



optiPilot

*low altitude flight and
collision avoidance*

The problem at hand

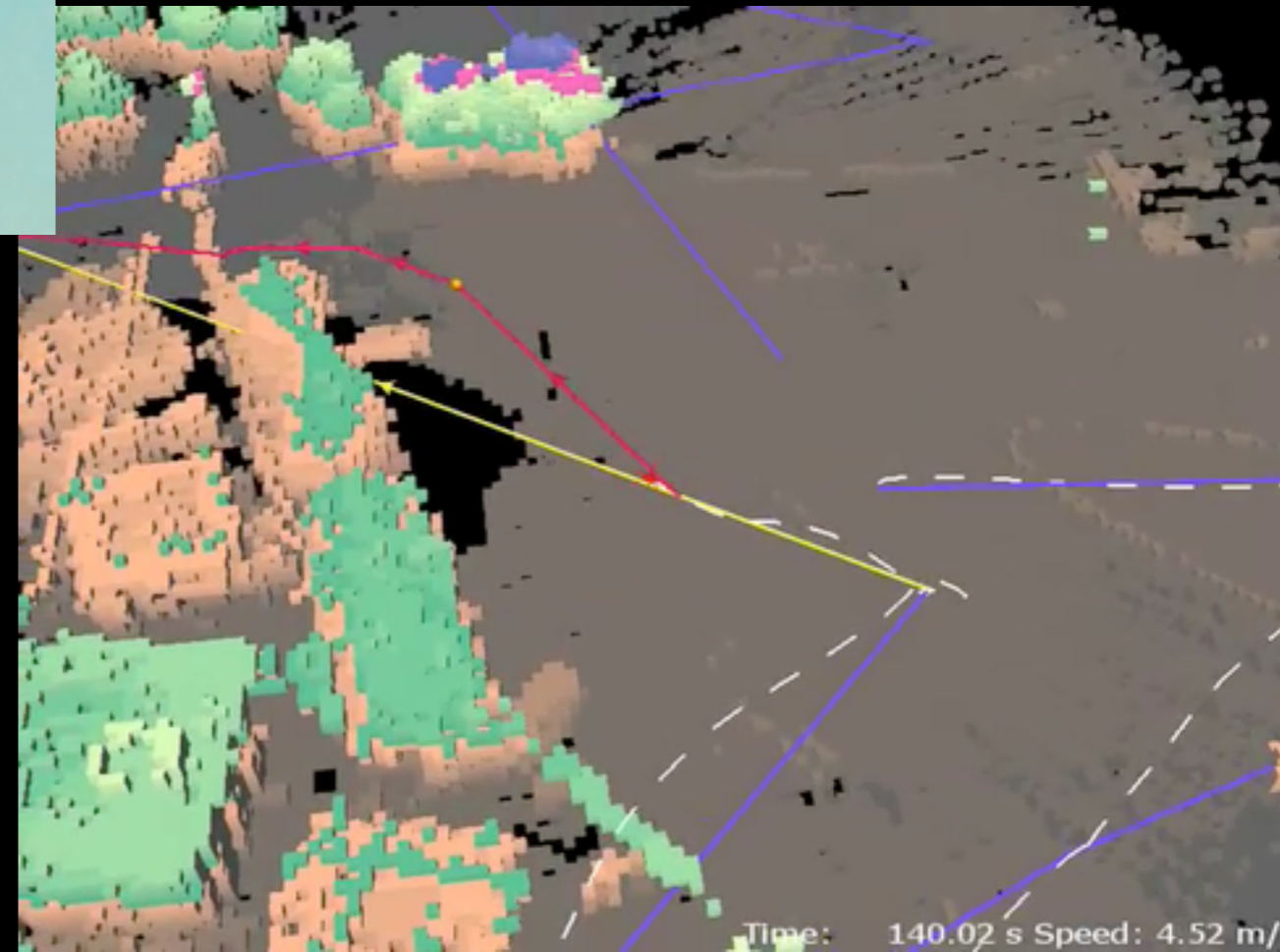




The classical approach



Scherer et al., CMU



- 3D mapping of the environment
 - 75 kg Yamaha helicopter
 - 2D scanning LIDAR (3 kg)
 - GPS+IMU-based low level control
- => heavy sensors
- => significant computational power & memory

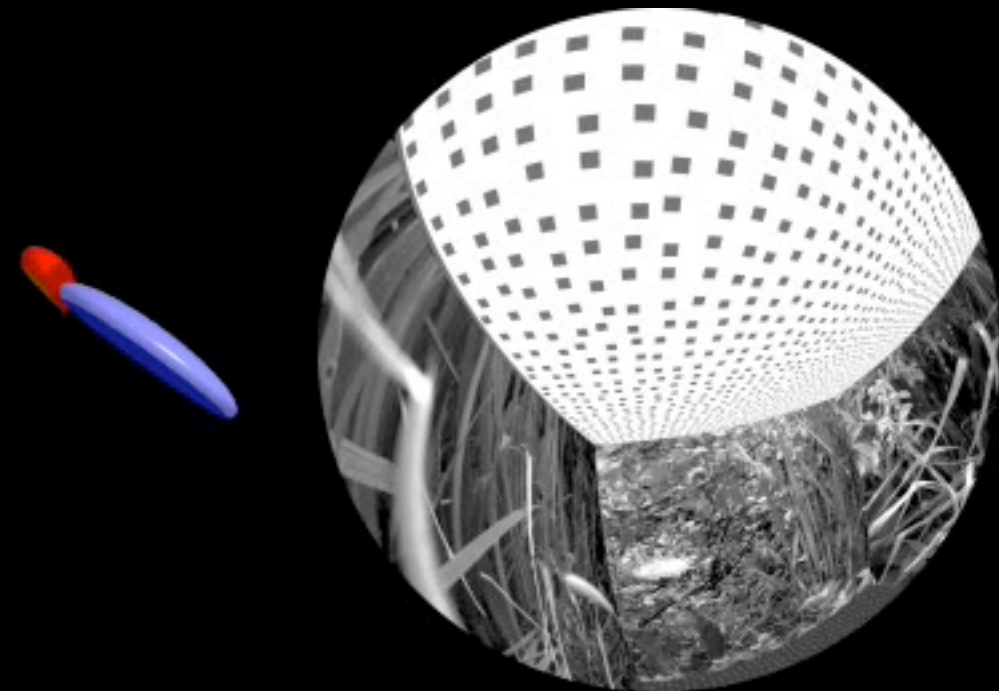
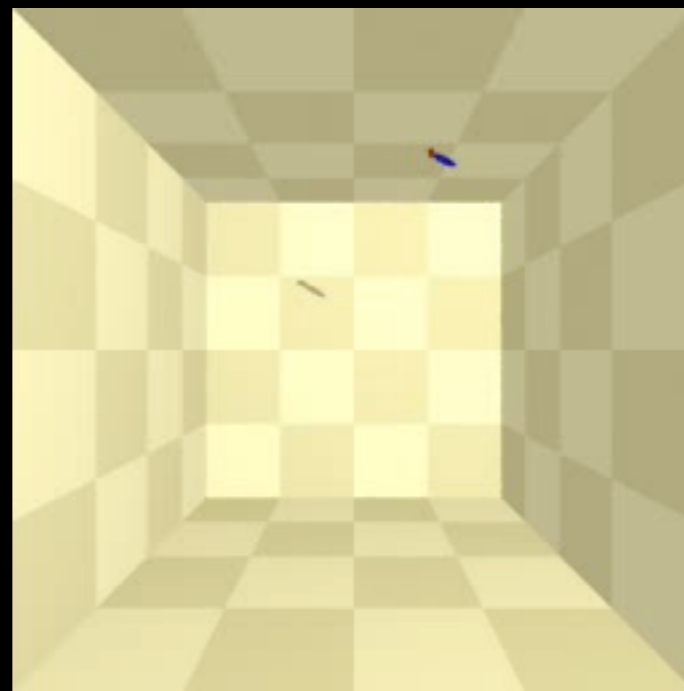
How do flying insects solve that problem?

- No 3D map of their environment and no GPS
- No active distance sensors, but:
 - low-resolution, fast, 360° vision (optic flow)
 - rate gyros
 - airspeed
- Mostly reactive control



How to turn optic flow into proximity estimates?

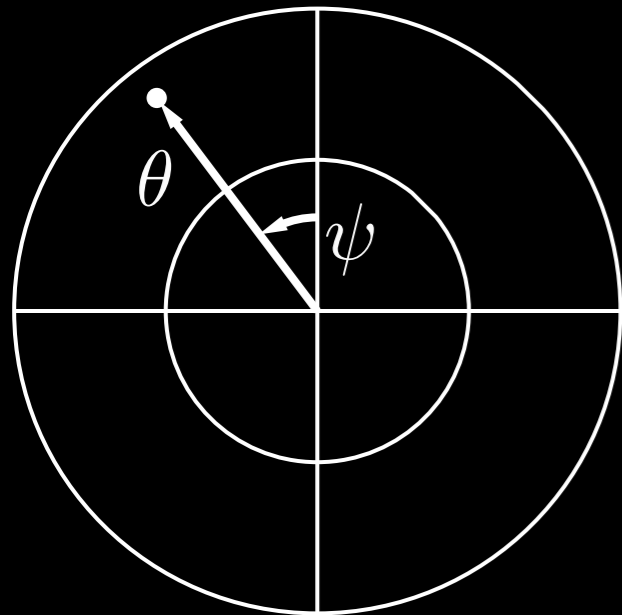
- Derotation
- Motion constraints
 - orientation of translation vector
 - amplitude of translation vector



Kern, R., van Hateren, J.H., Michaelis, C., Lindermann, J.P., Egelhaaf, M.
PLOS Biology, 2005

- Chose the right viewing directions
- Assumptions: no wind, static environment
- Let's consider a spherical camera model...

Optic-flow-based proximity estimation

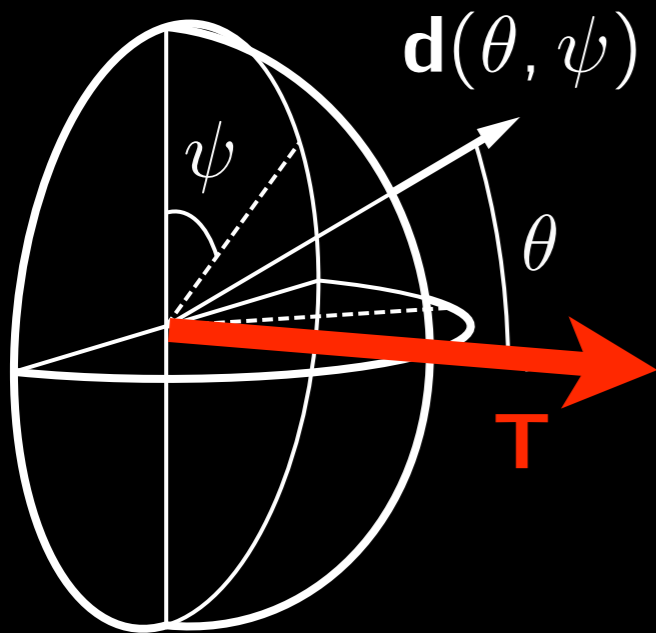


$$\mathbf{p}(\theta, \psi) = \frac{\mathbf{T} - (\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{d}(\theta, \psi)) \cdot \mathbf{d}(\theta, \psi)}{D(\theta, \psi)} - \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{d}(\theta, \psi)$$

