



Collaborative Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

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Embedded Systems

Lakeside Labs

Outline

- Technology and application of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV)
 - Small-scale UAVs
 - Disaster management
- Mission planning
- Aerial Imaging
- System Integration

Battery-powered UAVs

- Quatcopter platform with onboard sensors and electronic for flight stabilization
- Attached cameras for sensing the environment
- GPS receiver for autonomous **waypoint flights**
- Limitations on payloads, flight time, weather conditions



www.microdrones.de



www.asctec.de

Disaster Relief with UAVs

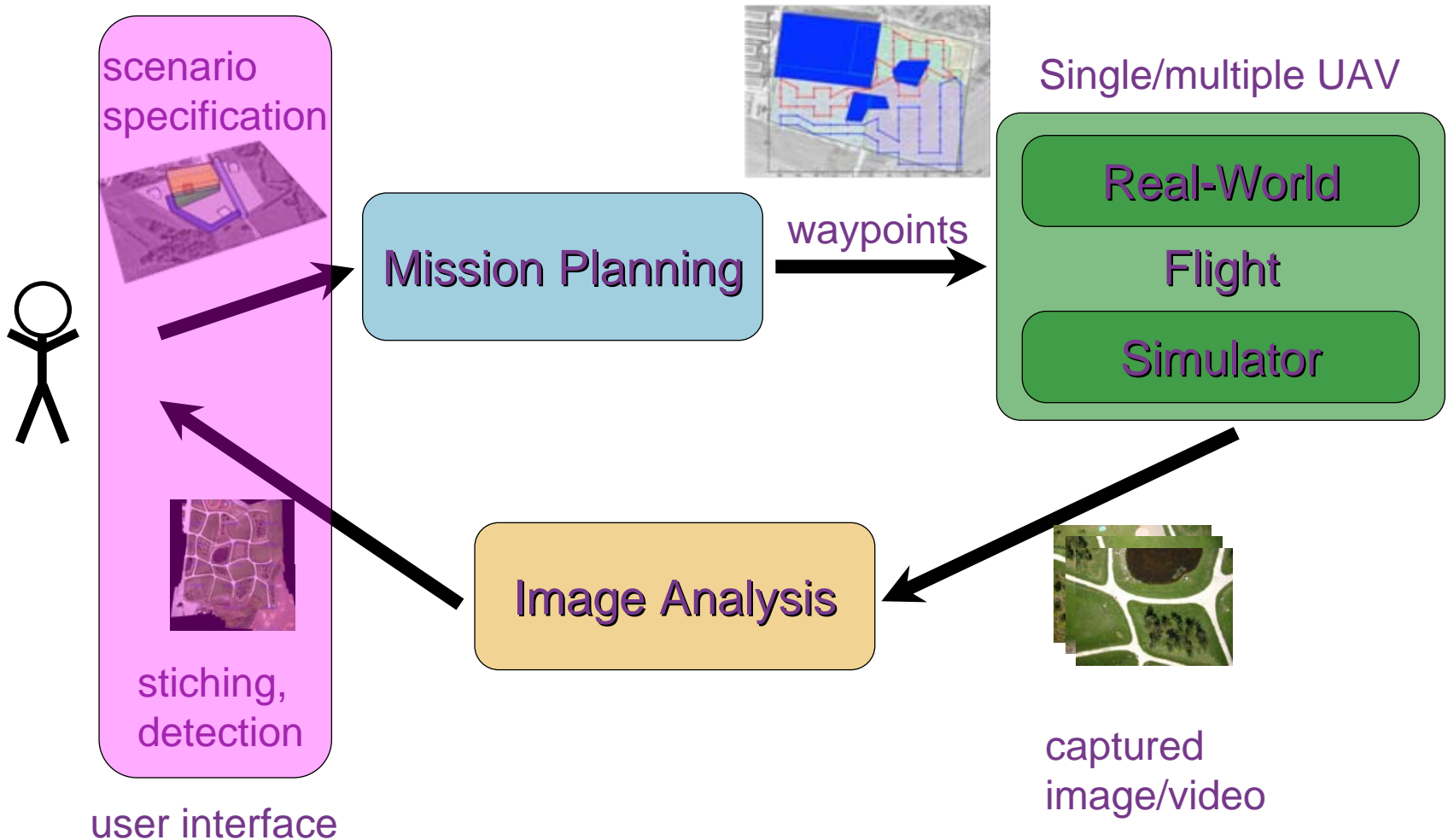
General idea

- Support first responders in disasters with multiple UAVs
- Provide latest and relevant information about the scene
- Autonomously fling, networked, collaborating UAVs

