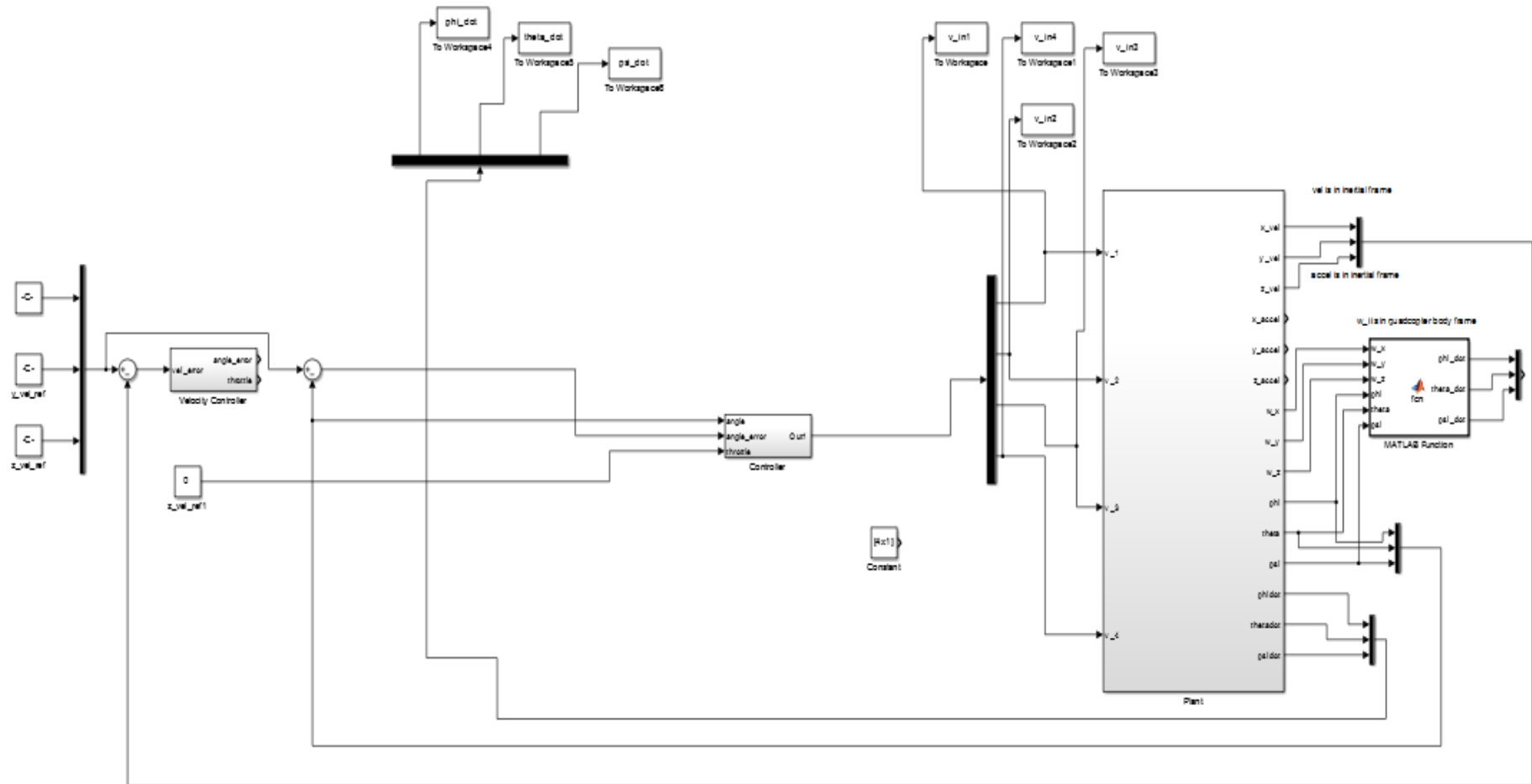


# Quadqwopter

Ken Katagiri, Jeffrey Lu, Lawrence Ng

# Model, Physical Dynamics Simulation

- What values should we output to the motors given a desired torque



# Simulation: Quadcopter Dynamics

$$\dot{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{\phi} I_{xx}^{-1} \\ \tau_{\theta} I_{yy}^{-1} \\ \tau_{\psi} I_{zz}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{I_{yy} - I_{zz}}{I_{xx}} \omega_y \omega_z \\ \frac{I_{zz} - I_{xx}}{I_{yy}} \omega_x \omega_z \\ \frac{I_{xx} - I_{yy}}{I_{zz}} \omega_x \omega_y \end{bmatrix}$$

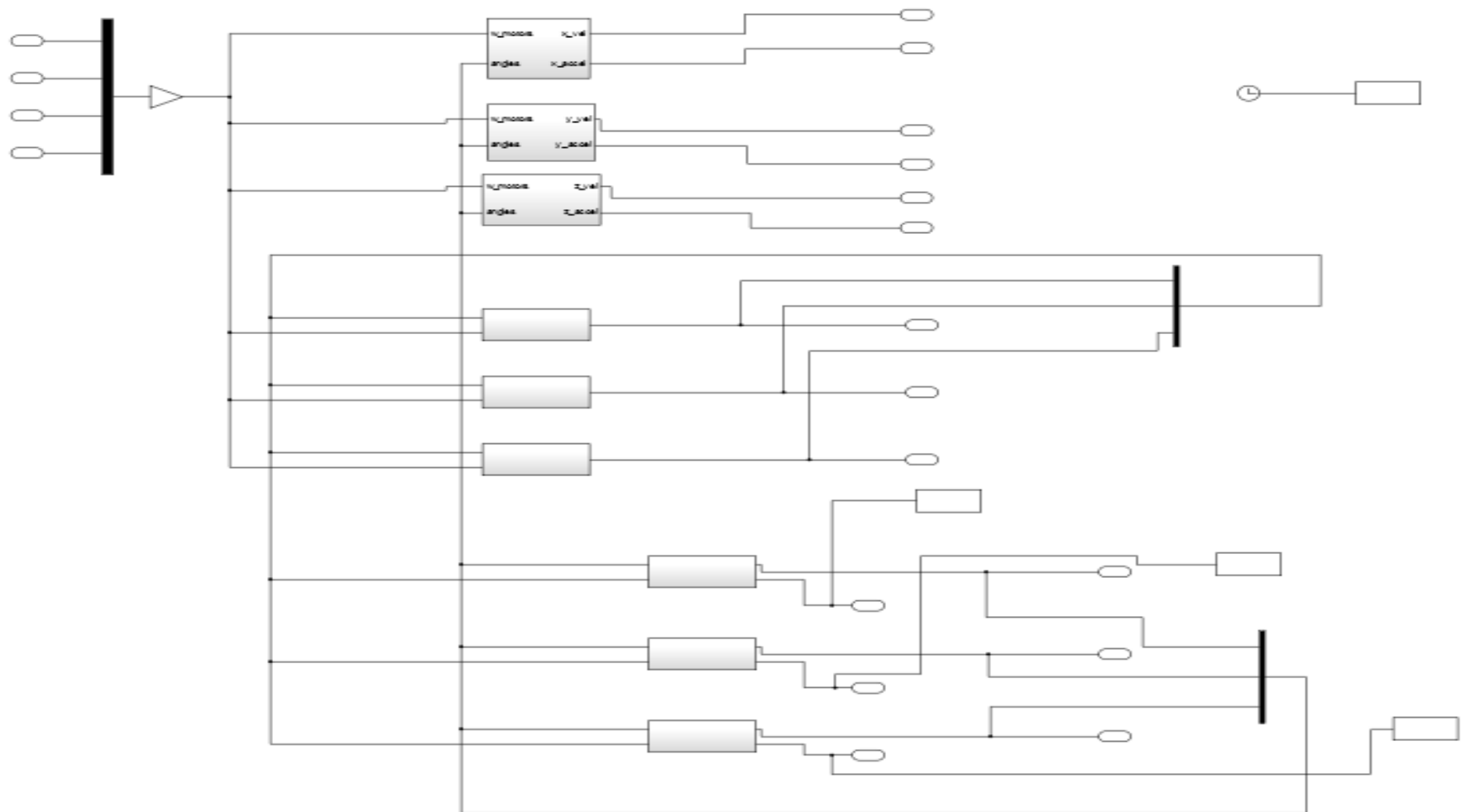
$$m\ddot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -mg \end{bmatrix} + RT_B + F_D$$