$\mathbf{p}_T(\theta, \psi)$
 $\mathbf{p}_R(\theta, \psi)$

translations are difficult to measure, **but predictable in translation flight**

rotations can be measured from rate gyroscopes



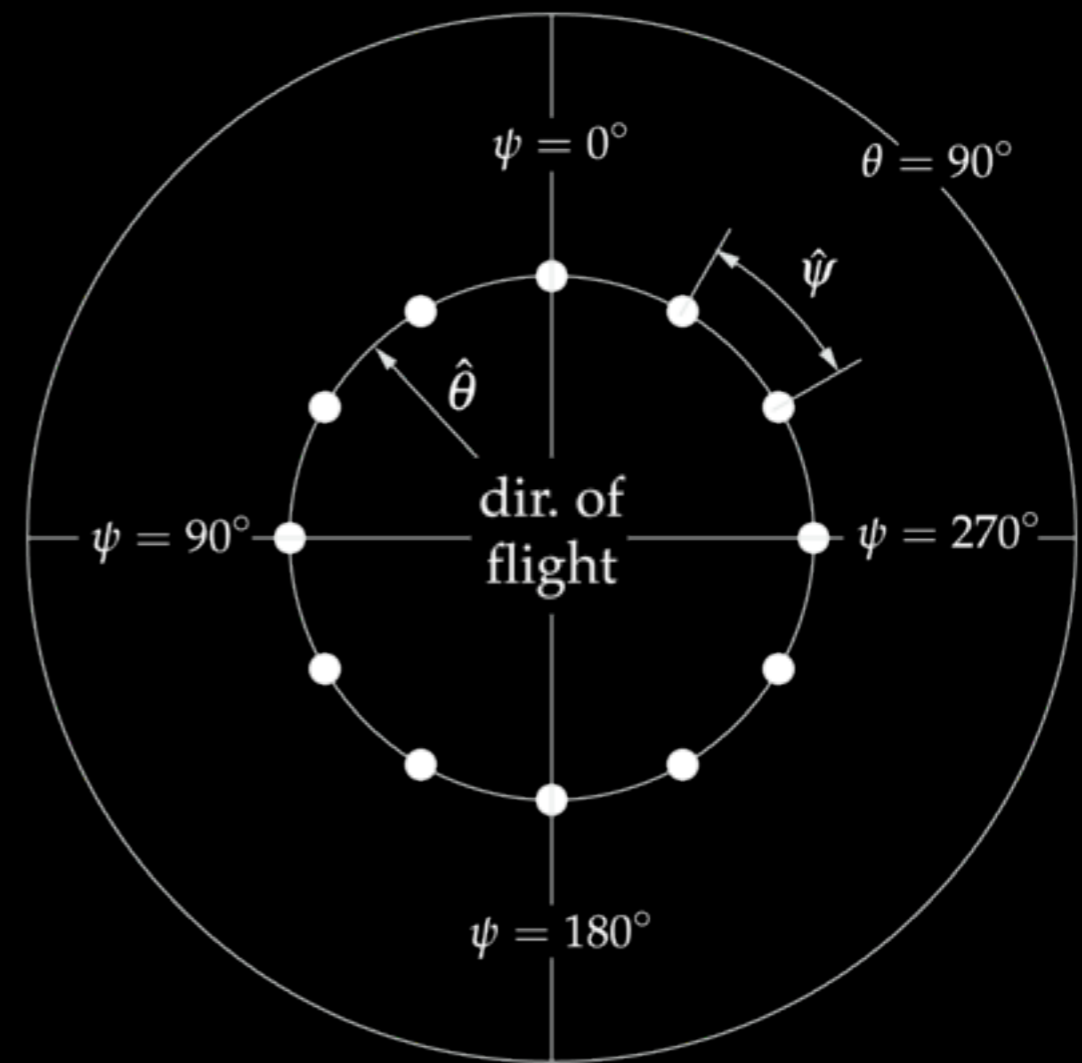
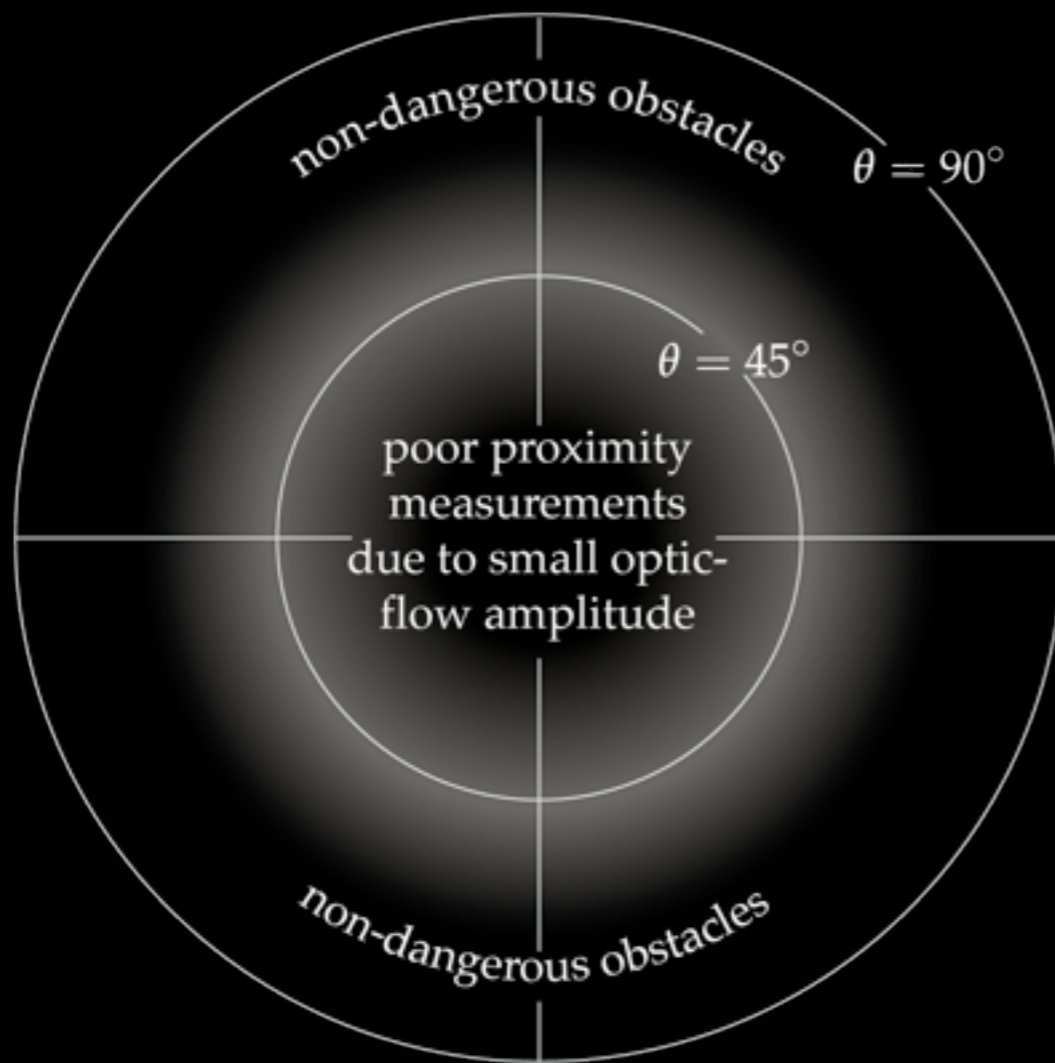
Motion parallax

Proximity estimation

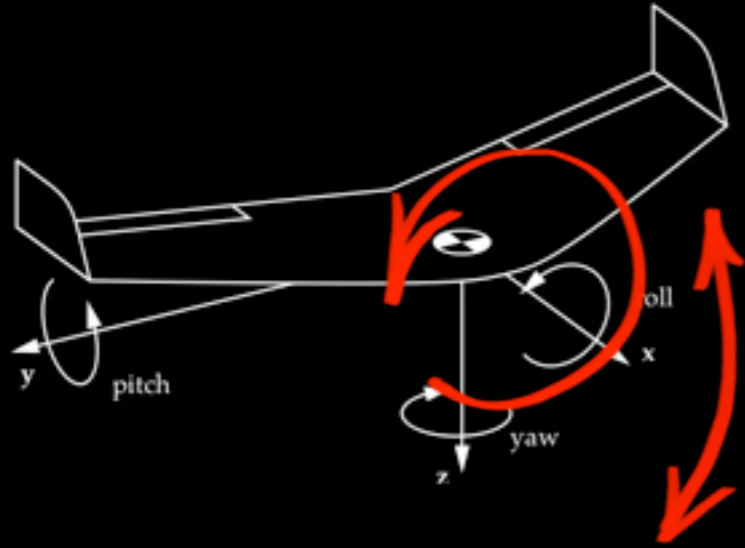
$$\rho_T = \frac{|\mathbf{T}|}{D} \cdot \sin \angle(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{d}) \quad \angle(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{d}) = \theta$$

$$\mu(\theta, \psi) = \frac{1}{D(\theta, \psi)} = \frac{\rho_T(\theta, \psi)}{|\mathbf{T}| \cdot \sin \theta}$$

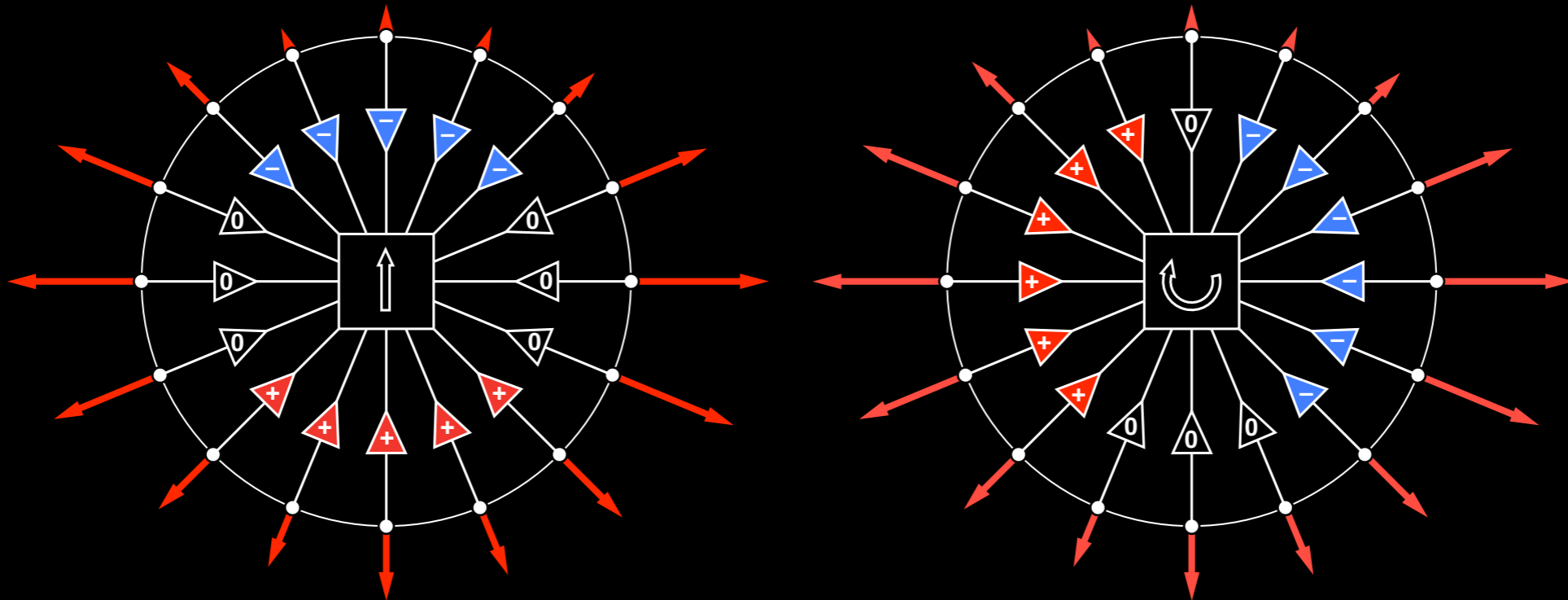
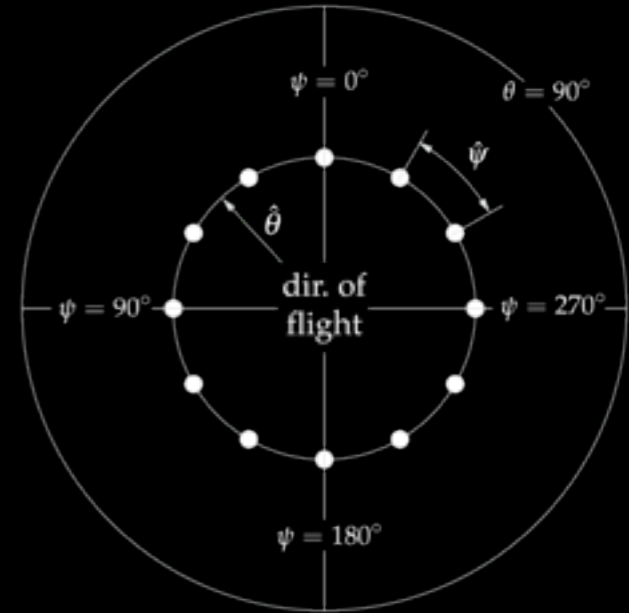
Choice of viewing direction