Use case: Generate overview image

- Cover the disaster area and take images at individual points
- „Stitch“ individual images to generate scene overview (mosaic)
- Provide intuitive user interface

Autonomous UAV Operation



Issues

1. How to generate & adapt movement routes for the UAVs?
 - Achieve multiple optimization goals
 - Deal with changes in the environment
 - Compare centralized versus distributed approaches
2. How to stitch the individual images?
 - Apply incremental image stitching
 - Tradeoff between good geo-referencing and visually appealing overview
3. System integration and demonstration

1: Generation of Routes

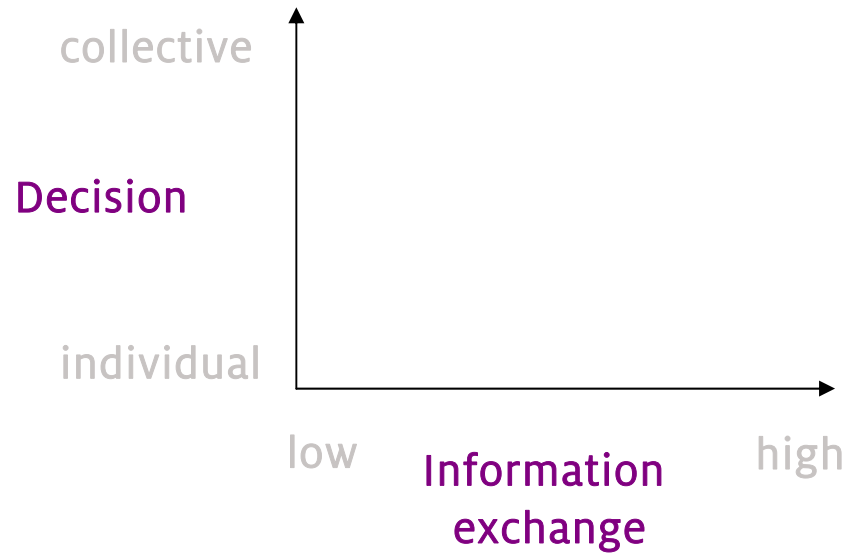
	Non-cooperative	Cooperative
Deterministic	UAV has a predefined route that is independent of other UAV paths.	UAV has a predefined route that depends on other UAV paths.
Dynamic	UAV has an <i>a priori</i> unknown route that is independent of other UAV paths.	UAV has an <i>a priori</i> unknown route that adapts to other UAV paths.

Adaptive Routes

Meeting event



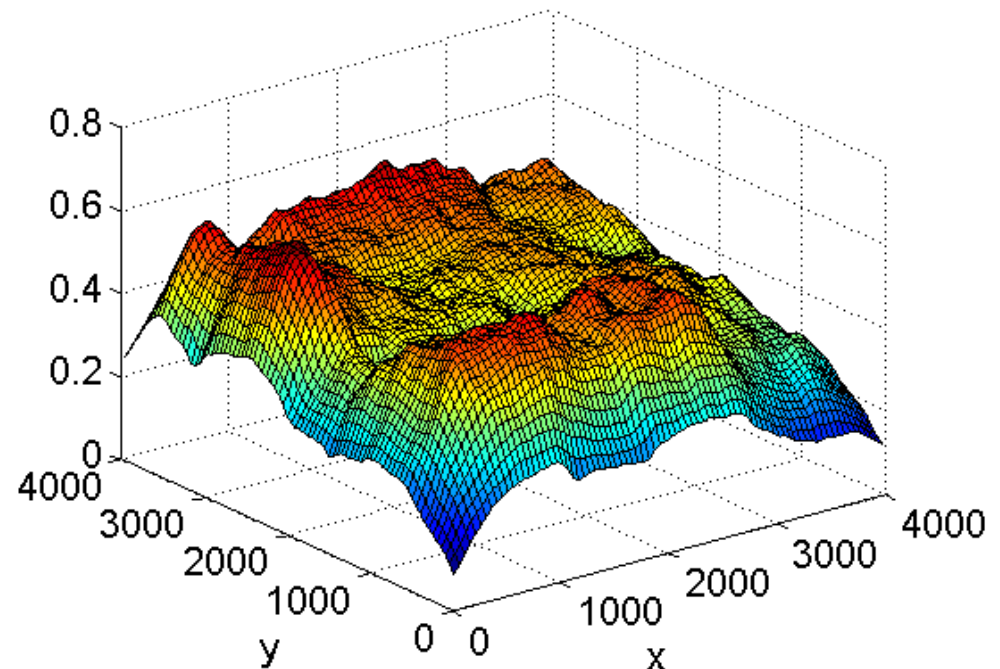
How to adapt the route?