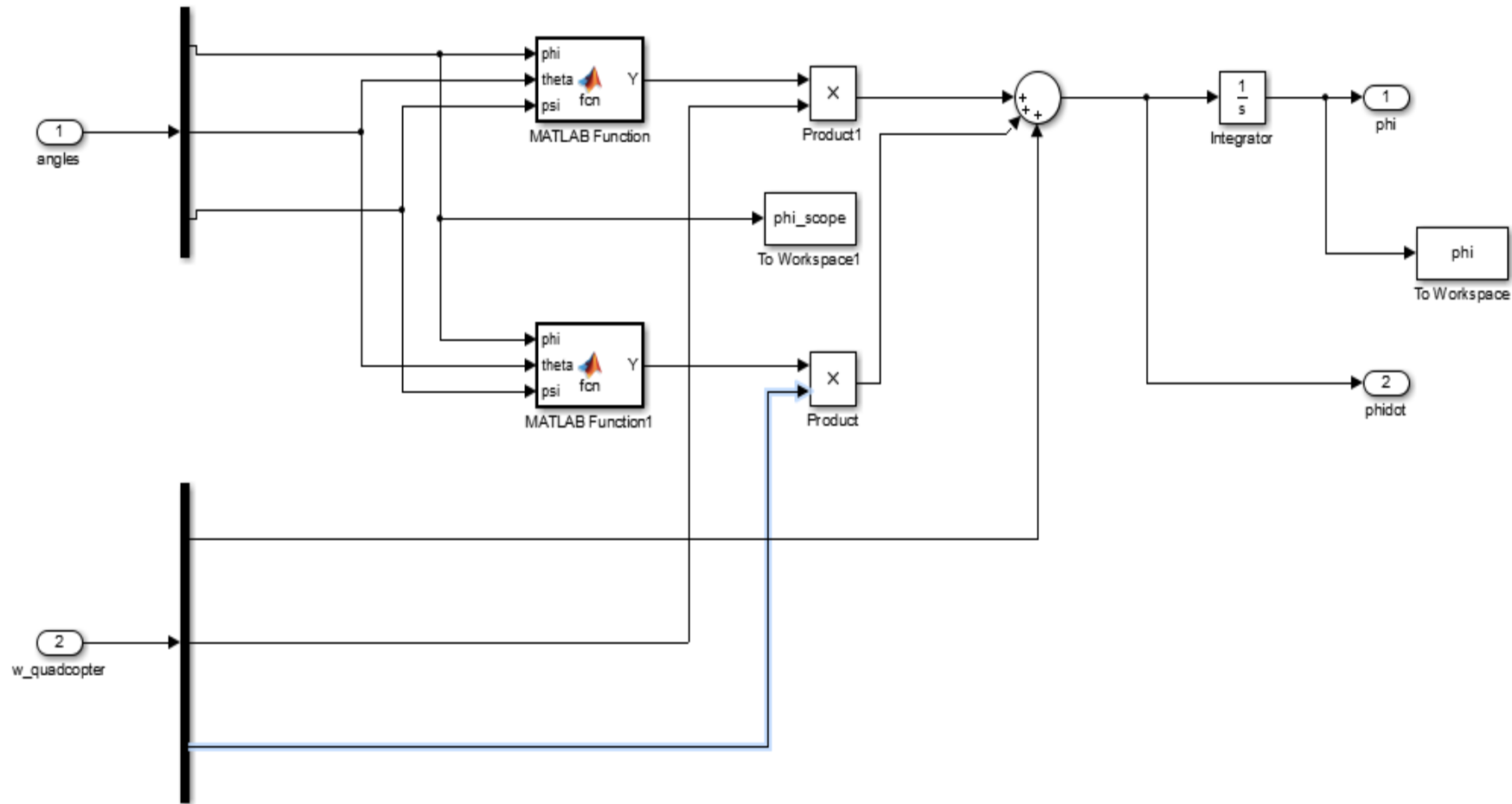
$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -s_{\theta} \\ 0 & c_{\phi} & c_{\theta} s_{\phi} \\ 0 & -s_{\phi} & c_{\theta} c_{\phi} \end{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}$$