Control signal generation

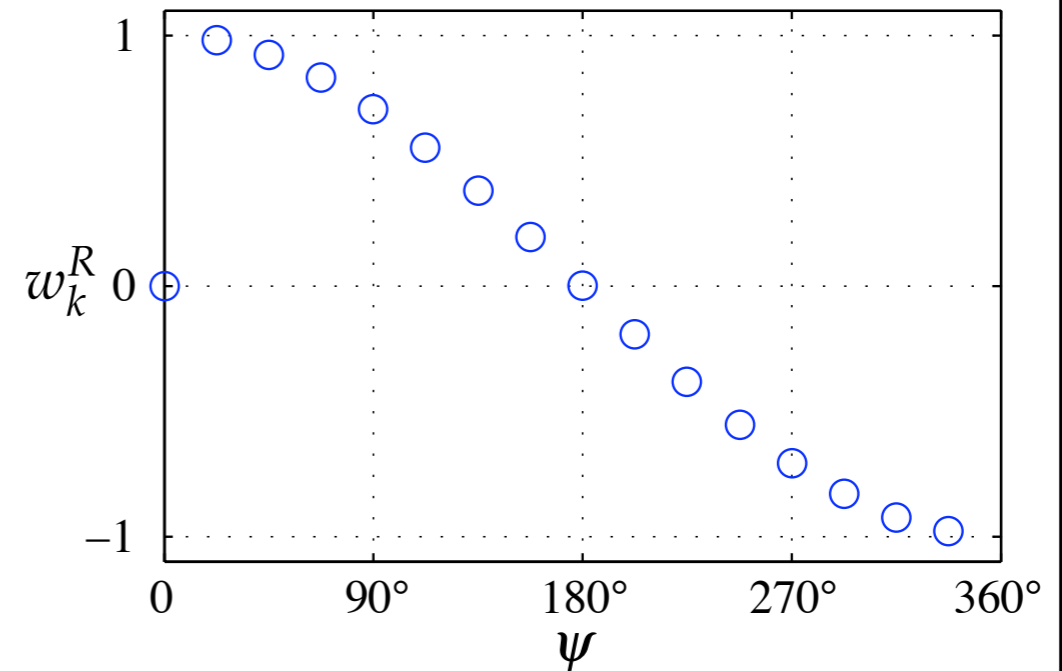
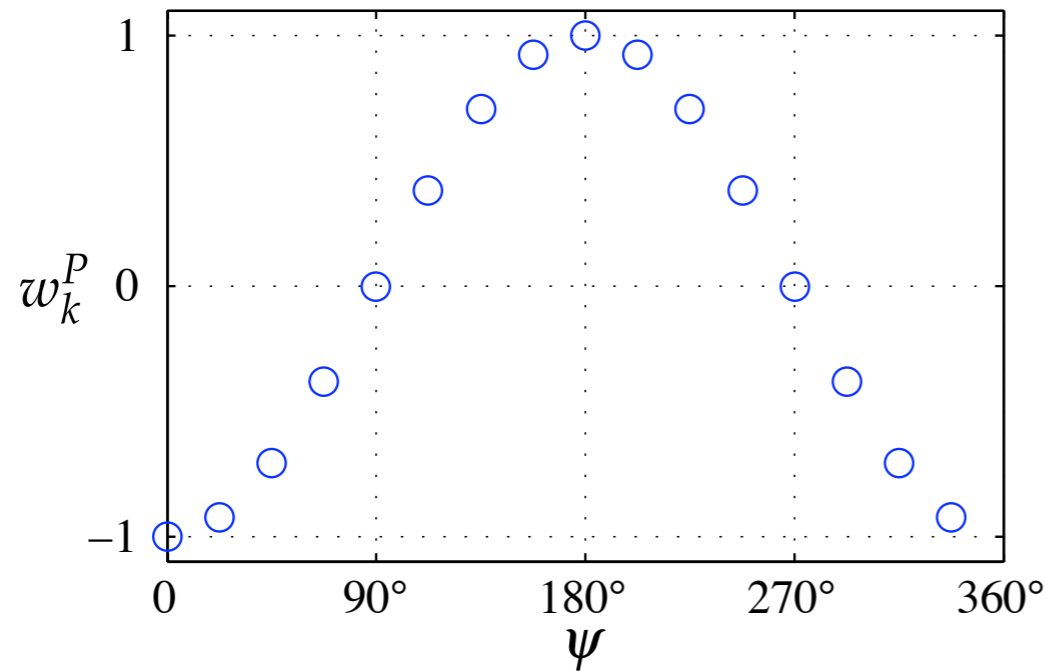
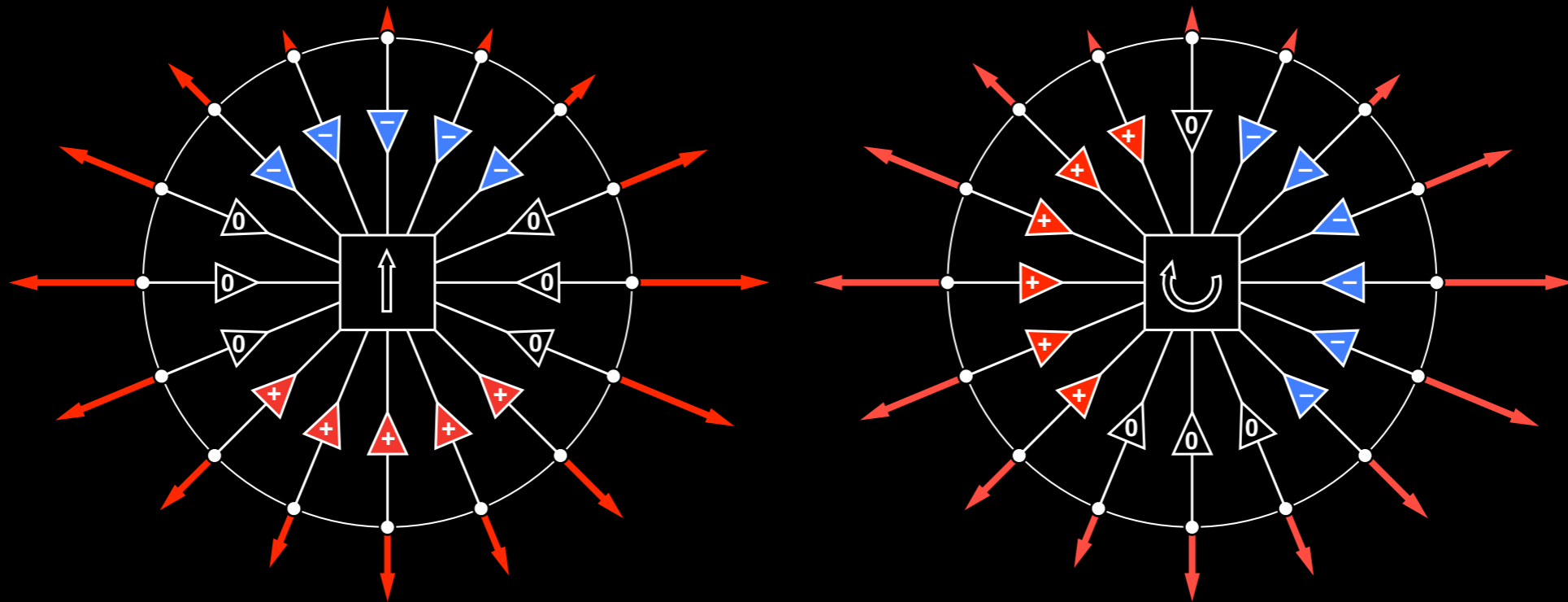


$$C = \frac{K}{N \cdot \sin \hat{\theta}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} p_T(\hat{\theta}, k \cdot \hat{\psi}) \cdot w_k$$

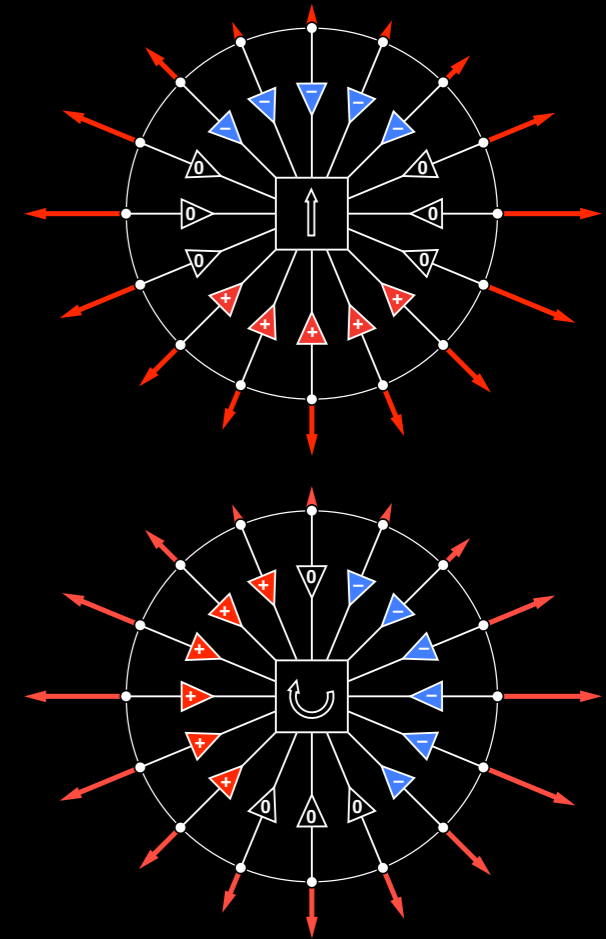
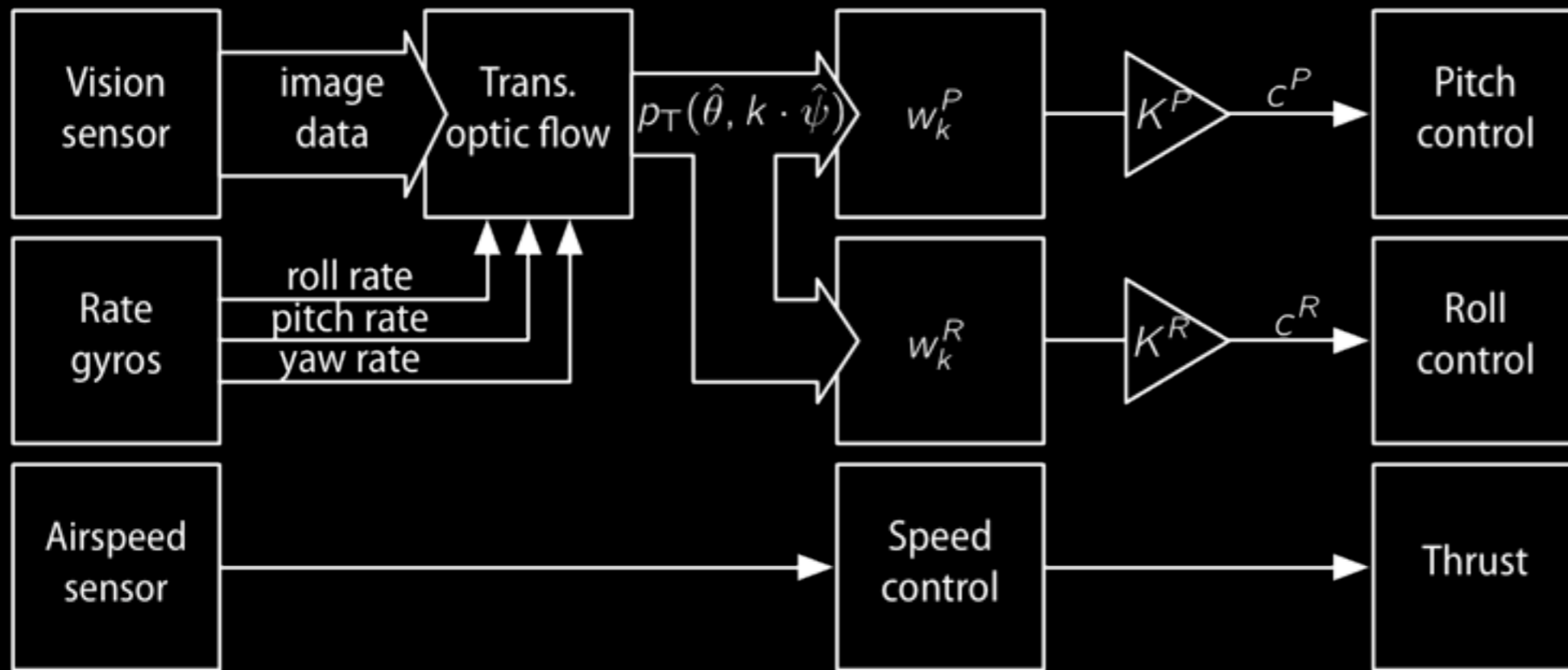