Analysis of the Area Coverage

Approaches

- Simulation-based studies
- Discrete stochastic processes



2: Image Mosaicking

- Problem definition
 - Given n individual images I_i , find image transformations T_i for each I_i

$$I_{overview} = \prod_{i=1}^n T_i(I_i)$$

which maximizes some quality function $\lambda(I_{overview})$

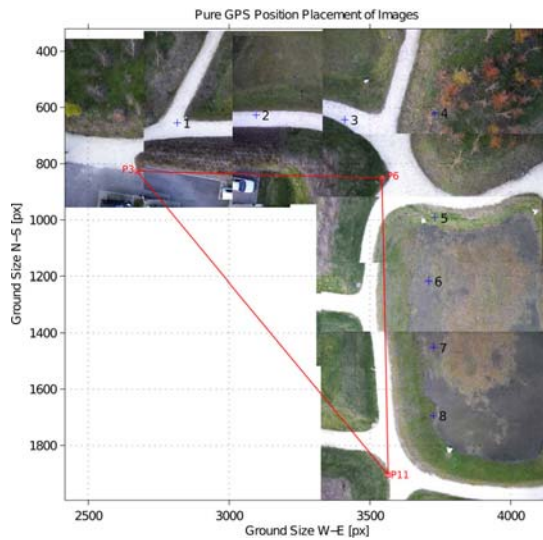
- Two fundamental approaches for finding the transformations
 1. Exploit auxiliary data, i.e., camera's position and orientation (meta data based approach)
 2. Exploit corresponding points within image overlaps (image based approach)

Challenges for Mosaicking

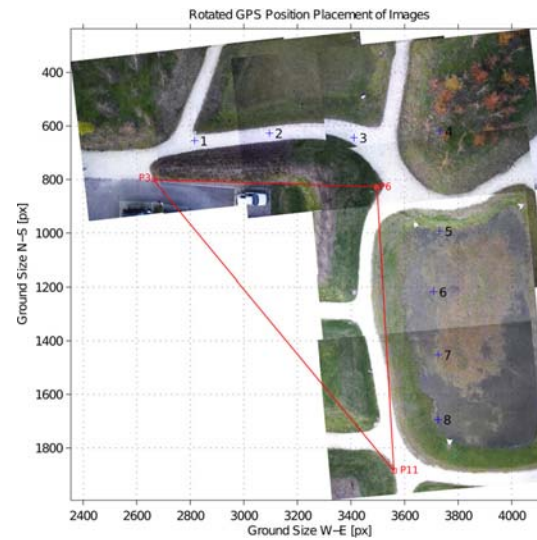
- Low altitude and non-planar surface introduce high perspective distortions
- Light-weight UAVs are vulnerable to wind resulting in non-nadir view
- Inaccurate position and orientation data due to small, low-cost GPS, IMU and altimeter sensors
- Strong resource limitations wrt. onboard processing, power, communication etc.

Incremental Image Mosaicking

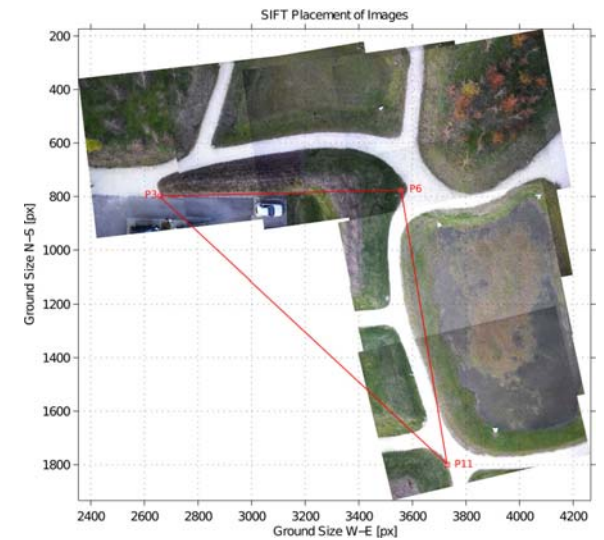
- Start with meta data approach, refine with image-based approach



