

Robust Precision Landing for Autonomous Drones Combining Vision-based and Infrared Sensors

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Outline



- Motivation & Contribution
- Autopilot Structure & Precision Landing
- Robustness approach
- Evaluation
- Conclusions

Drones

Applications



Highly autonomous



Need for precision landing



- Drones may need to land with high precision
 - on a pad to recharge their battery
 - within a hangar to be protected from weather conditions and harsh environments
- GPS receivers not sufficient, large errors
- Most common precision landing sensors
 - infrared sensors
 - RGB camera sensors
- Most works use only one
 - Single point of failure

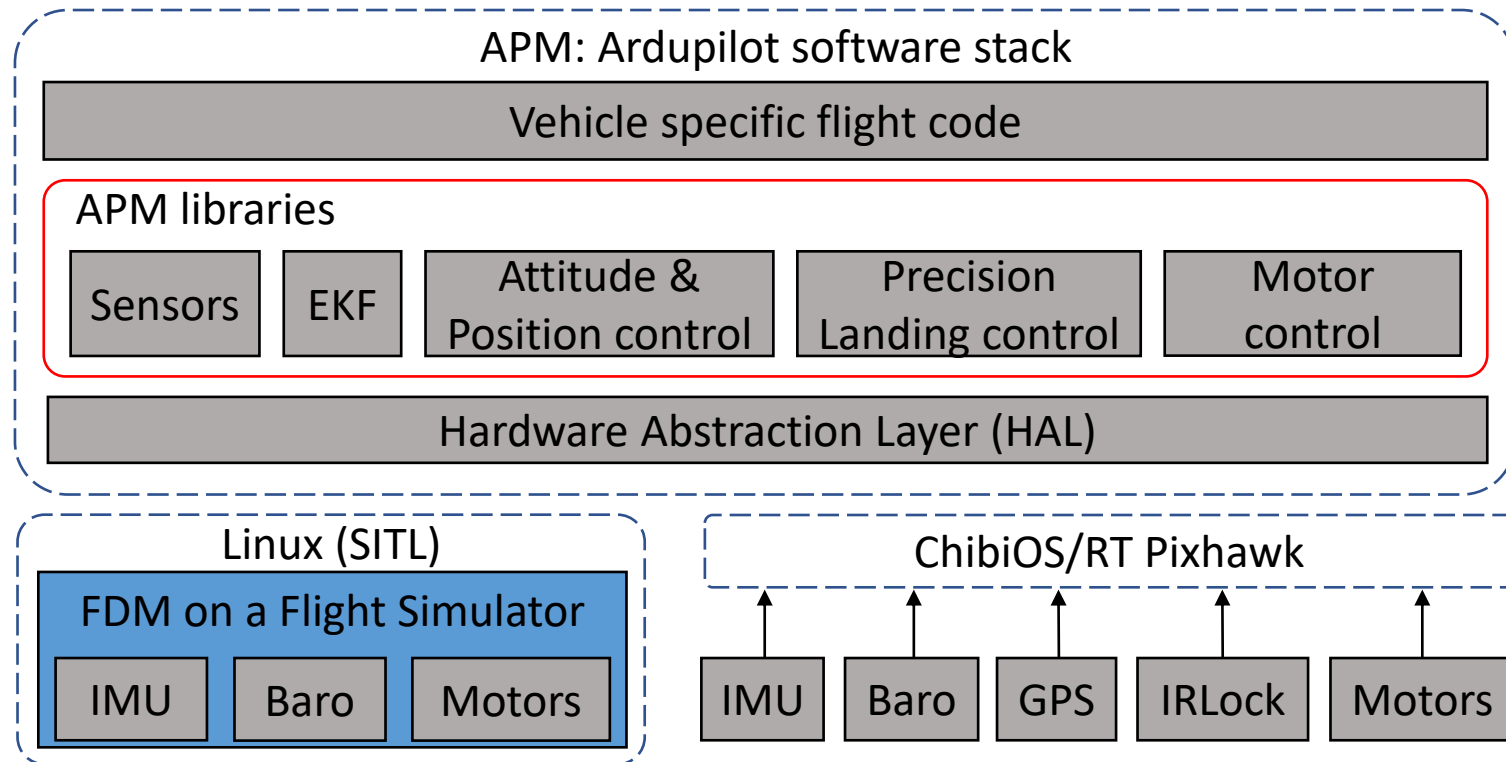


Contribution

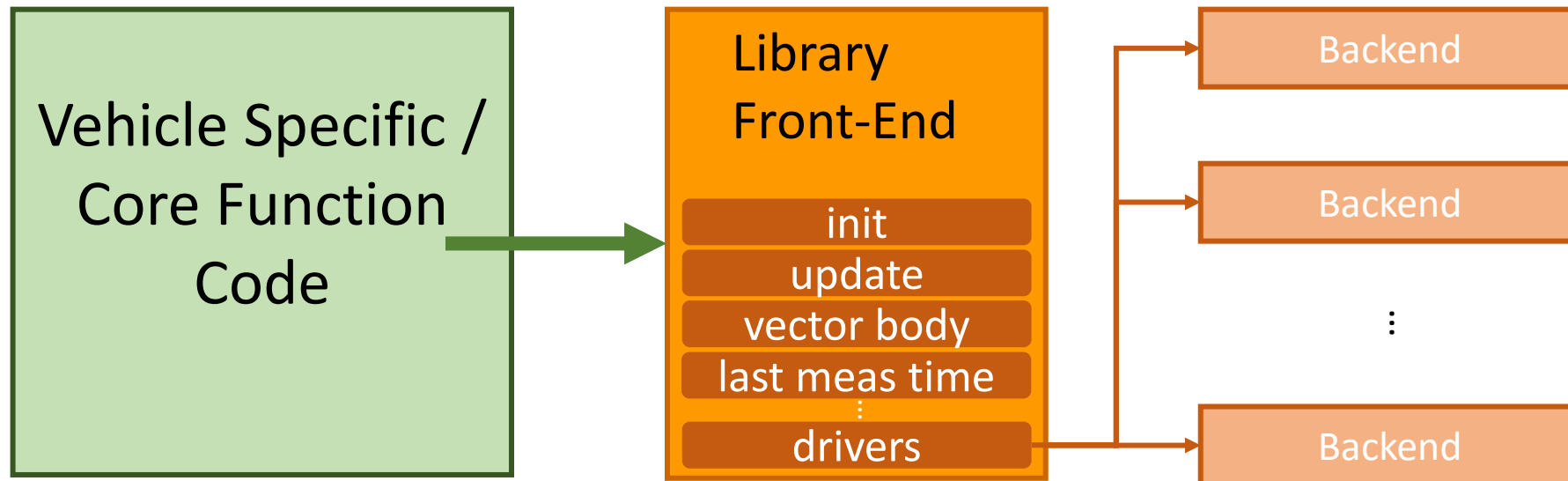


- Increase precision landing robustness by combining
 - a mature infrared sensor system, IRLock
 - a marker sensor (RGB-camera based) system
- Tolerate failures of any single sensor sub-system
- Introduce a new cautious landing in case of a failed target detection
- Functionalities smoothly integrated into the 