Beyeler, A., Zufferey, J.-C. and Floreano, D. Vision-based control of near-obstacle flight.
Autonomous Robots, 2009.

Weight distributions

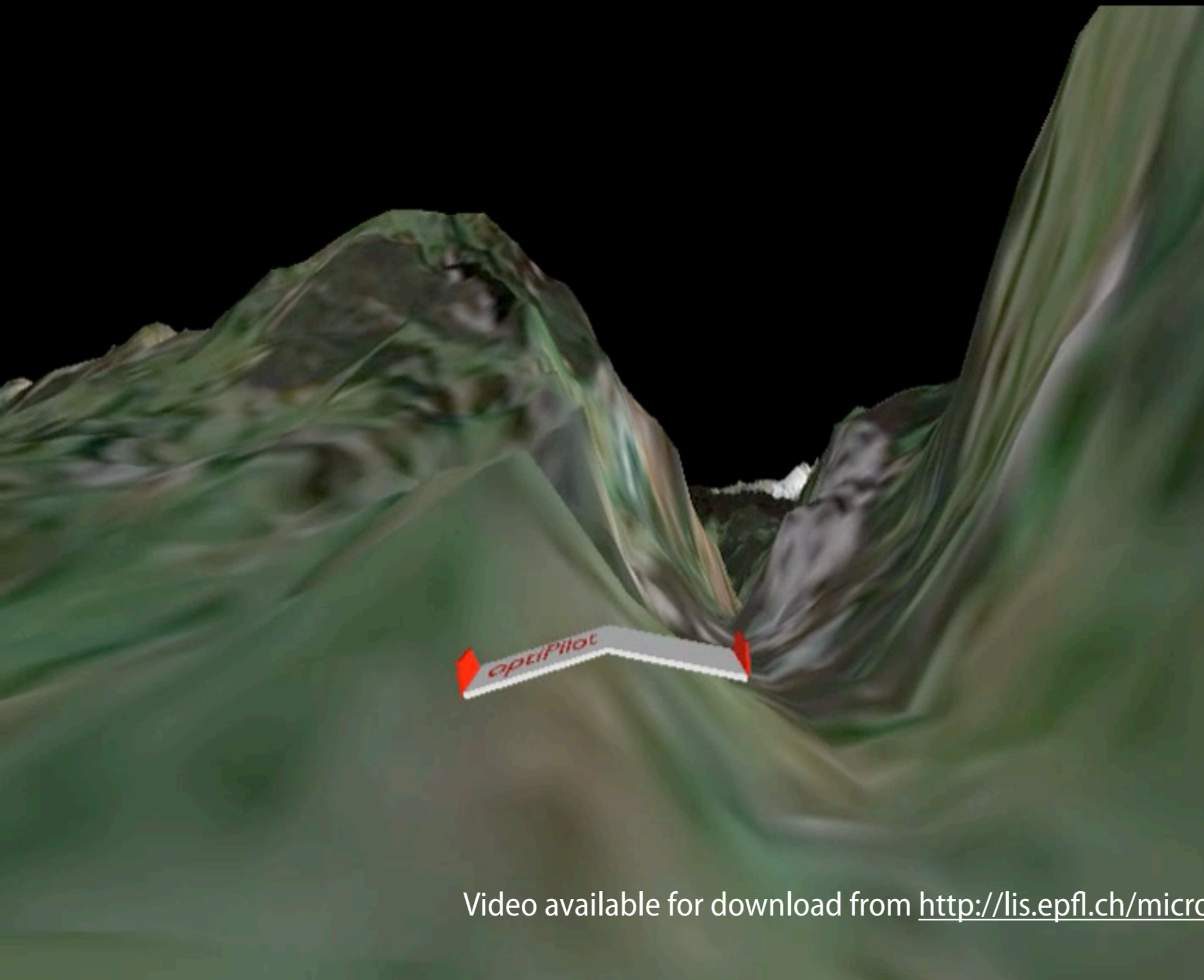


Control architecture



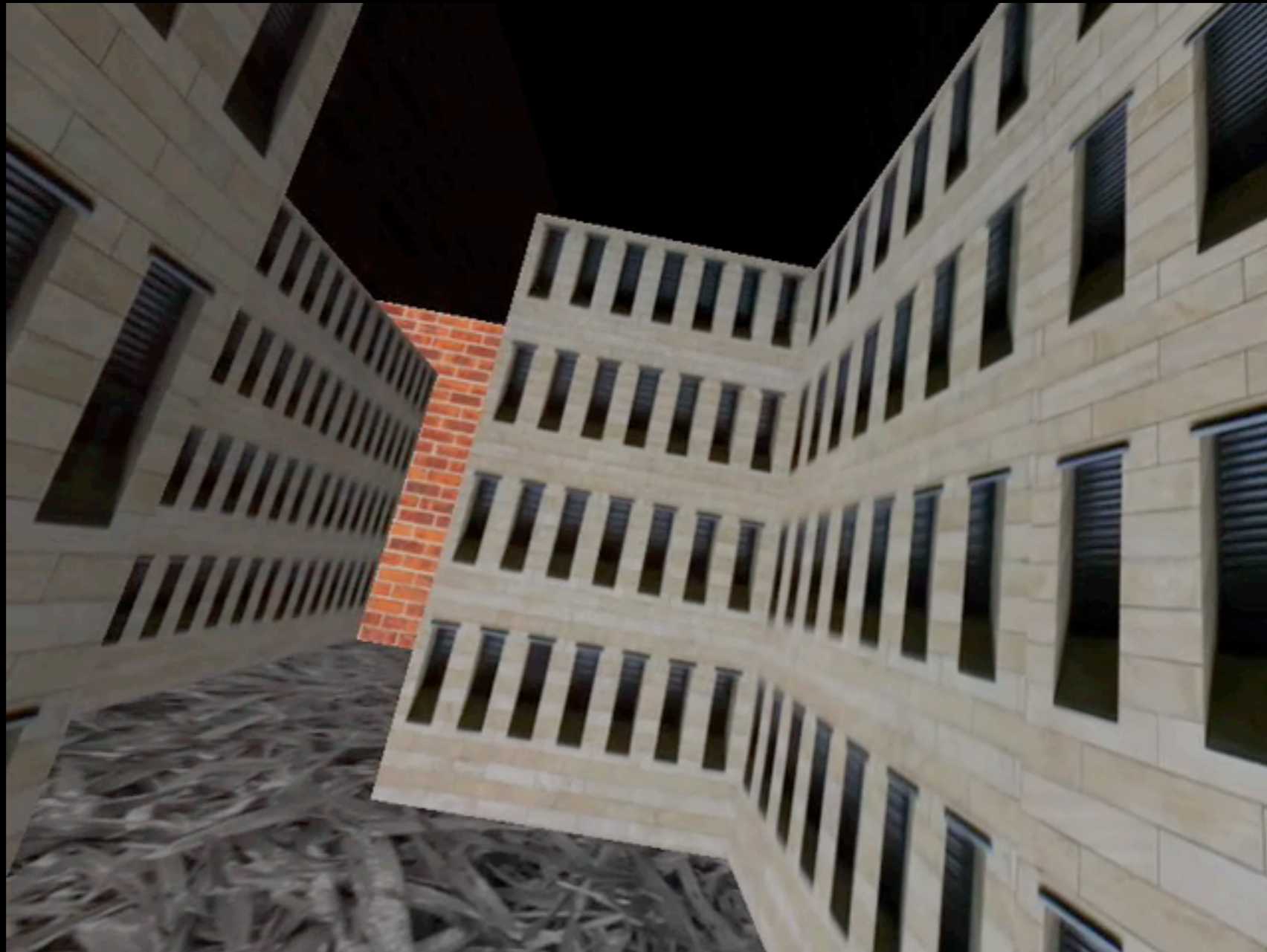
Beyeler, A., Zufferey, J.-C. and Floreano, D. Vision-based control of near-obstacle flight.
Autonomous Robots, 2009.