Position data

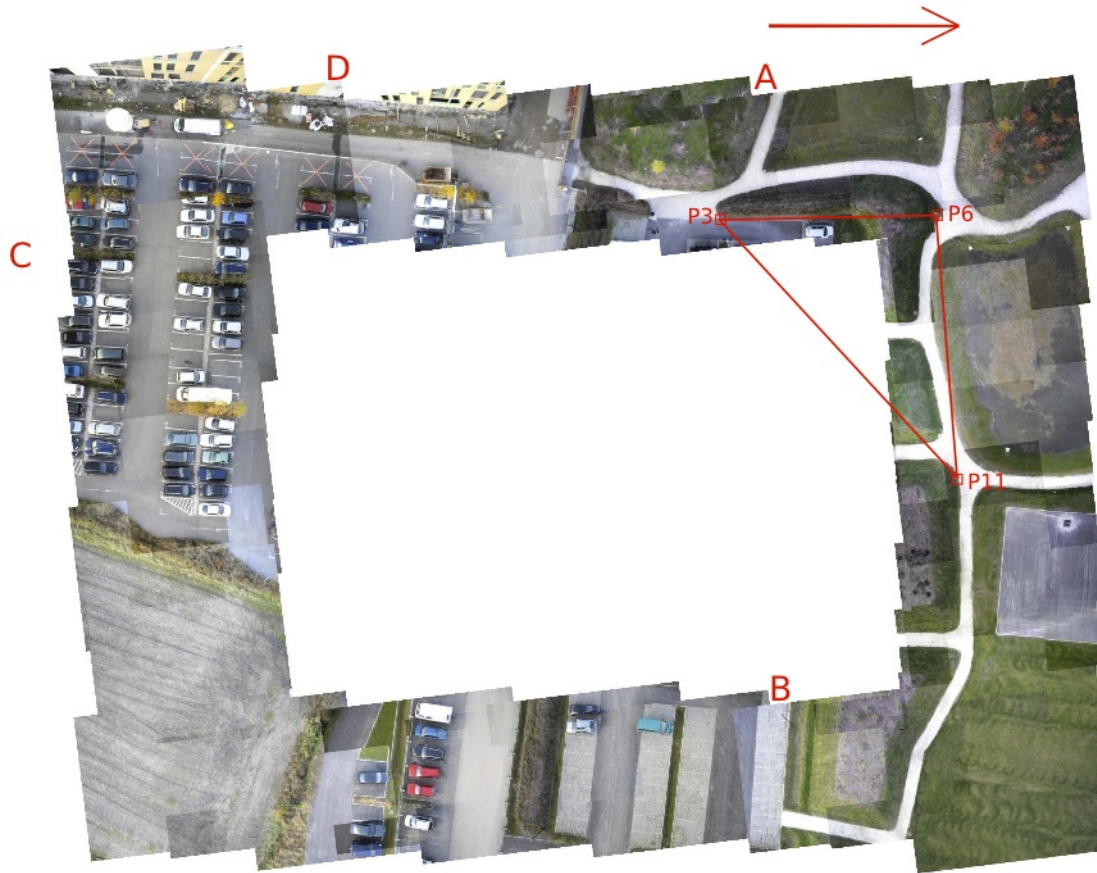


Position&orientation data



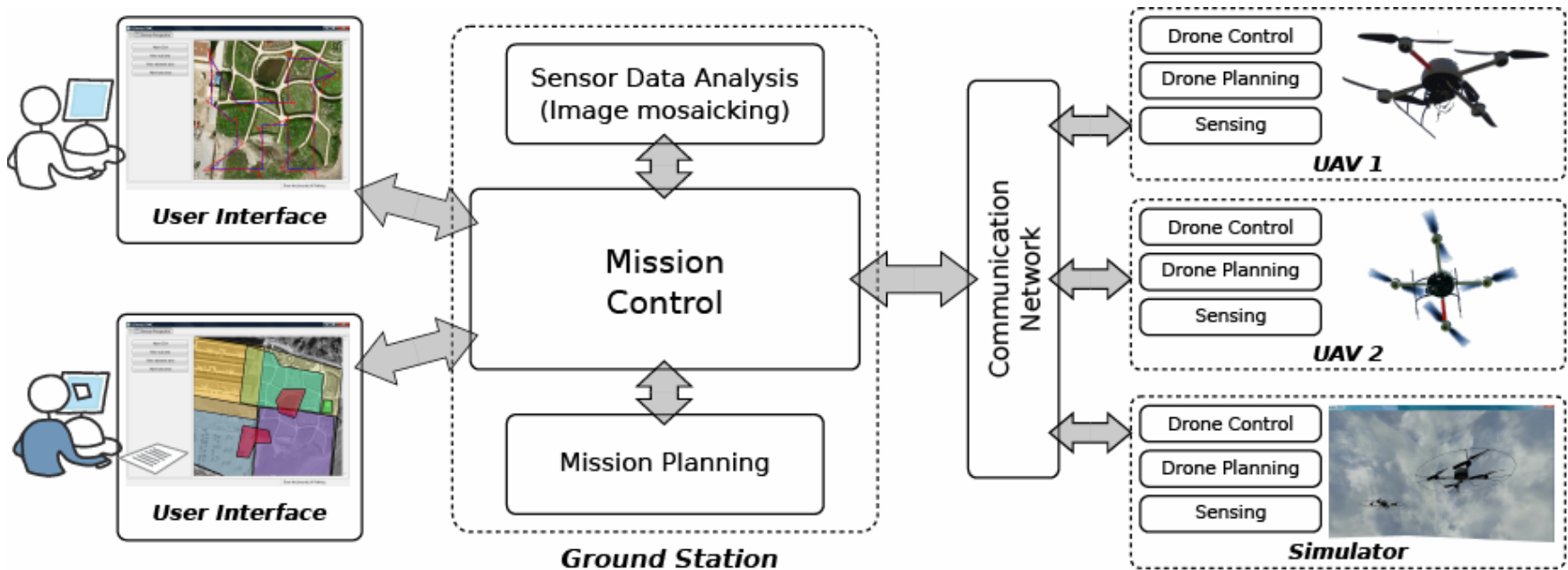
SIFT feature image points

Overview image

