ Masses:
 - Overall: 6.2 kg
 - Batteries: 1.89 kg
- ▶ Nominal Speed 10 m/s
- ▶ Sensors
 - Air speed
 - IMU
 - GPS
 - Camera

Solar Airplane | visual navigation



AtlantikSolar | crossing the Atlantic in summer 2015



ASL Team