optiPilot à la montagne



Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

optiPilot à la ville



Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

optiPilot properties

Collision avoidance

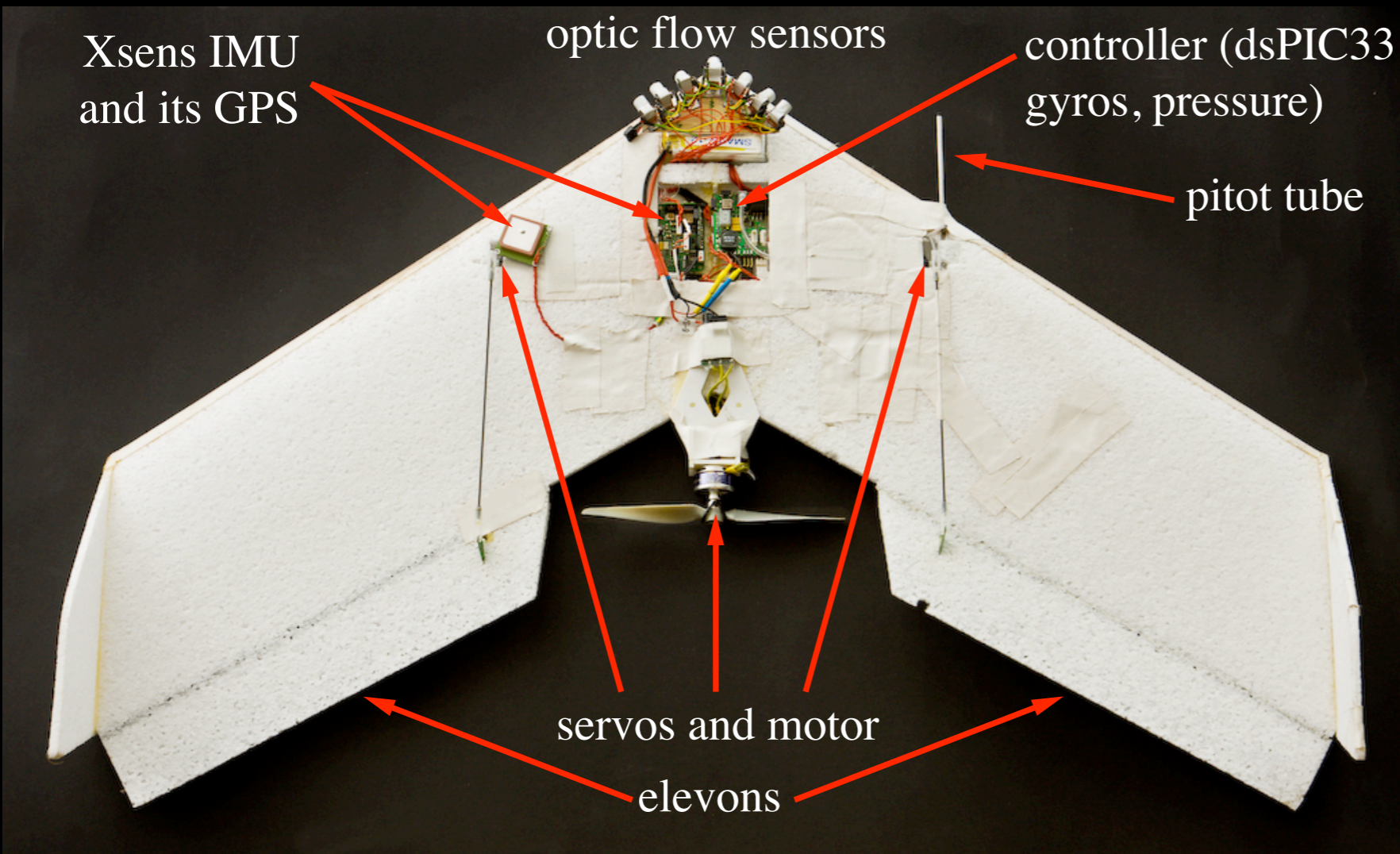
Roll & pitch stabilization

Altitude control & terrain following

Take-off & landing

Coupling with higher-level control strategies (e.g. GPS navigation)

Test-bed



Avago ADNS5050
19x19 pixels
4500 fps
Modified lenses: 4.5-9 ° FOV

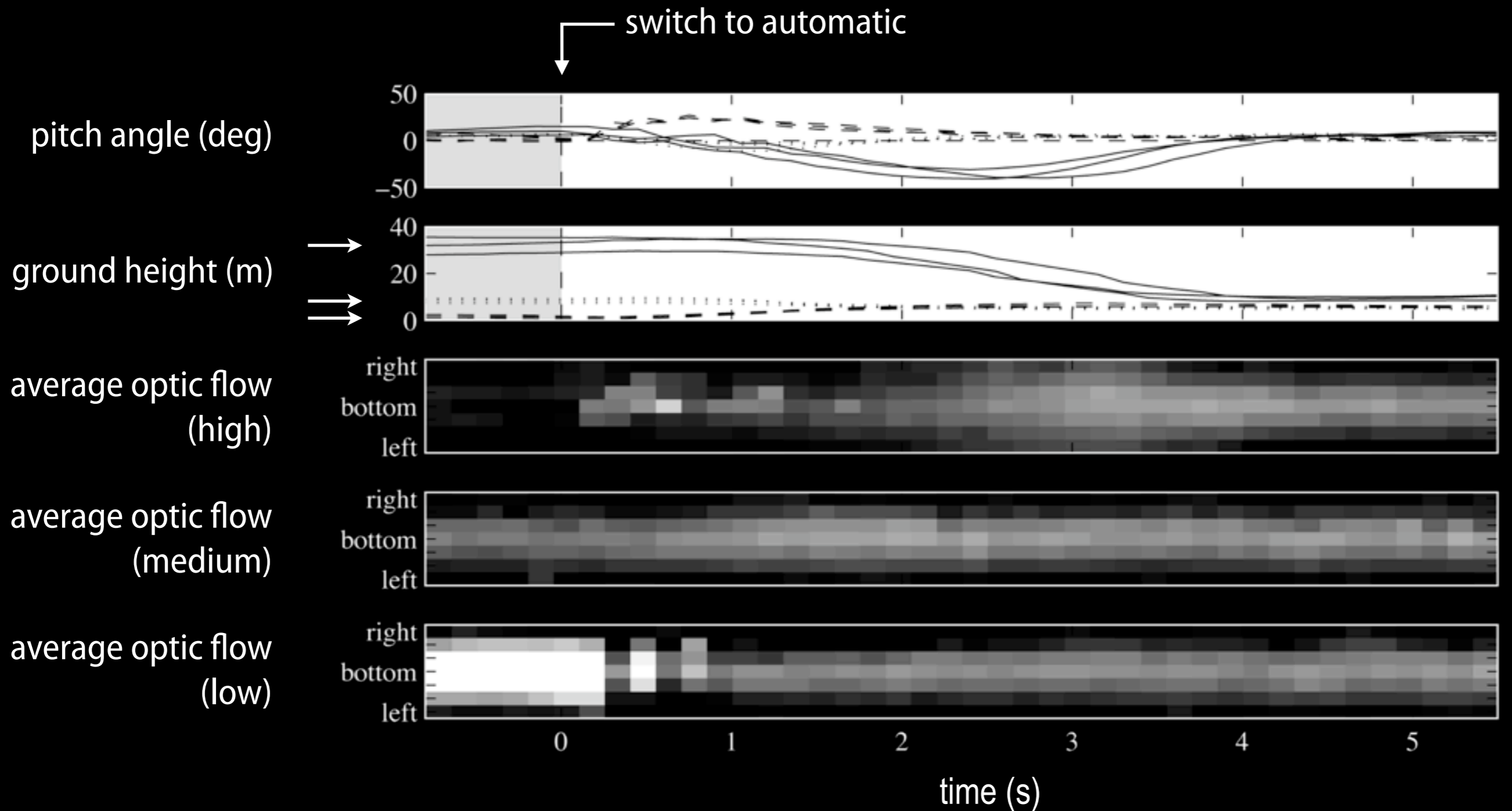
Beyeler, A., Zufferey, J.-C. and Floreano, D. Vision-based control of near-obstacle flight.
Autonomous Robots, 2009.

