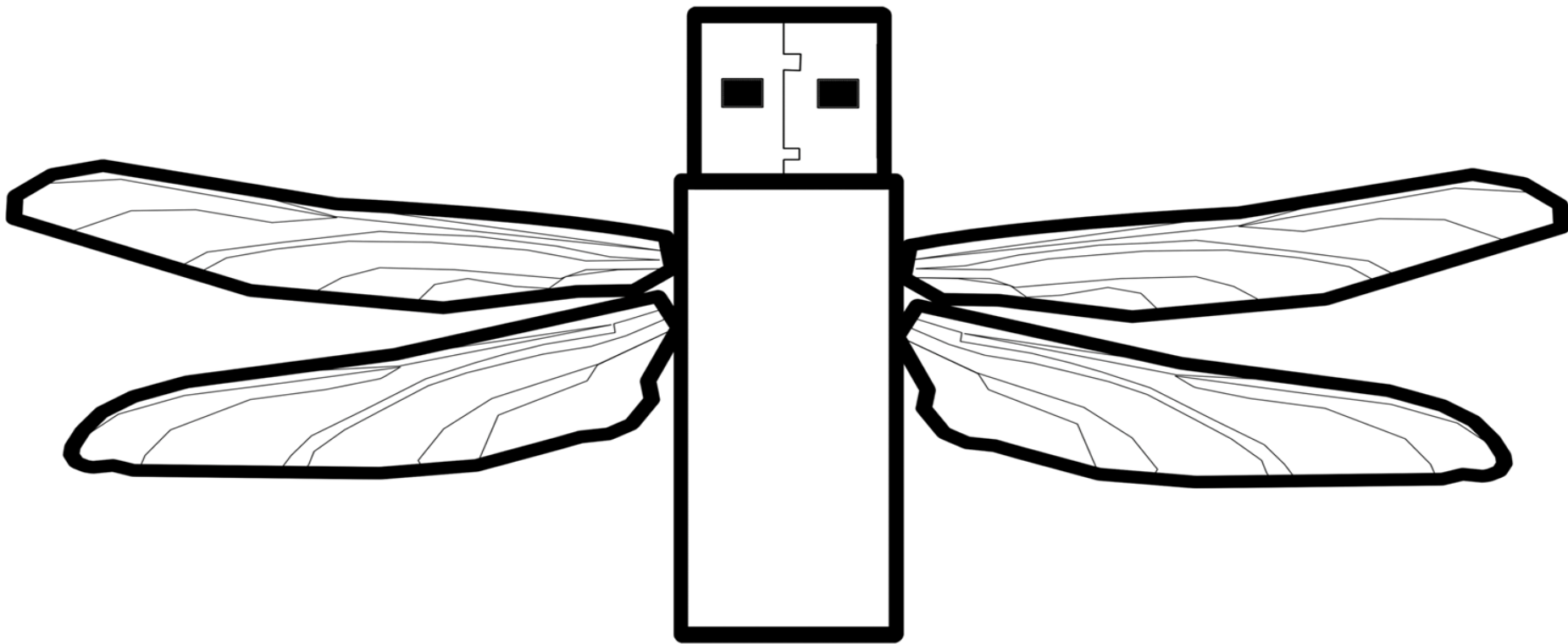


Project Dragonfly



UCSB CE CAPSTONE 2022-2023

Development Team



Danny Cardenas



Teagan
Connon



Noah
Lutz



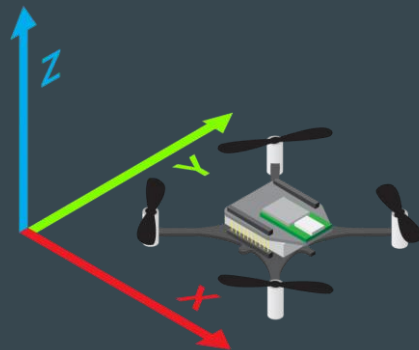
Jesus Oviedo



Marko Ristic

What is Project Dragonfly?