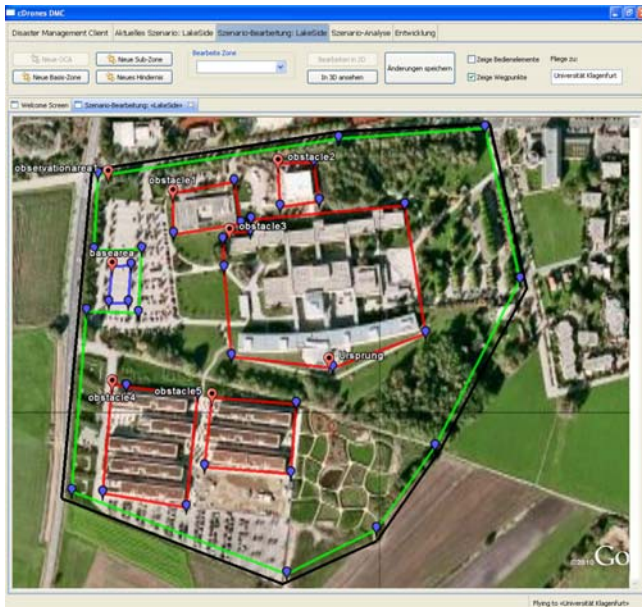


3: System Integration

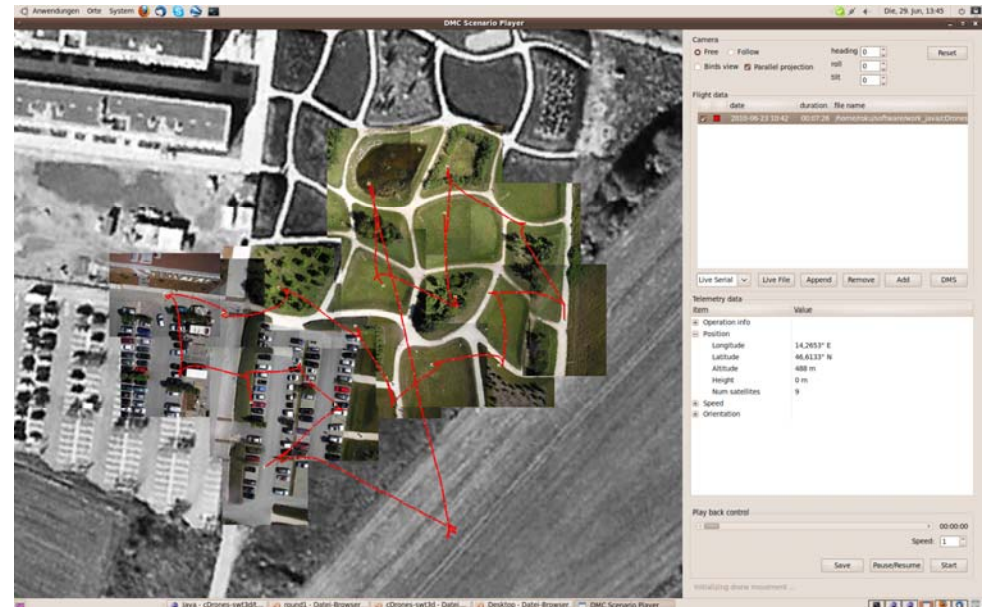
FAMUOS - Fully Autonomous Multi-UAV Operation System