ArduPilot framework



Sensor access



IRLock sensor subsystem



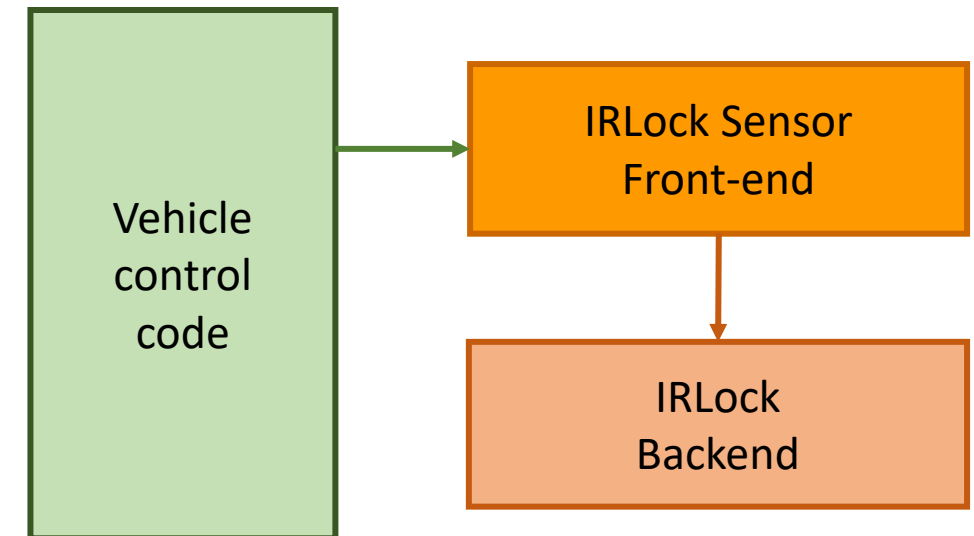
- Based on Pixy vision sensor
- With a specialized firmware and an IR-LOCK filter
- Tracks & detects pixel position of LEDs in a frame
- I2C protocol
- Position updated every 20ms (50Hz)
- Combined with MarkOne beacon to overcome lighting difficulties
- Detection range up to 12-15 meters