- Project Dragonfly serves as a way to consolidate several low-profile sensors into a single, peripheral device, which attaches via USB to an drone in order to provide an estimation of state while keeping the device as small as possible
- In doing so, we hope to create a modular, more cost effective way of providing state estimation, reducing the individual sensor configuration workload for drone manufacturers and hobbyists



Project Overview

Hardware	Firmware	Software

Project Overview

Hardware	Firmware	Software
PCB to connect all necessary data lines and signals to MCU from sensors as well as power		

Project Overview

Hardware	Firmware	Software
<p>PCB to connect all necessary data lines and signals to MCU from sensors as well as power</p>	<p>Manages data-ready signals from sensors</p> <p>Packages data w/ timestamp and sends over USB</p>	

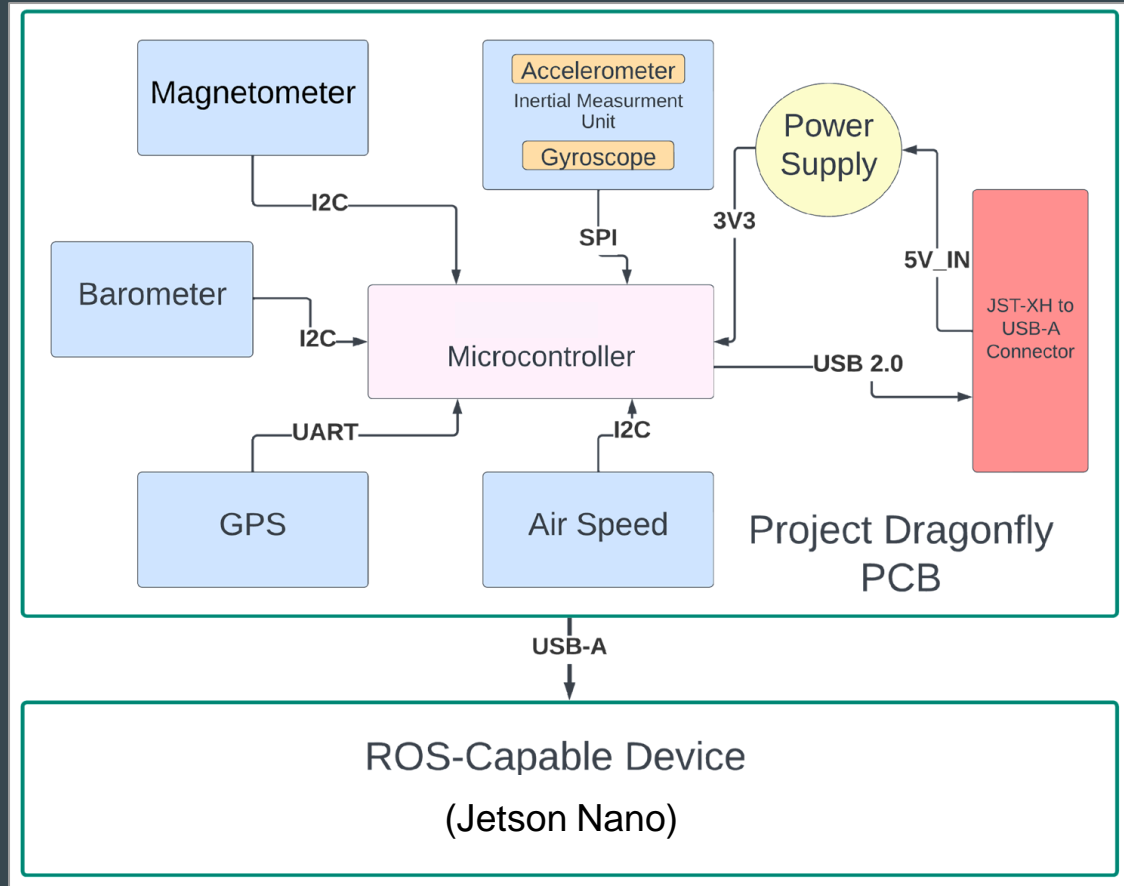
Project Overview

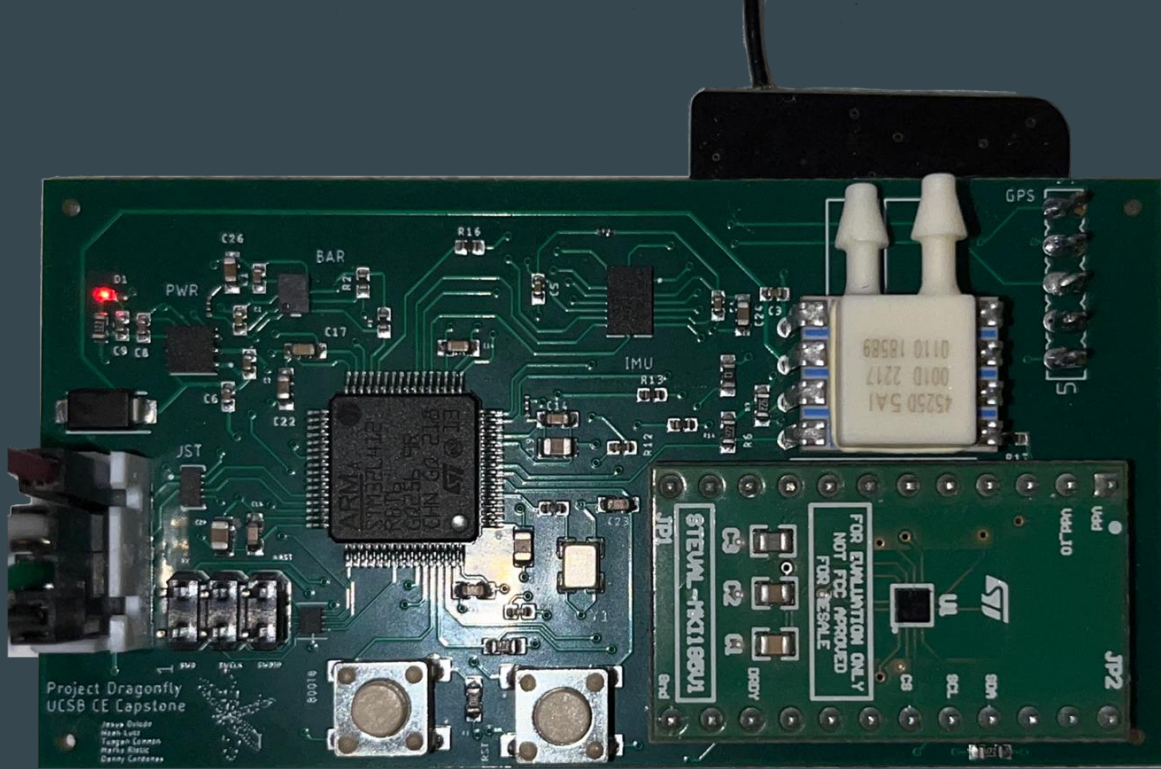
Hardware	Firmware	Software
<p>PCB to connect all necessary data lines and signals to MCU from sensors as well as power</p>	<p>Manages data-ready signals from sensors</p> <p>Packages data w/ timestamp and sends over USB</p>	<p>Retrieves data and implements ROS for virtual drone flight visualization as well as state estimation.</p>

Hardware Overview

- Block Diagram
- Printed Circuit Board Overview & Challenges
- Sensor Functionality & Motivation