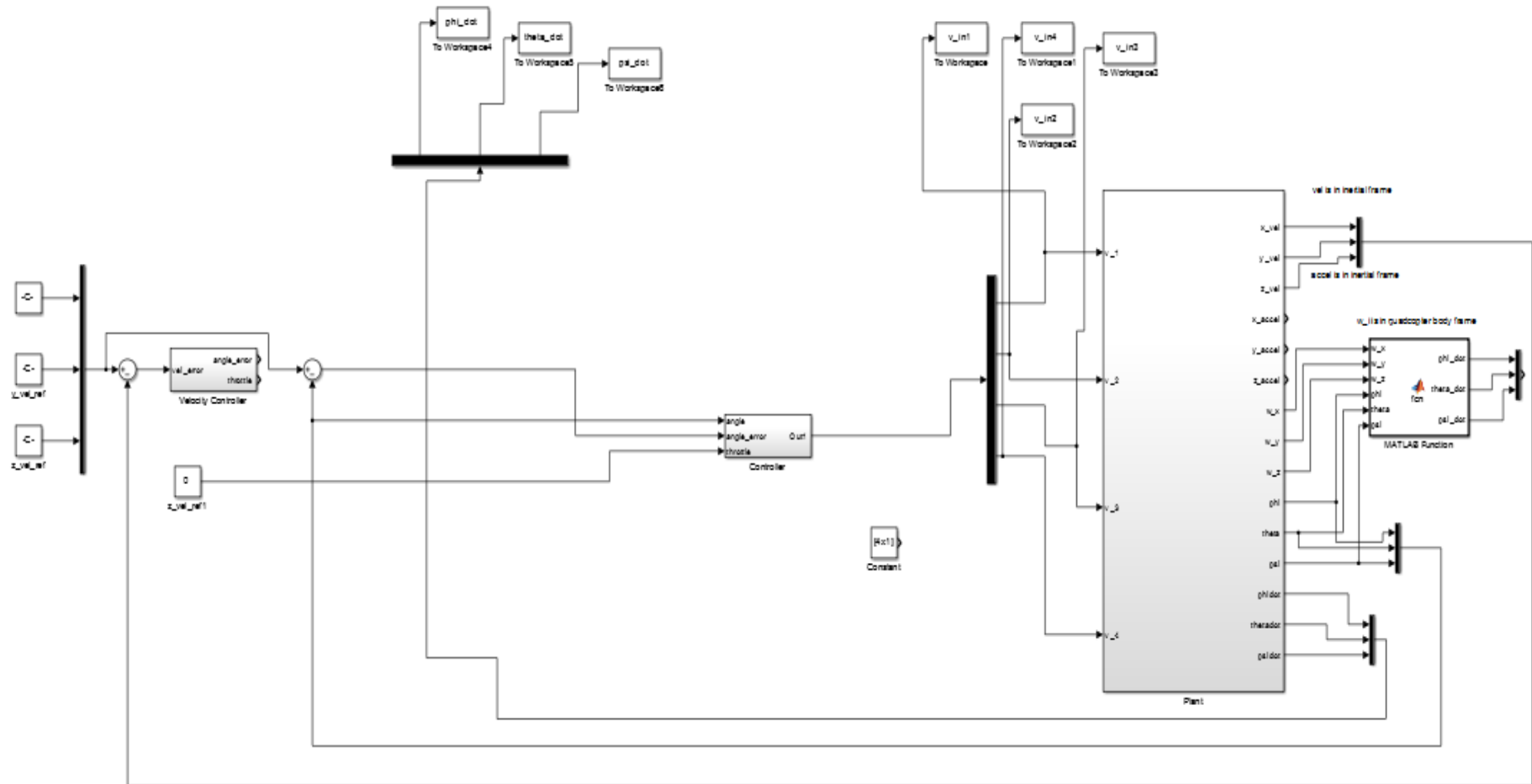


Andrew Gibiansky: A current student at Harvey Mudd College studying mathematics and 'computational everything'. Extensive background in computer science. Former Intern at Google and Counsyl.

source: <<http://andrew.gibiansky.com/downloads/pdf/Quadcopter%20Dynamics.%20Simulation.