Terrain following



Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

Altitude regulation

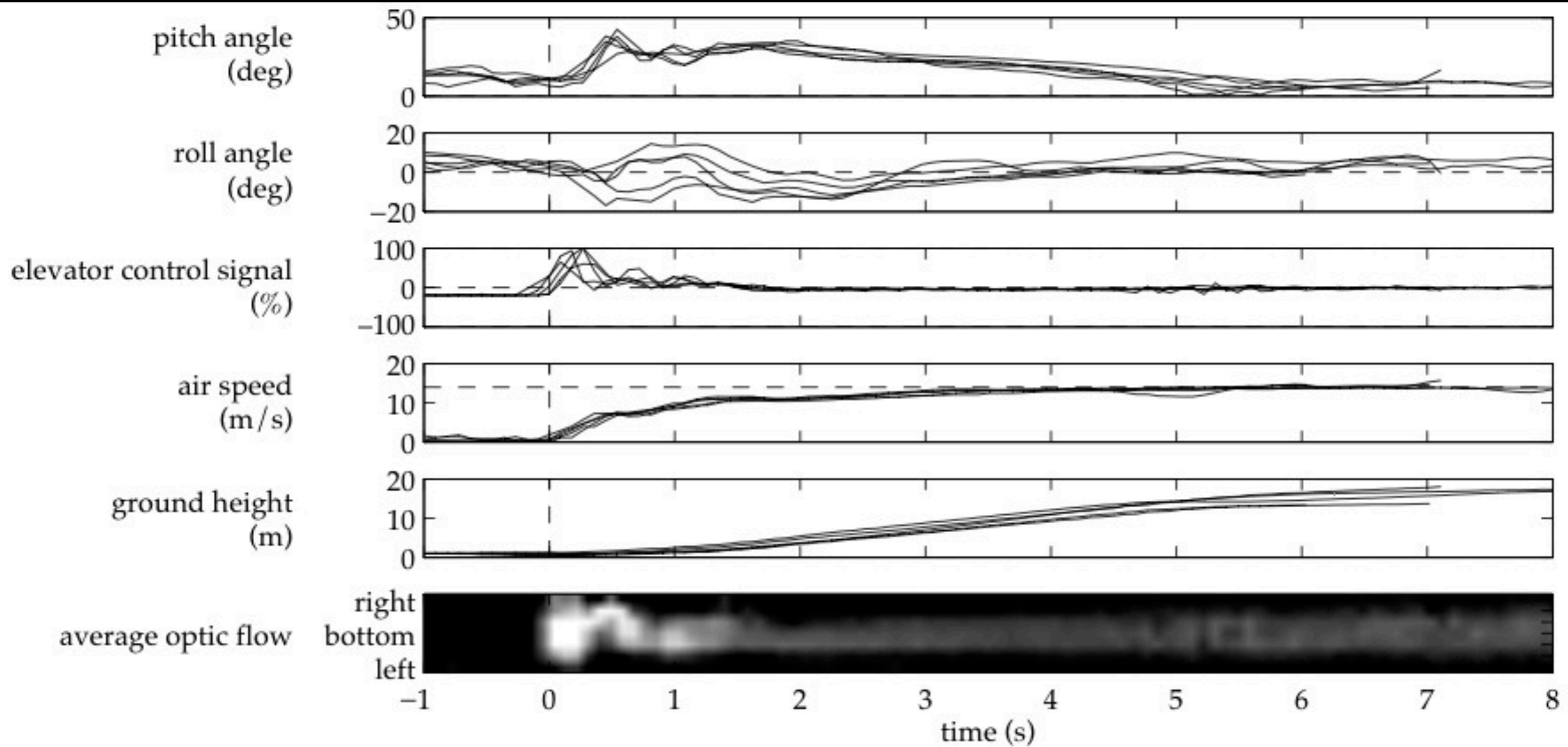


Autonomous take-off



Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

Take off

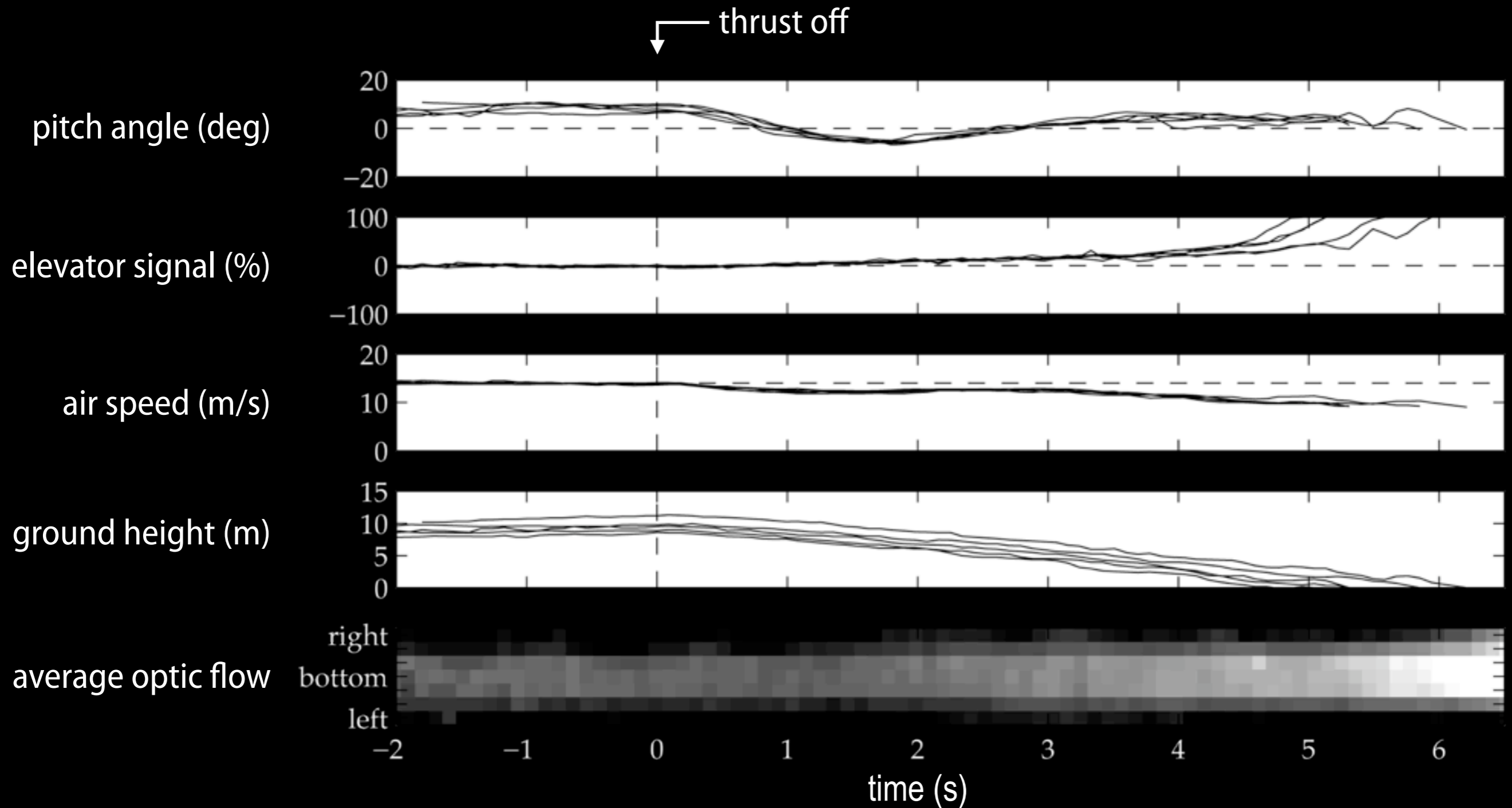


Autonomous landing



Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

Landing



Beyeler, A., Zufferey, J.-C. and Floreano, D. OptiPilot: control of take-off and landing using optic flow.
Proceedings of the European Micro Air Vehicle conference and competition (EMAV), 2009.