„Google-like“ User Interface

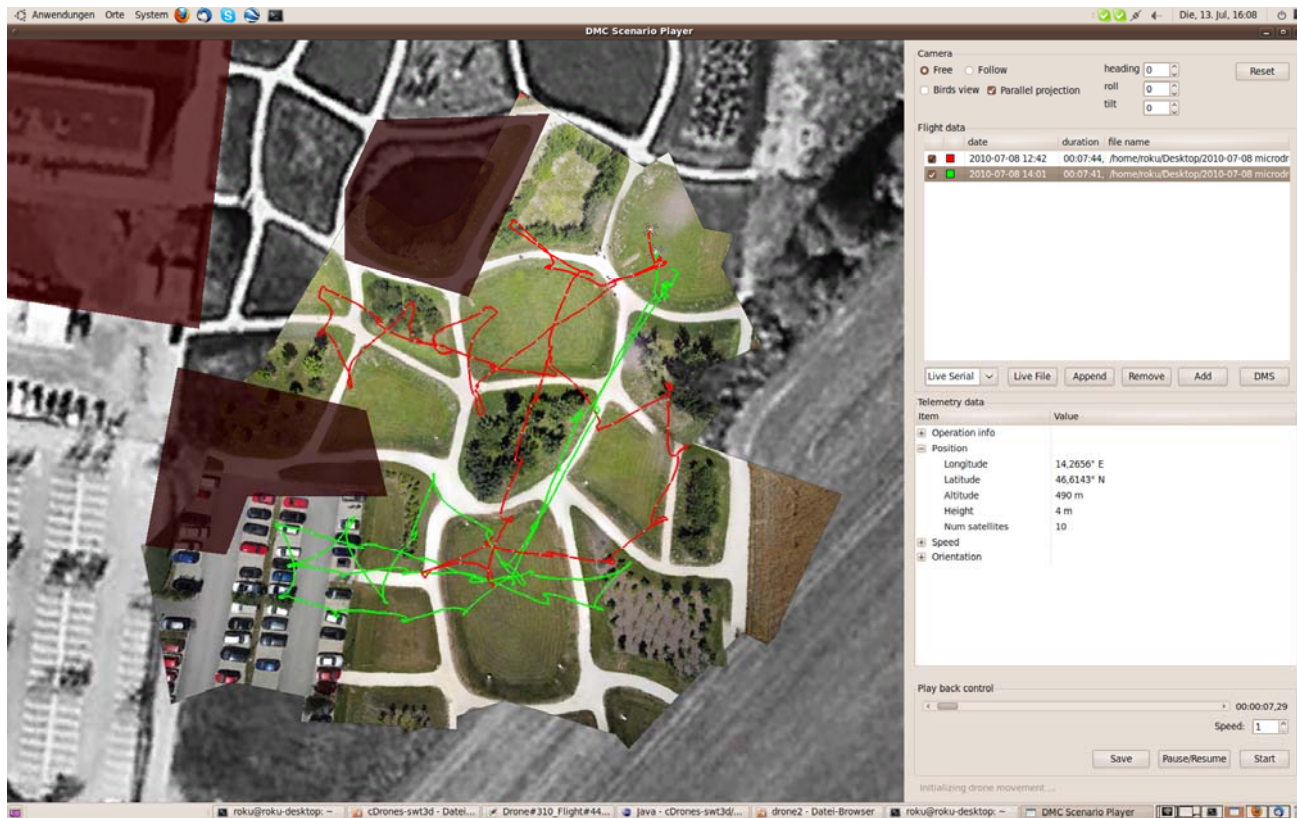


Specifying the scenario description



Visualizing the latest overview image and the flight route

Demonstration



- Check also: <http://pervasive.uni-klu.ac.at/cDrones>