%20and%20Control.pdf>> Feb. 21, 2013, Gibiansky, Andrew







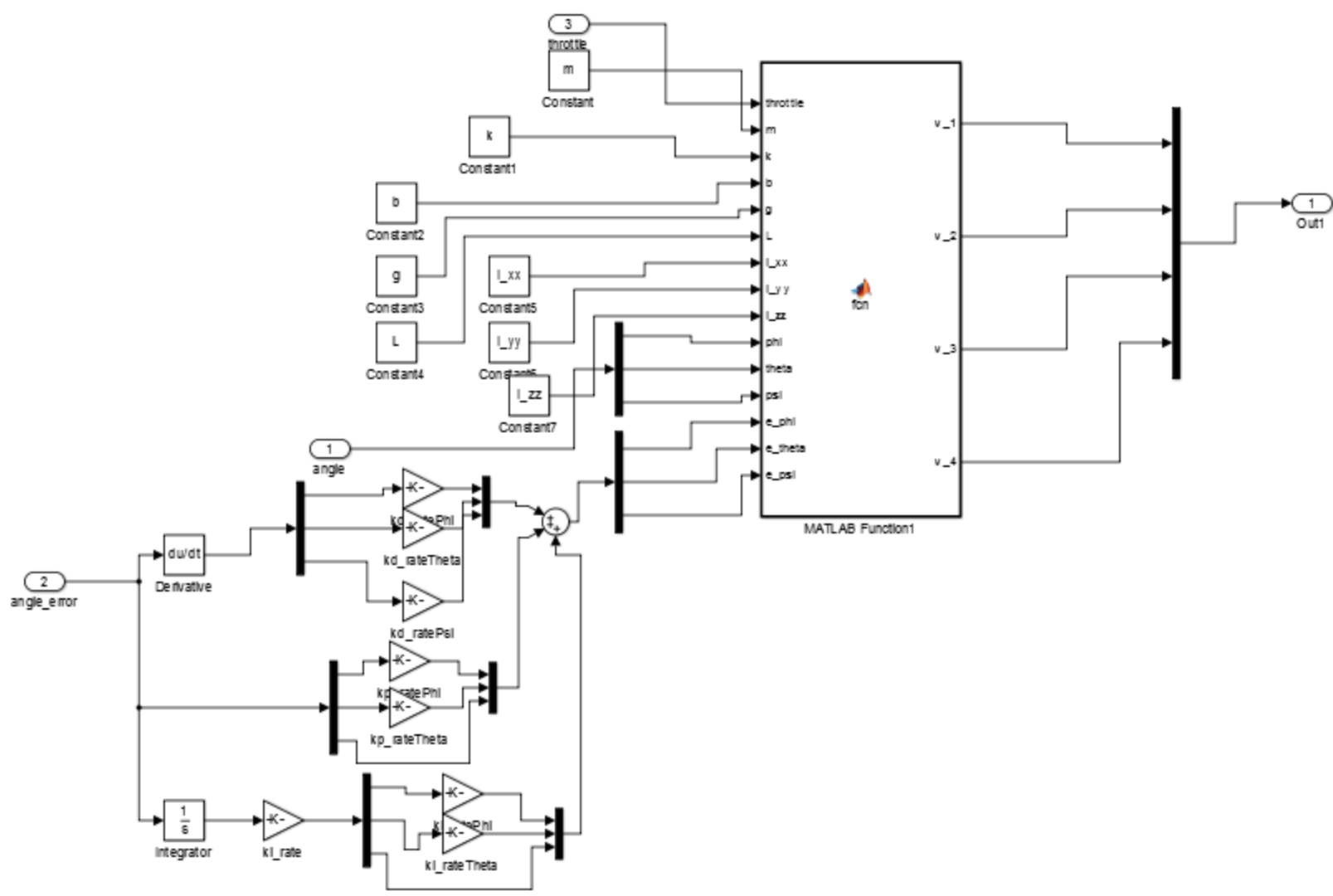
$$\gamma_1 = \frac{mg}{4k \cos \theta \cos \phi} - \frac{2be_\phi I_{xx} + e_\psi I_{zz} kL}{4bkL}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{mg}{4k \cos \theta \cos \phi} + \frac{e_\psi I_{zz}}{4b} - \frac{e_\theta I_{yy}}{2kL}$$