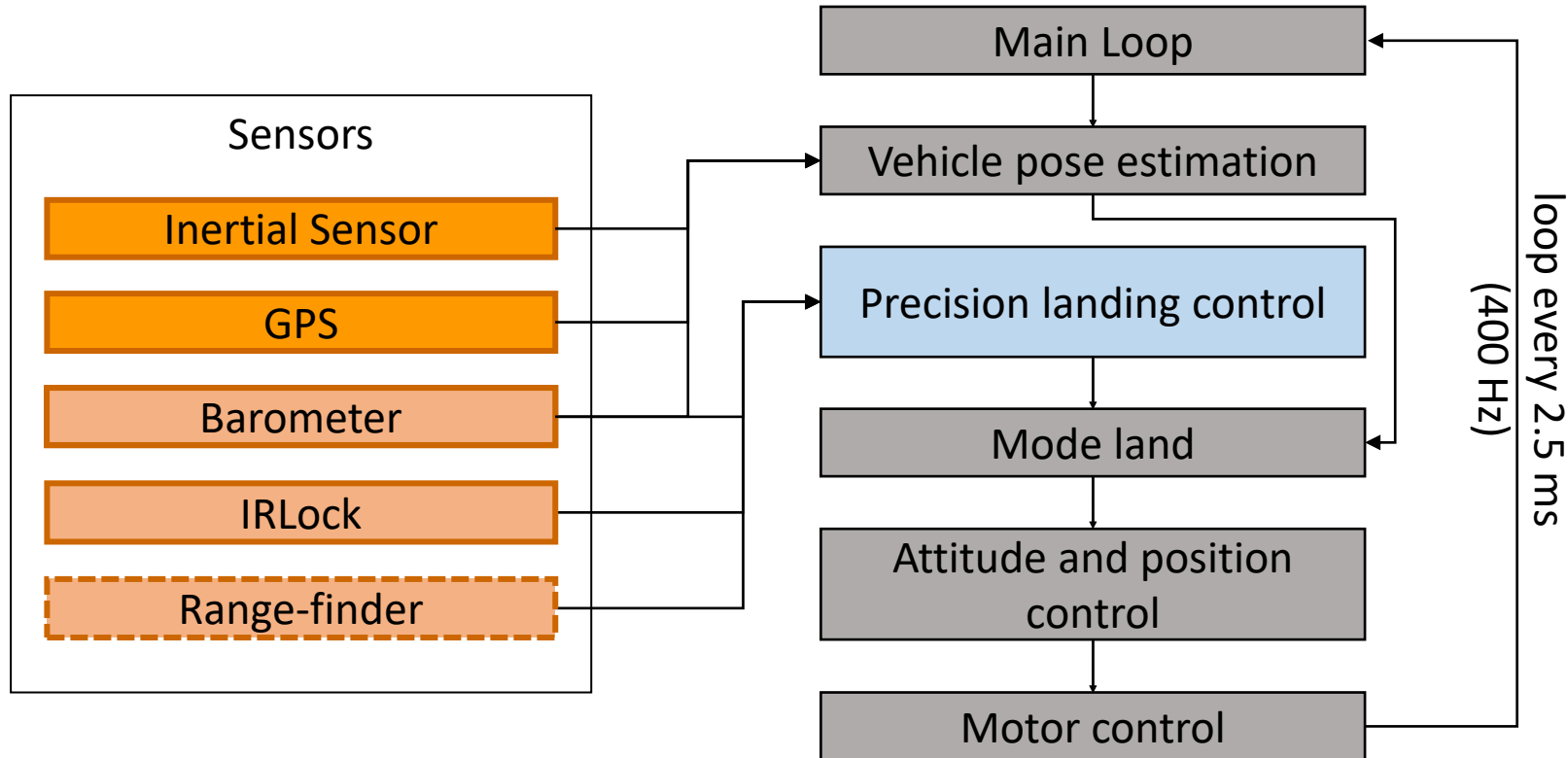
IRLock sensor



MarkOne beacon



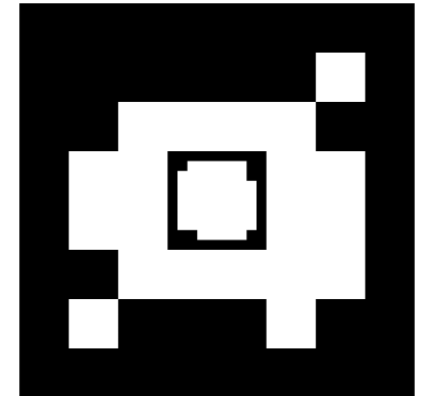