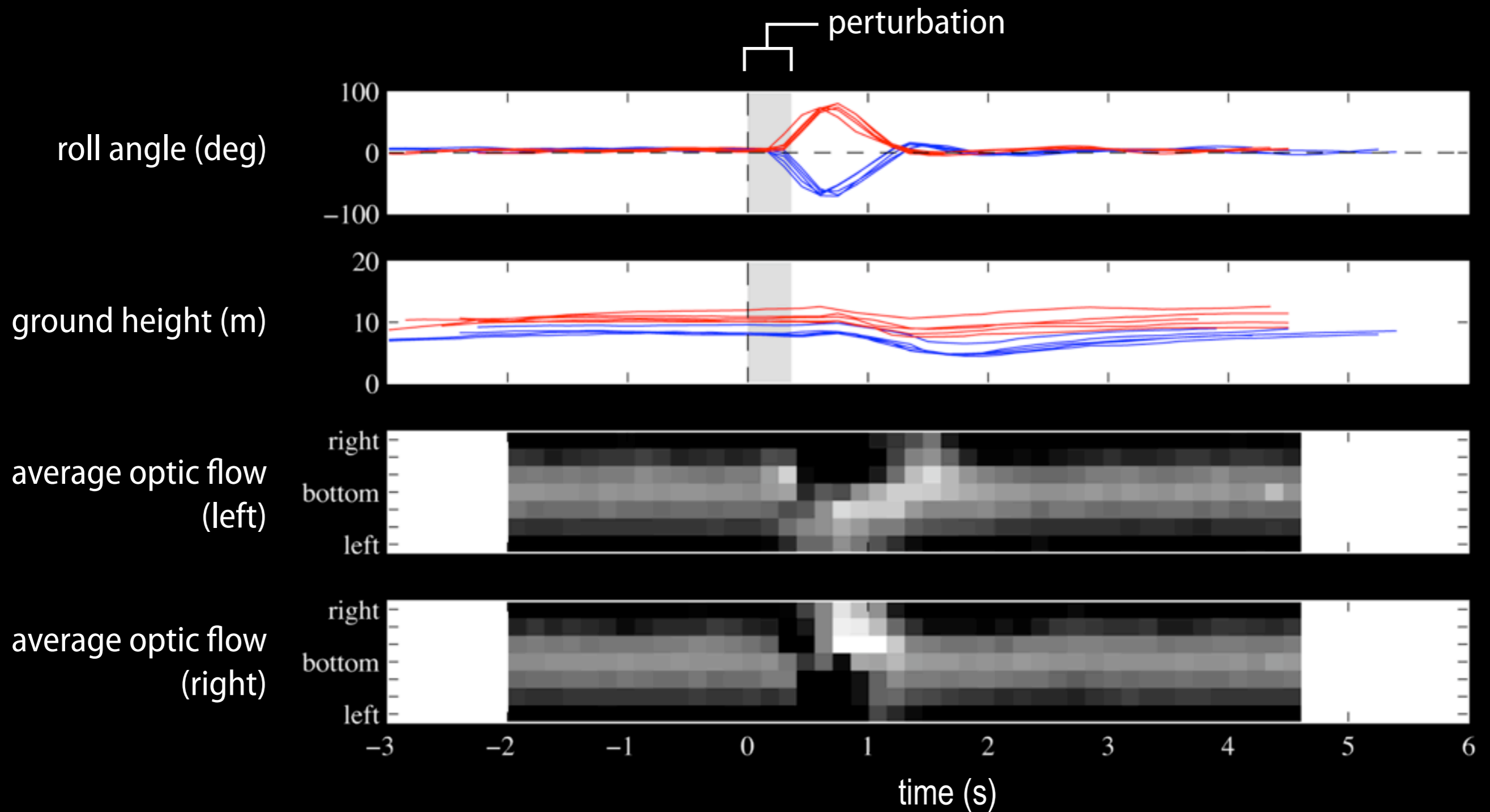
Rejection of perturbations



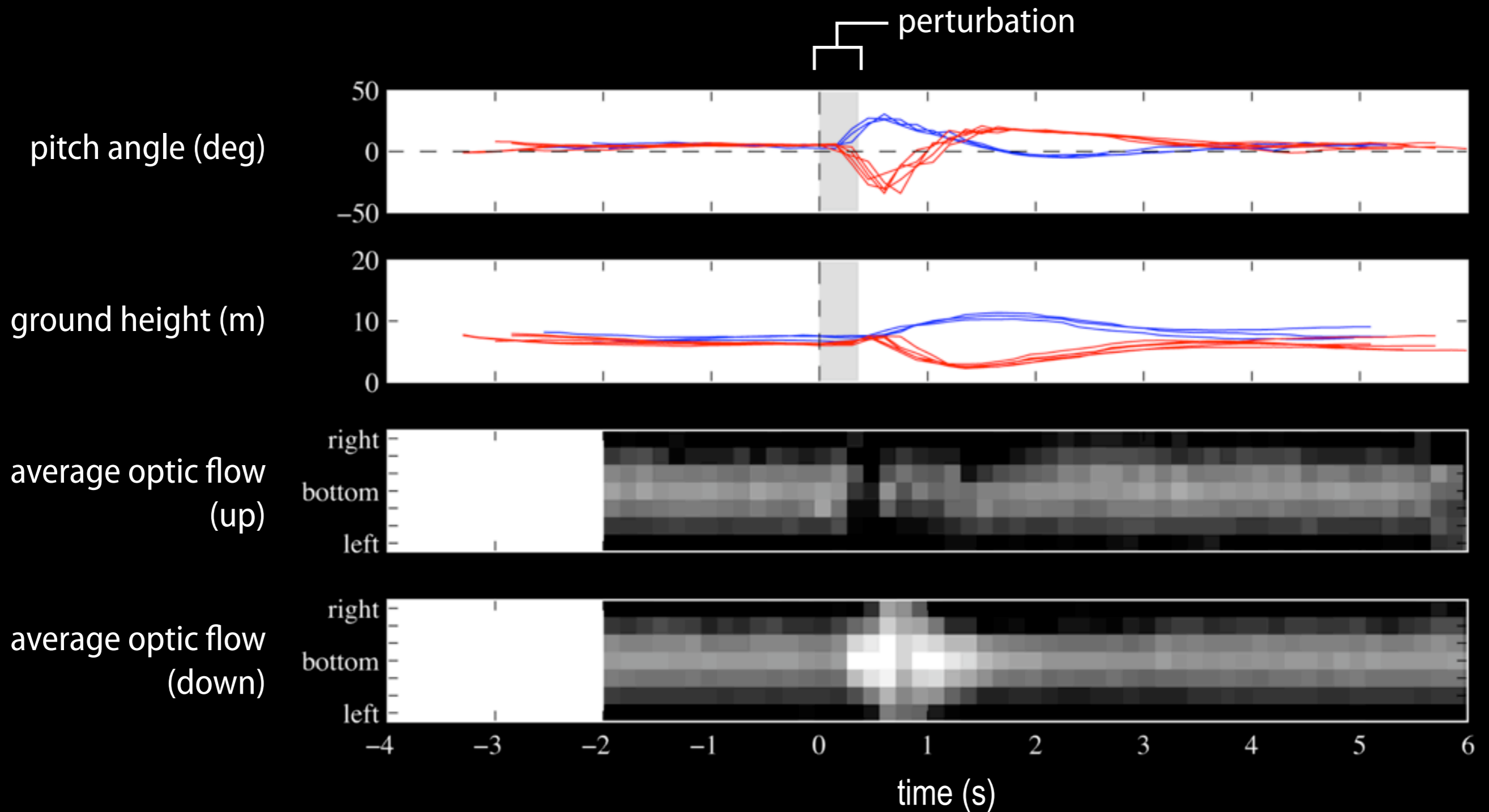
level flight

Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

Roll regulation



Pitch stabilisation



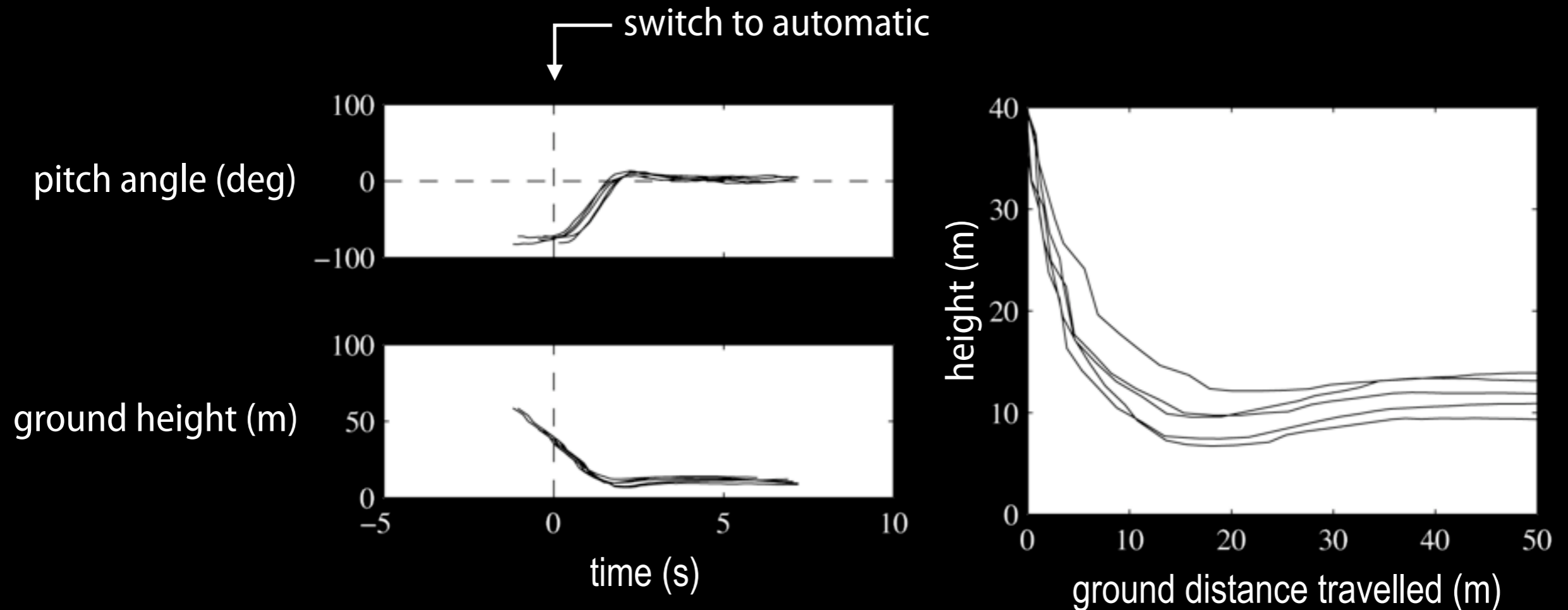
Terrain avoidance = crash avoidance



manual dive

Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

Recovery from vertical dive

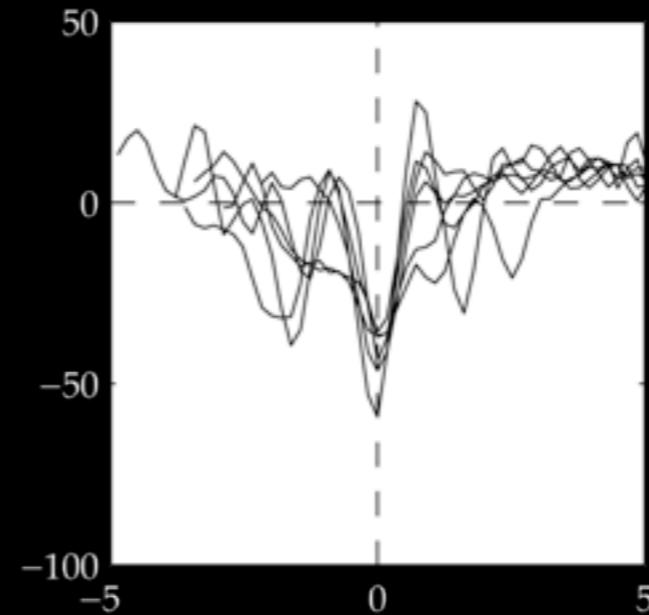


Obstacle avoidance

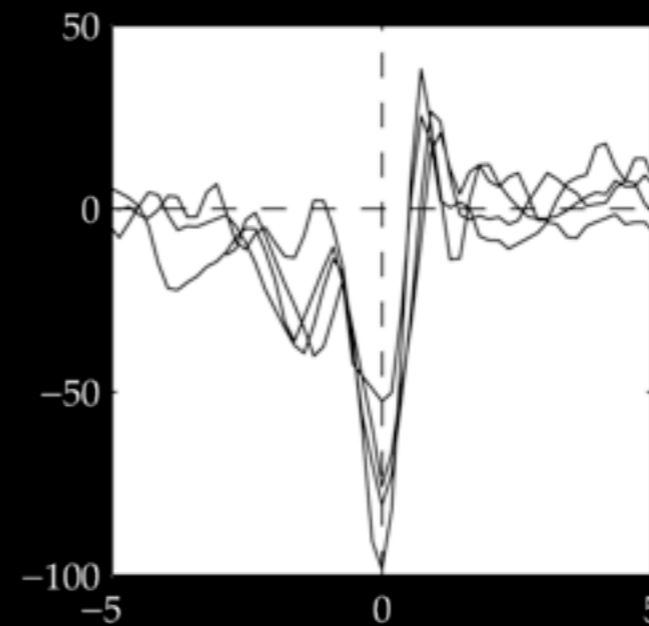


Video available for download from <http://lis.epfl.ch/microflyers>

Obstacle avoidance



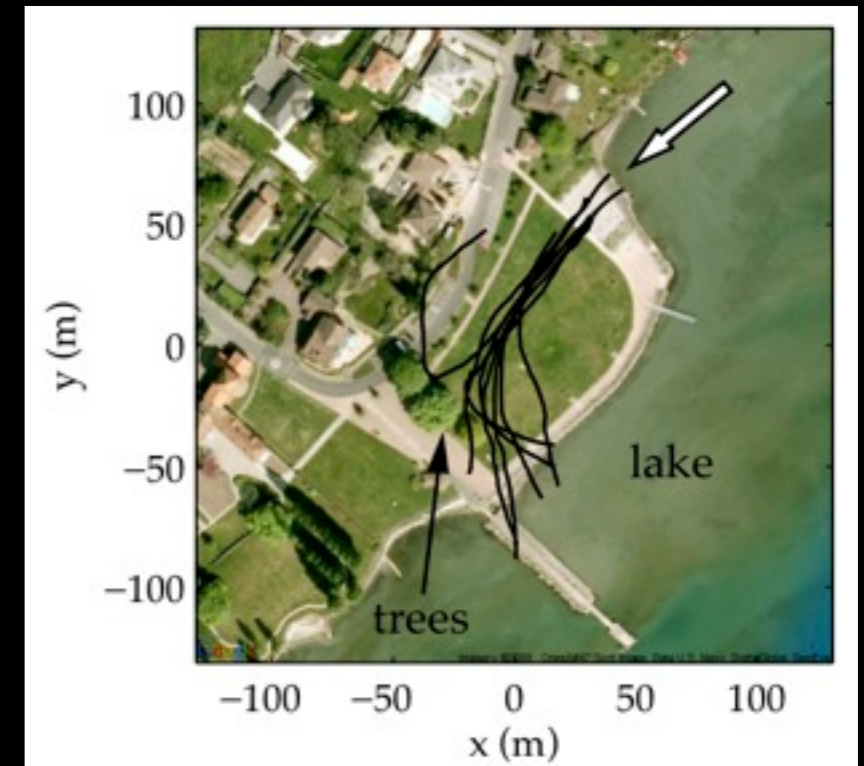
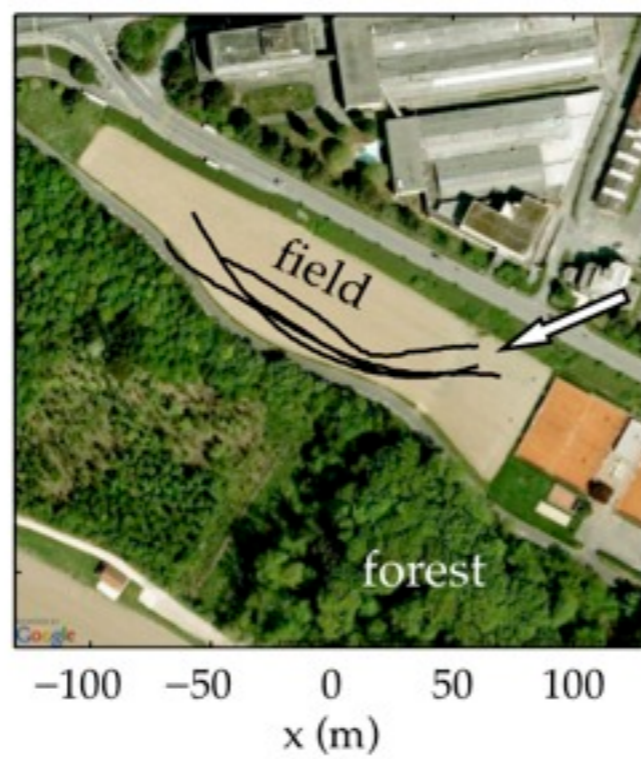
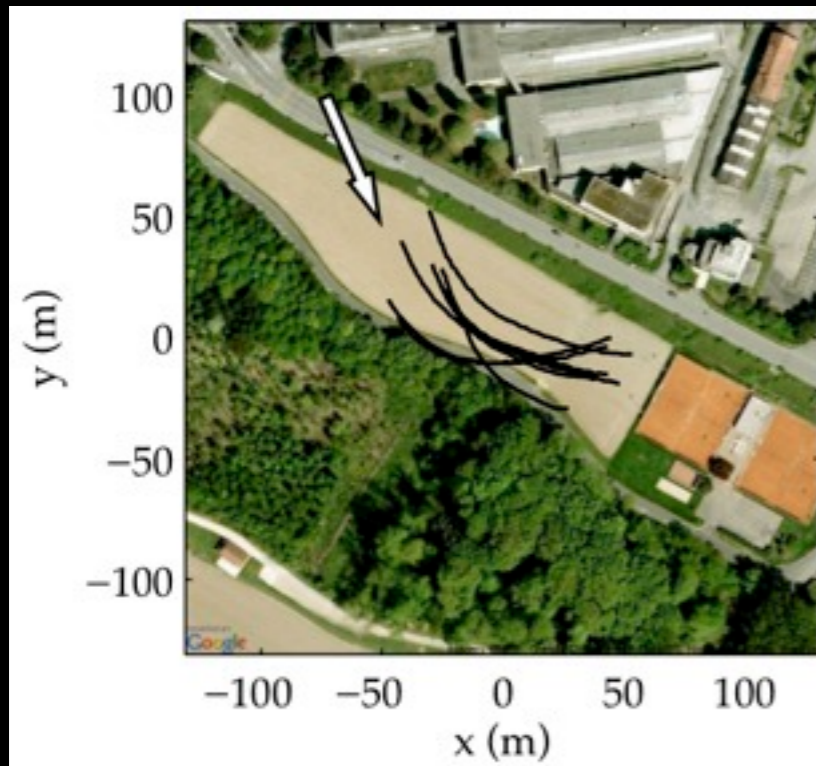
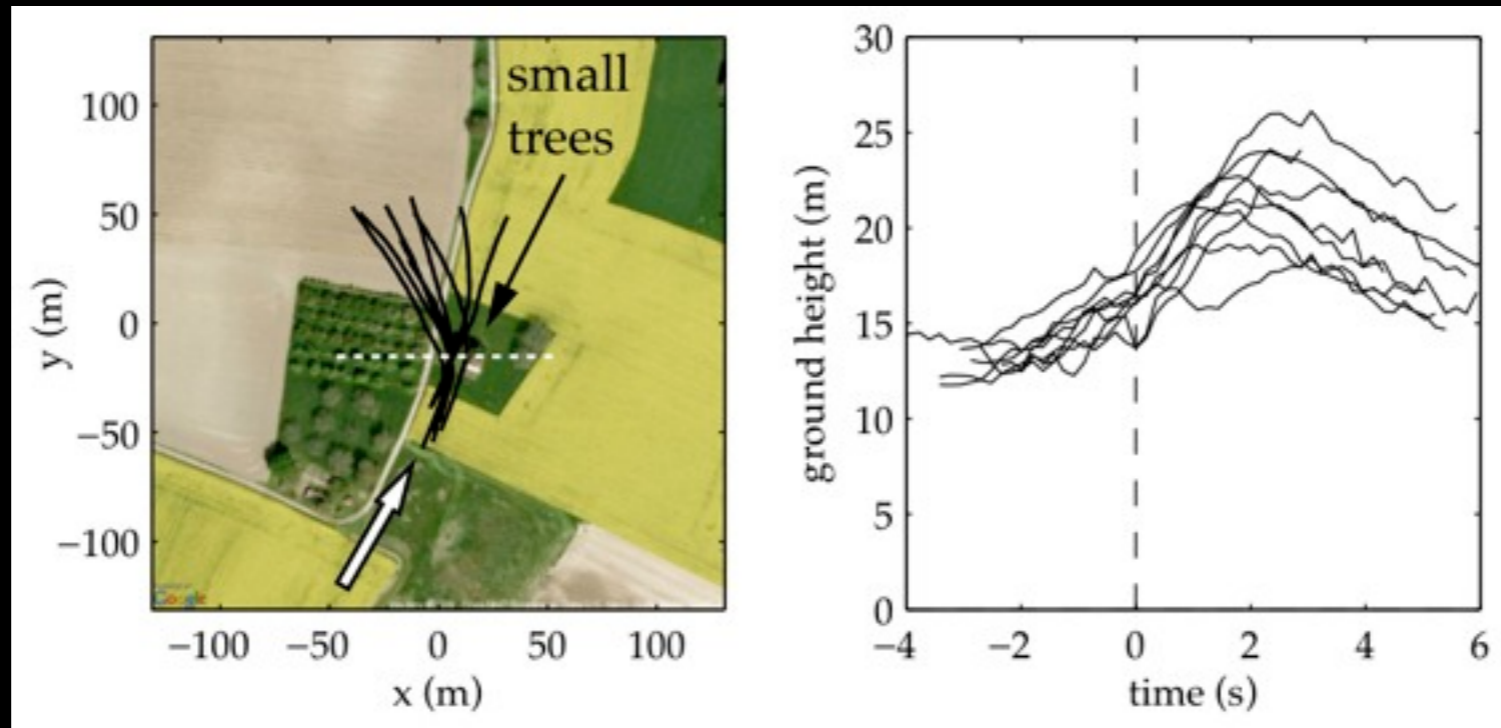
roll angle (deg)