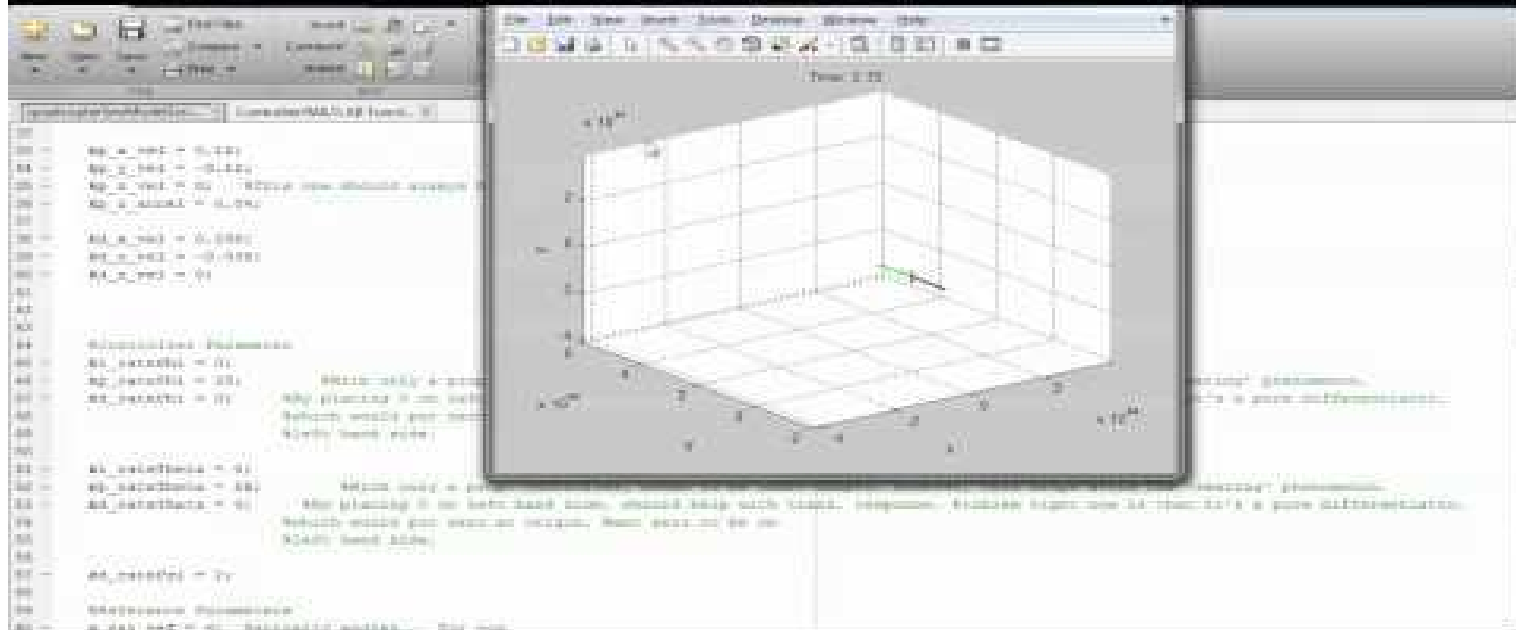
$$\gamma_3 = \frac{mg}{4k \cos \theta \cos \phi} - \frac{-2be_\phi I_{xx} + e_\psi I_{zz} kL}{4bkL}$$