Block Diagram



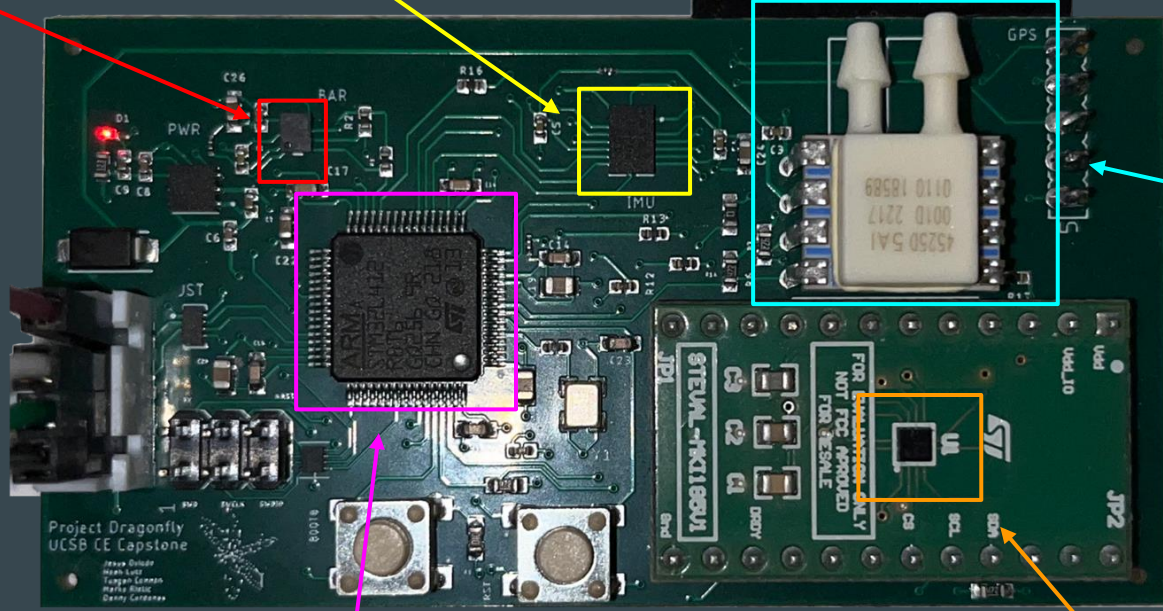


Printed Circuit Board

Barometer

IMU

GPS



Airspeed Sensor

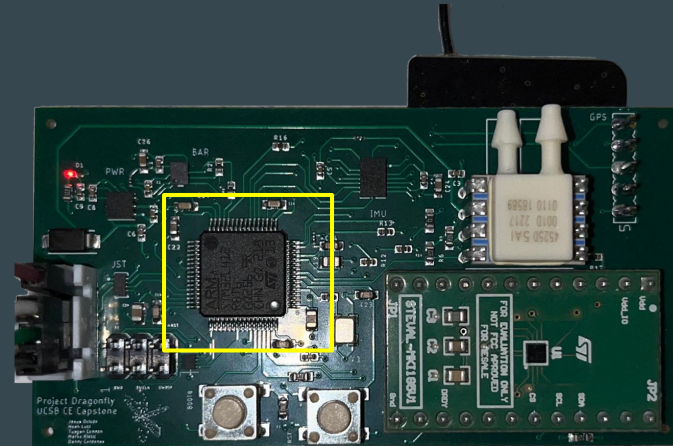
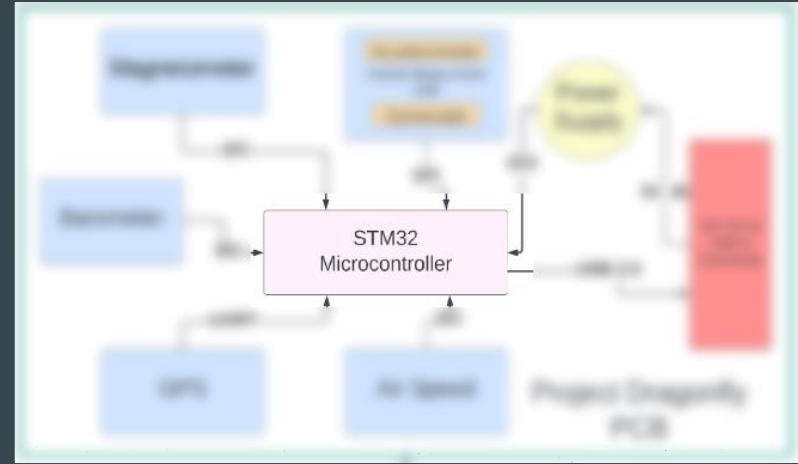
Microcontroller

Magnetometer

Printed Circuit Board

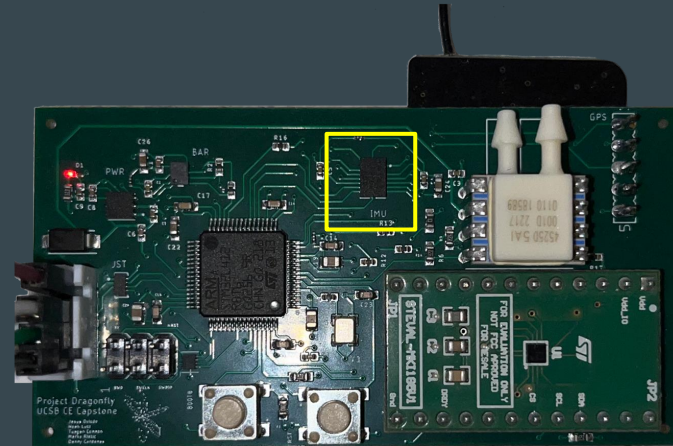
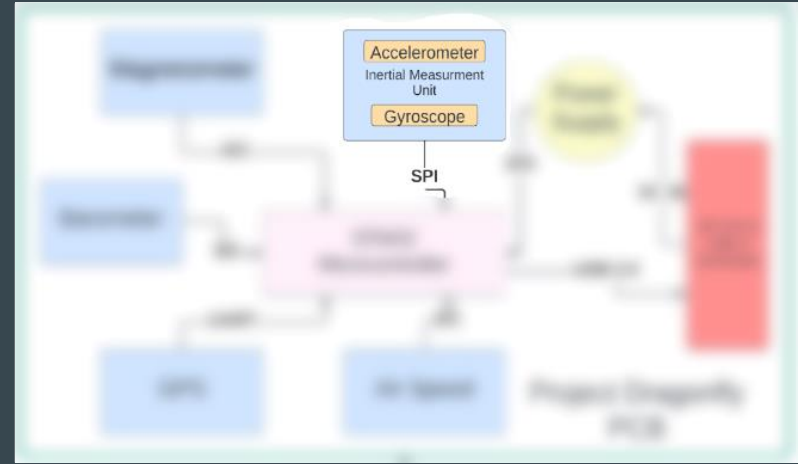
Microcontroller Specifications