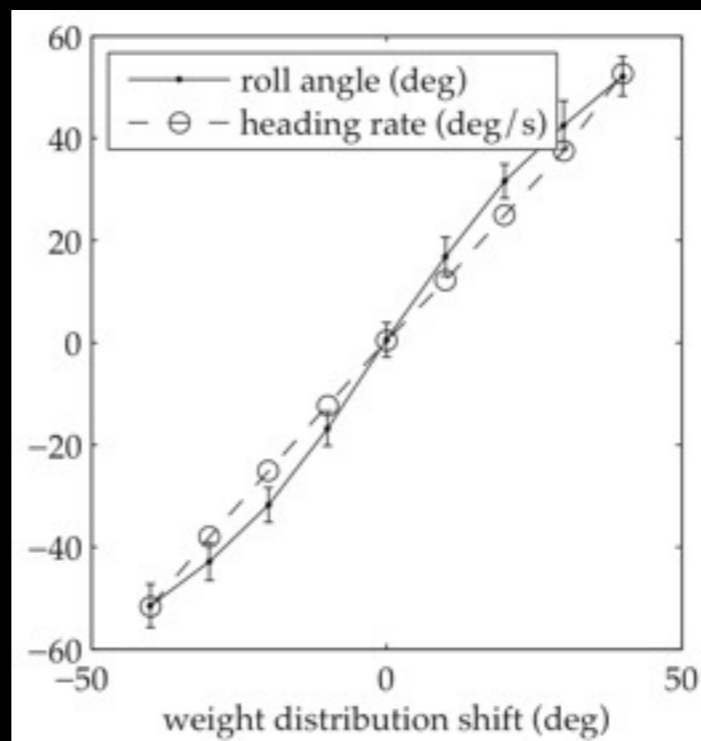
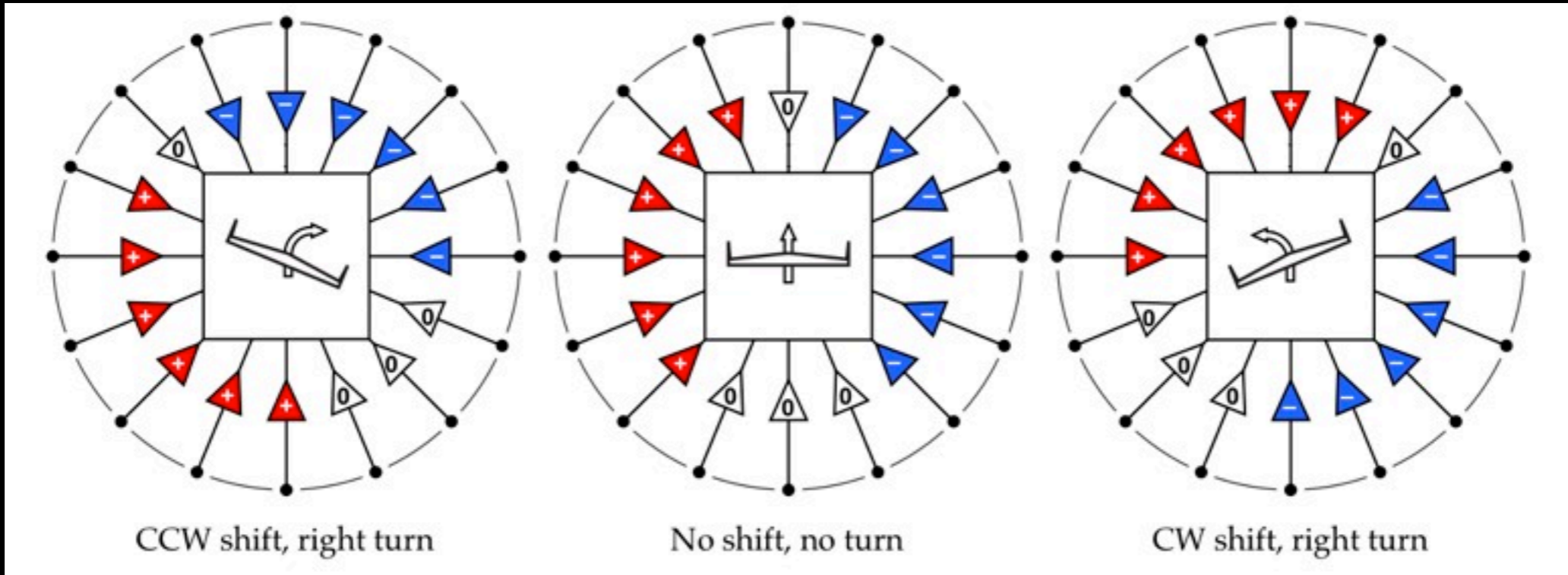
roll angle (deg)

time (s)

Obstacle avoidance



Steering control

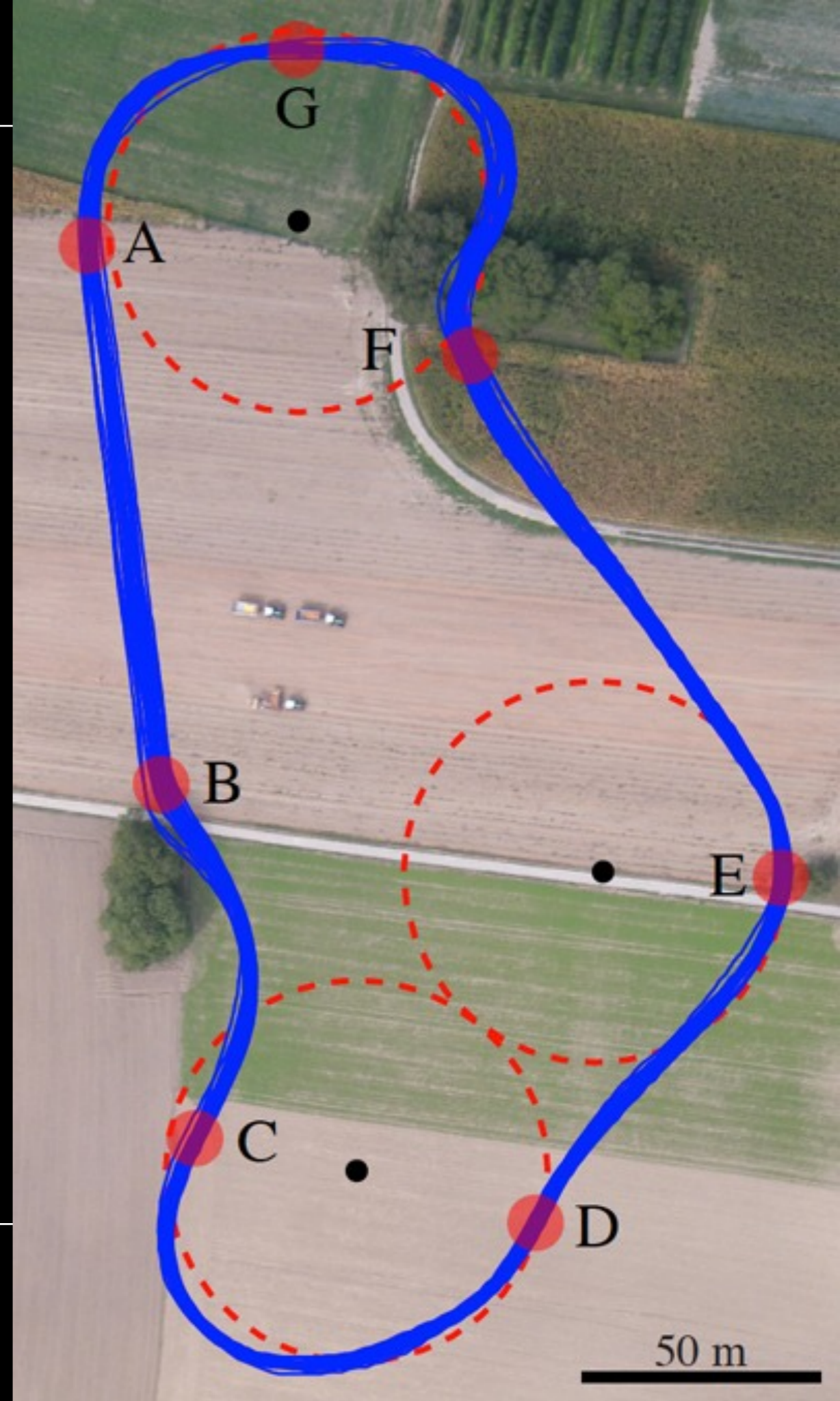


Coupling optiPilot with GPS

- Terrain following & collision avoidance = optiPilot
- Path following through optiPilot weight shifting

Beyeler, A., Zufferey, J.-C. and Floreano, D.
Autonomous flight at low altitude

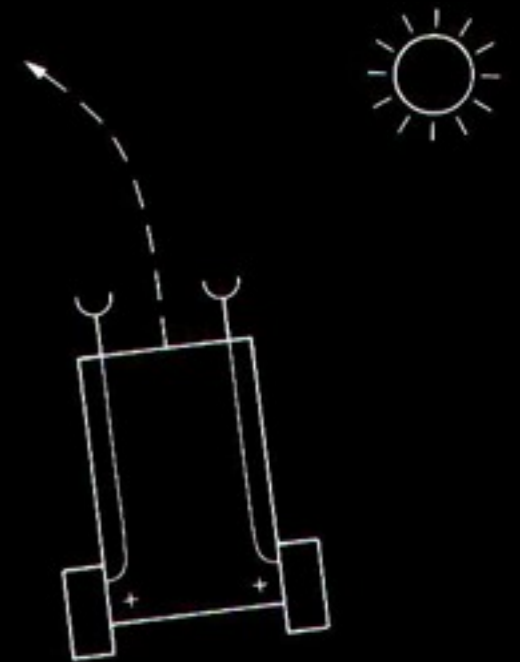
with vision-based collision avoidance and GPS-based path following
Submitted to ICRA 2010



Conclusion

- Fully autonomous flight without GPS+IMU
- Complete flight control emerges from 3D collision avoidance
- Very parsimonious overall design (<1ms on dsPIC)

- Future work:
 - » higher-resolution optic-flow detection
 - » test in man-made environments



Braitenberg, 1984

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Microtechnology

BIO-INSPIRED FLYING ROBOTS

EXPERIMENTAL SYNTHESIS OF
AUTONOMOUS INDOOR FLYERS

Jean-Christophe Zufferey



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
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Dario Floreano · Jean-Christophe Zufferey
Mandyam V. Srinivasan · Charlie Ellington (Eds.)

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