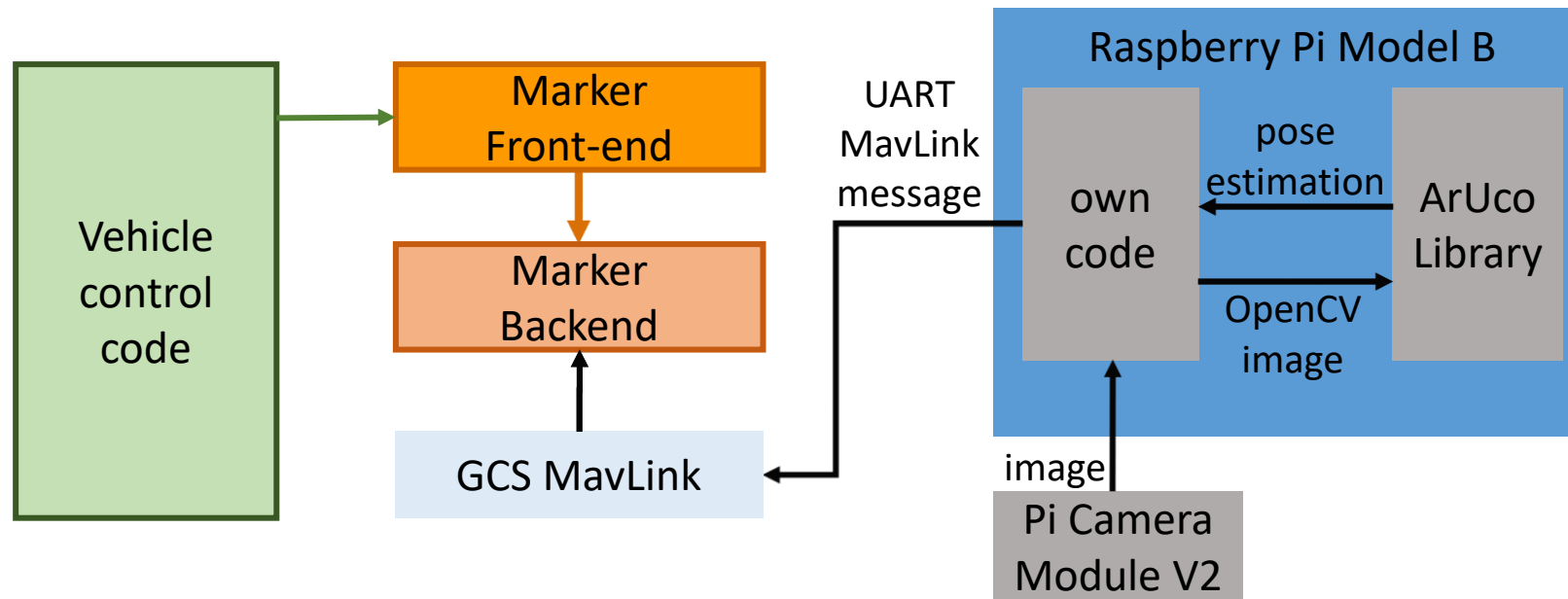
Control flow with precision landing