- STM32L412RBT6
 - 64 pins
 - 10mm x 10mm
 - 128Kb Flash
- Supported Communication Interfaces
 - 3x I2C
 - 3x USART
 - 2x SPI
- Price: \$4.13



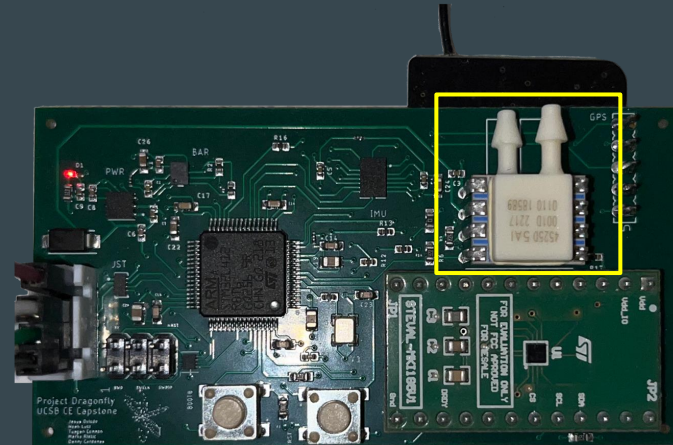
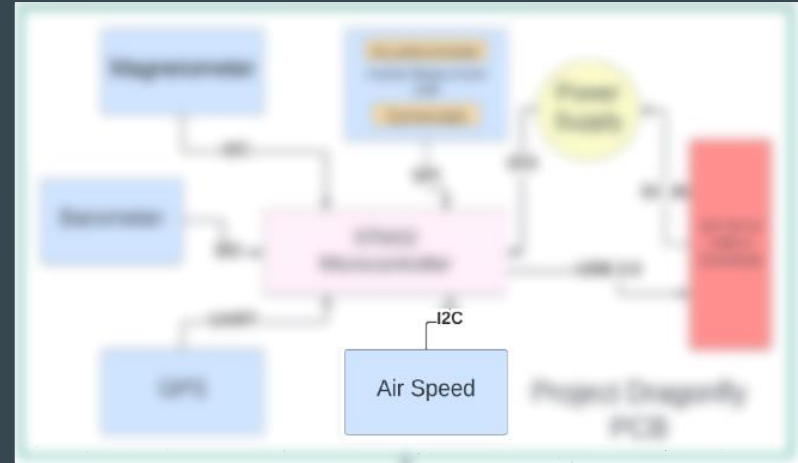
Inertial Measurement Unit -BMI088

- Accelerometer:
 - 16-bit precision
 - ± 2 , ± 4 , ± 8 or ± 16 g range
- Gyroscope:
 - 16-bit precision
 - $\pm 125^\circ/\text{s}$, $\pm 250^\circ/\text{s}$, $\pm 500^\circ/\text{s}$, $\pm 1000^\circ/\text{s}$, or $\pm 2000^\circ/\text{s}$ range
 - Data Output Rates: 12.5 Hz ... 2 kHz
- SPI protocol
- Dimensions: 3.0mm x 4.5mm x 0.95mm
- Price: \$3.46