$$\gamma_4 = \frac{mg}{4k \cos \theta \cos \phi} + \frac{e_\psi I_{zz}}{4b} + \frac{e_\theta I_{yy}}{2kL}$$

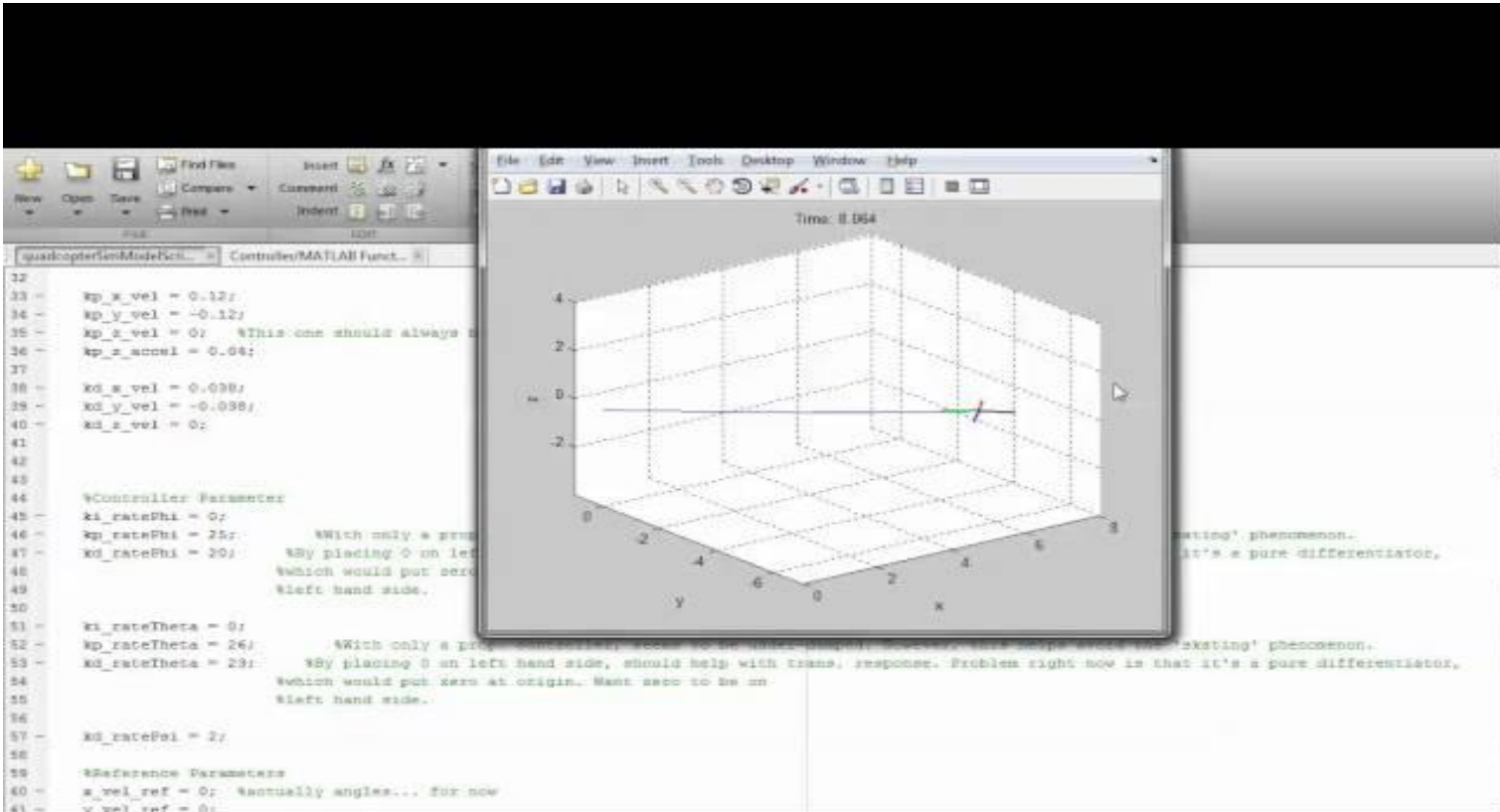




# Simulation: P Controller



# Simulation: PD Controller



# Implementation

- Our onboard processor use the Timer1 Arduino library for a single timed interrupt to poll sensors, receive user input, and calculate and actuate motor outputs.
- The ServoTimer2 Arduino library was used to time the PWM signals to each motor.

# Implementation

- Sensors were calibrated using an affine model.
- An exponential smoothing filter was used to filter the accelerometer readings.
- For the angular velocity readings, and the extrapolated angle values from the angular velocity and acceleration, we used a Kalman filter, implemented by Kristian Lauszus of TKJ Electronics, to help reduce noise.

Source: <https://github.com/TKJElectronics/KalmanFilter/>

# Implementation

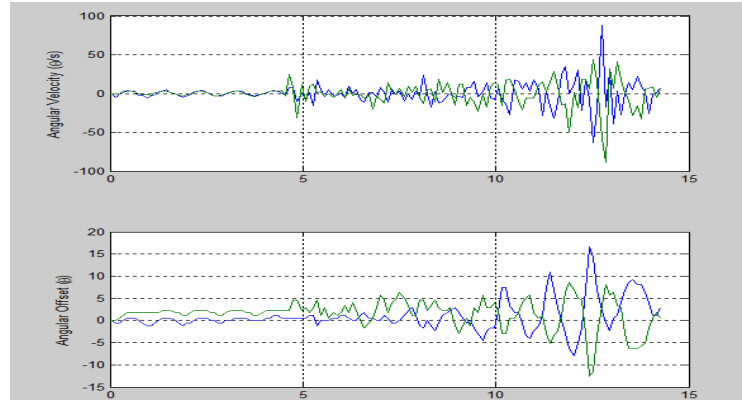
- A simple communication protocol was used to send signals from the user, to the onboard processor.
- There were 4 bytes of information that we had to send, but since the processor reads a byte at a time from a sequence, we needed to be able to show where every four bytes began and ended.
- We abstracted the information into packets, with a simple byte header marking where the packet began, and a checksum at the end to ensure data integrity.

# Implementation

- We wanted to have an insight of the internal state
- We had onboard XBee send state information in a CSV format when not servicing interrupts, and used MATLAB to plot the values.

# Verification

- Plotting state variables with Matlab



- Harness to minimize risk of crashing while collecting data from hardware.







# Post Mortem

- Large source of noise is due to unbalanced propellers.
- We were afraid to try our project for a long time without restraints.

# Next Steps

- Buy a tool to properly balance propellers to improve performance
- Test with outside disturbances.
- Add finer grain control with a joystick.
- Add some type of collision avoidance