Air Speed Sensor - 45525D0

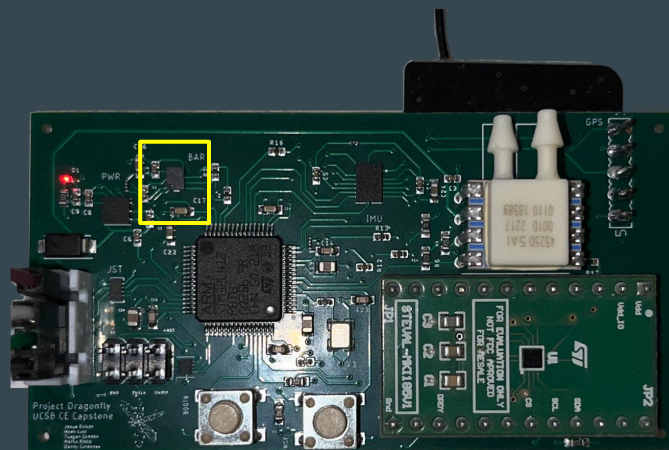
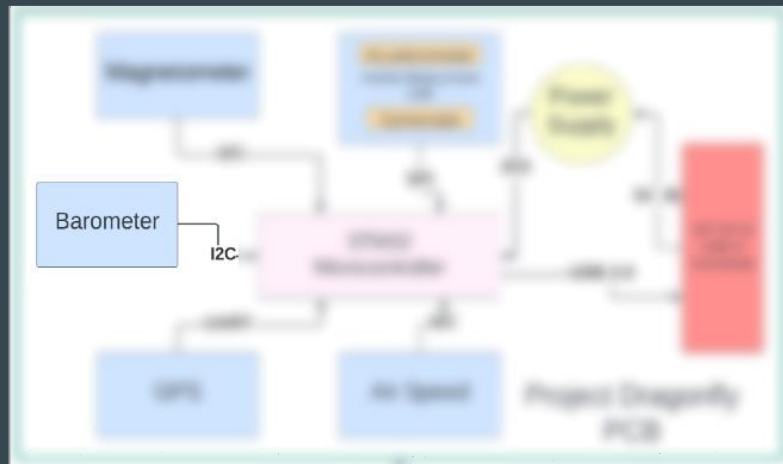
- Differential pressure sensor that is used to find airspeed
- I2C protocol
- Output: 14 bit differential pressure, 11 bit temperature
- $V = \frac{1}{2} (K(\Delta p))^{1/2}$
- Accuracy: $\pm 0.25\%$ of span
- Dimensions: 24.7mm x 16.8mm
- Price: \$72.25



Barometer

- DPS310XTSA1

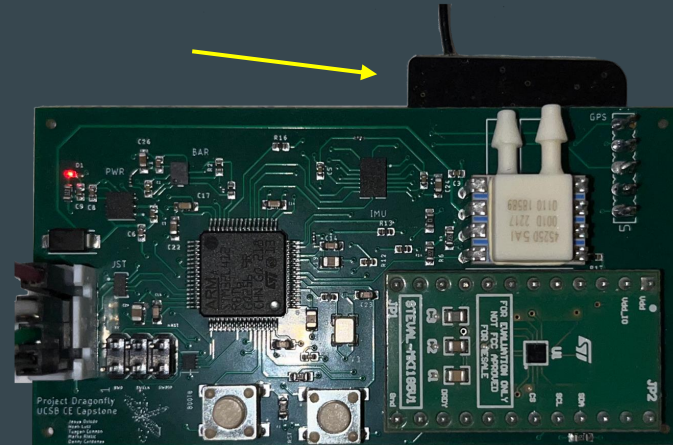
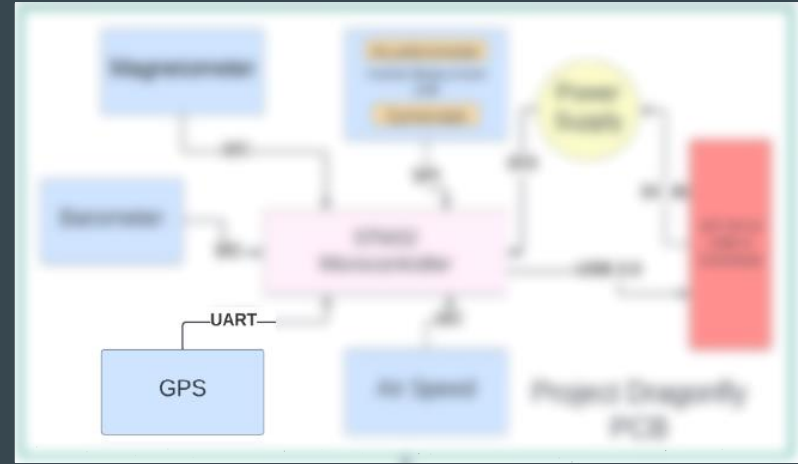
- Temperature and pressure readings used to calculate altitude
- I2C protocol
- 24-bit data output
- Accuracy: ± 0.06 hPa $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$
- Dimensions: 2mm x 2.5mm x 2mm
- Price: \$2.83



GPS

- NEO 6M

- Outputs Latitude and Longitude of current position
- UART protocol
- Accurate within 2.5 meters
- 5 Hz update rate
- Optionally get current speed
- Price: \$10.99



Firmware Overview

- USB Data Packet Structure
- Software Flow Diagram
 - Sensor Timing & Interrupt Handling
 - USB Data aggregation
 - USB packet timing

USB Packet Header Fields

Device ID							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

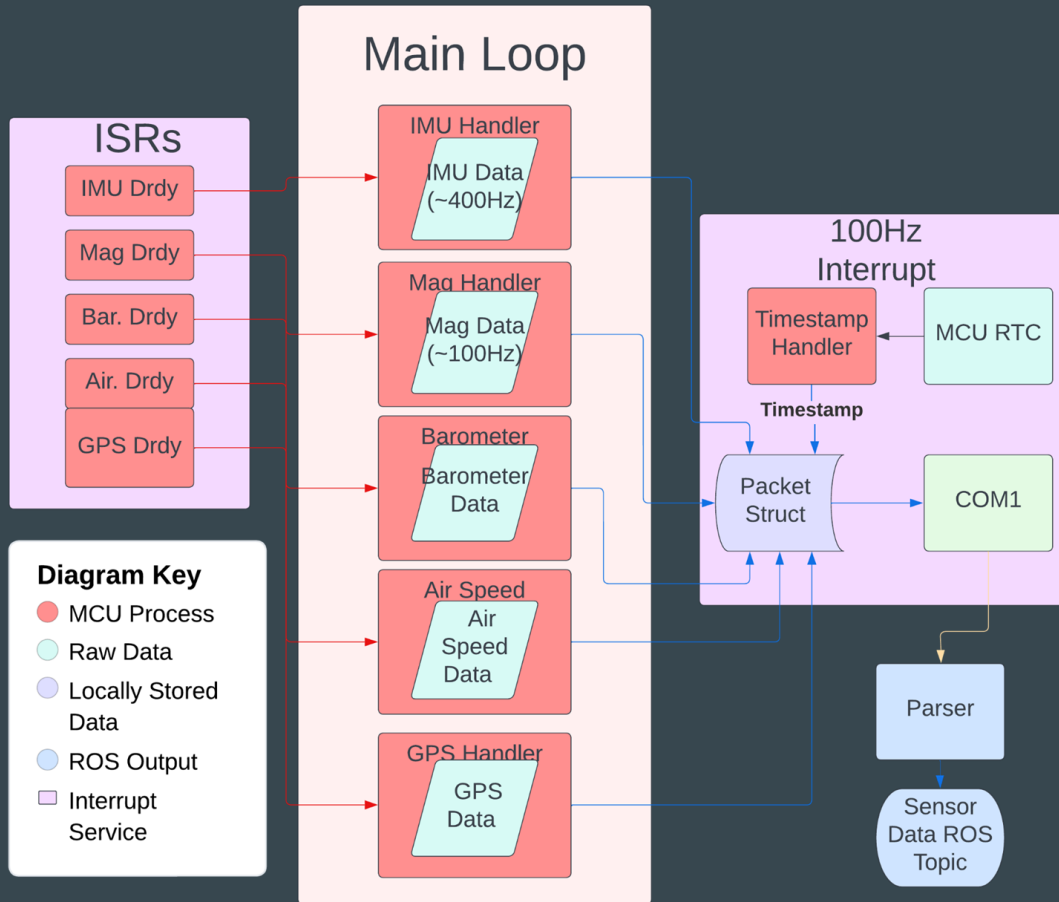
Stale Bits							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X	X	IMU Accel	IMU Gyro	Mag	Airspeed	Barometer	GPS

General USB Packet Structure

Device ID	Stale Byte	IMU Data	Mag Data	Barometer Data	DP Data	GPS Data
-----------	---------------	----------	----------	-------------------	------------	----------

- IMU data: 24 bytes
- Magnetometer Data: 12 bytes
- Barometer Data: 12 bytes
- Differential Pressure Data: 8 bytes
- GPS Data: 8 bytes
- Total Packet Size: 72 bytes

Software Flow



Software Overview

- ROS Background
- ROS Overview
- State & State Estimation Background
- Using robot_localization and RViz for Visualization

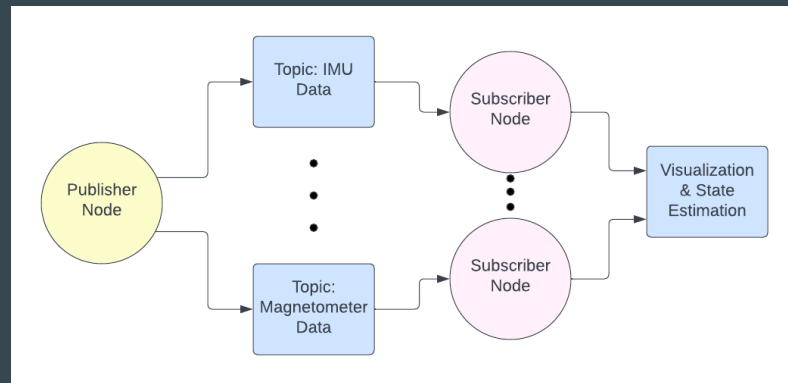
What is ROS (Robot Operating System)?

- NOT an operating system
- Set of software frameworks for robot software development
- Open-sourced collection of software libraries and pre-built packages
- Used for robot functionality
 - Control, perception, simulation, state estimation, etc



How We Use ROS

- The data packet reaches Jetson Nano via USB
- Use ROS to publish data for each sensor as its own topic
- Subscriber nodes subscribe to the sensor they wish to read from
- Data is sent to the visualization setup for the virtual drone to mirror the movement of the PCB
- Robot_localization nodes utilize sensor data to perform state estimation

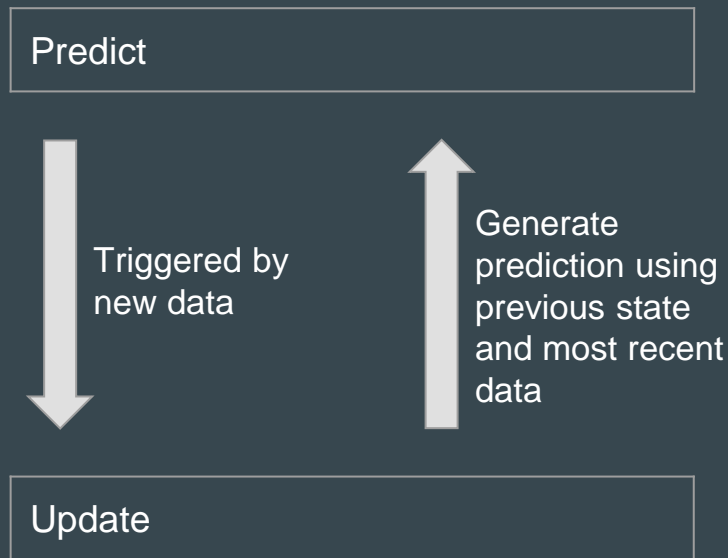


What is State?

- In UAV systems, the state (\mathbf{x}) of the aircraft is represented by position and orientation, as well as its first and second order derivatives
- We define $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 3}$,
 - $\mathbf{x} = (\langle x, y, z \rangle, \langle \text{yaw}, \text{pitch}, \text{roll} \rangle, d\langle x, y, z \rangle/dt, d\langle \text{yaw}, \text{pitch}, \text{roll} \rangle/dt, d^2\langle x, y, z \rangle/dt^2)$
- We use an Extended Kalman Filter to process noisy sensor data and create an estimation of state

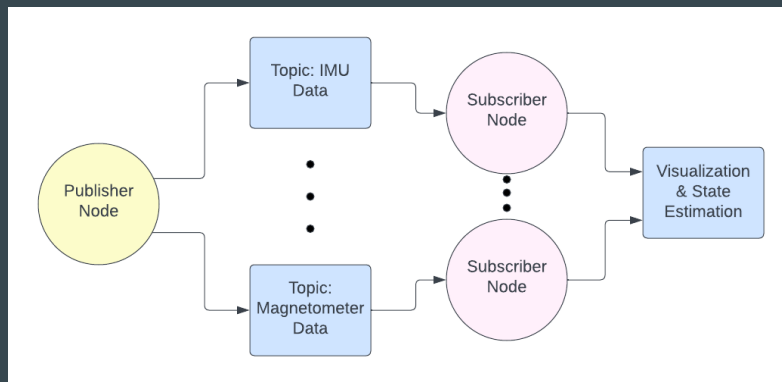
State Estimation

- Our device performs state estimation using an Extended Kalman Filter, which seeks to minimize the equation that defines our state estimation covariance
- The algorithm works in 2 phases: predict & update
- Using robot_localization ROS library



How We Use ROS (cont.)

- Open-source and readily available ROS Melodic packages
 - robot_localization EKF and NavSatTransform Nodes
 - ROS IMU+Mag Filter Node
 - RViz visualization of state
 - Standard ROS message formats (IMU, MagneticField, NavSatFix, etc.)



DEMO VIDEO



Acknowledgements

Dr. Yogananda Isukapalli

Jimmy Kraemer

Alex Lai

Venkat Krishnan

Phil Tokumaru

Tiziano Fiorenzani

Warren Ward

AeroVironment

Thank You

Team Sponsor



- Phil Tokumaru
 - AeroVironment Project Advisor

Any
Questions?