Marker sensor subsystem



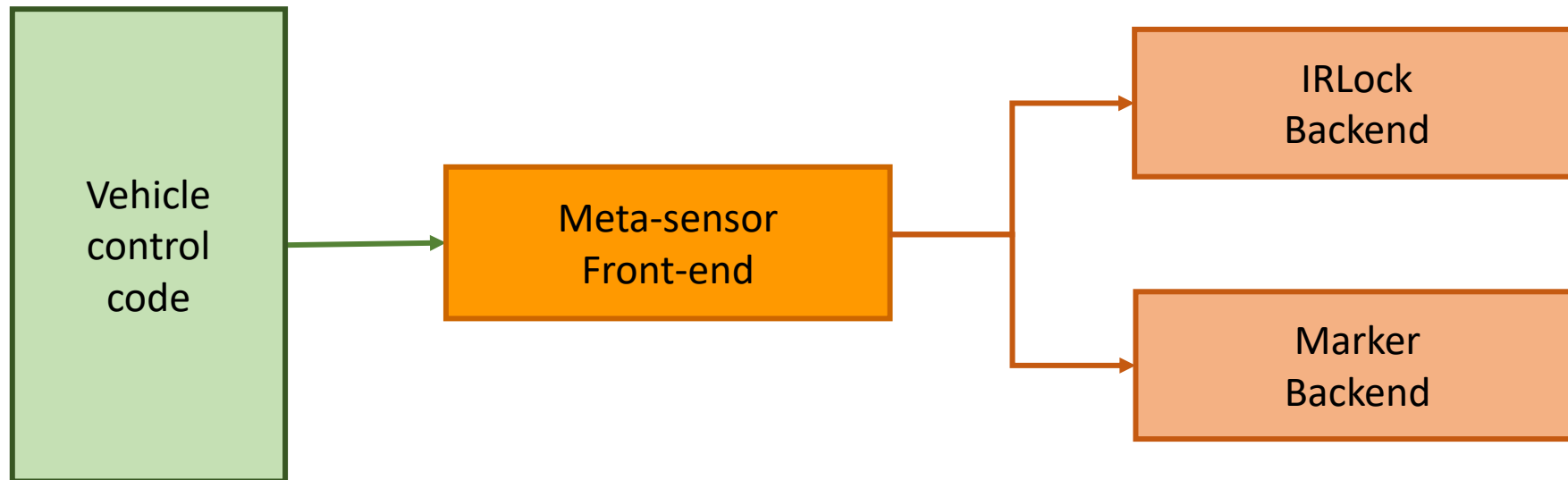
- Pi camera configured at 640x480, 30fps
- Pose estimation every ~50ms (20 Hz)
- Updates sent via MavLink over UART
- ArUco custom fractal marker
- Enables detection from different heights



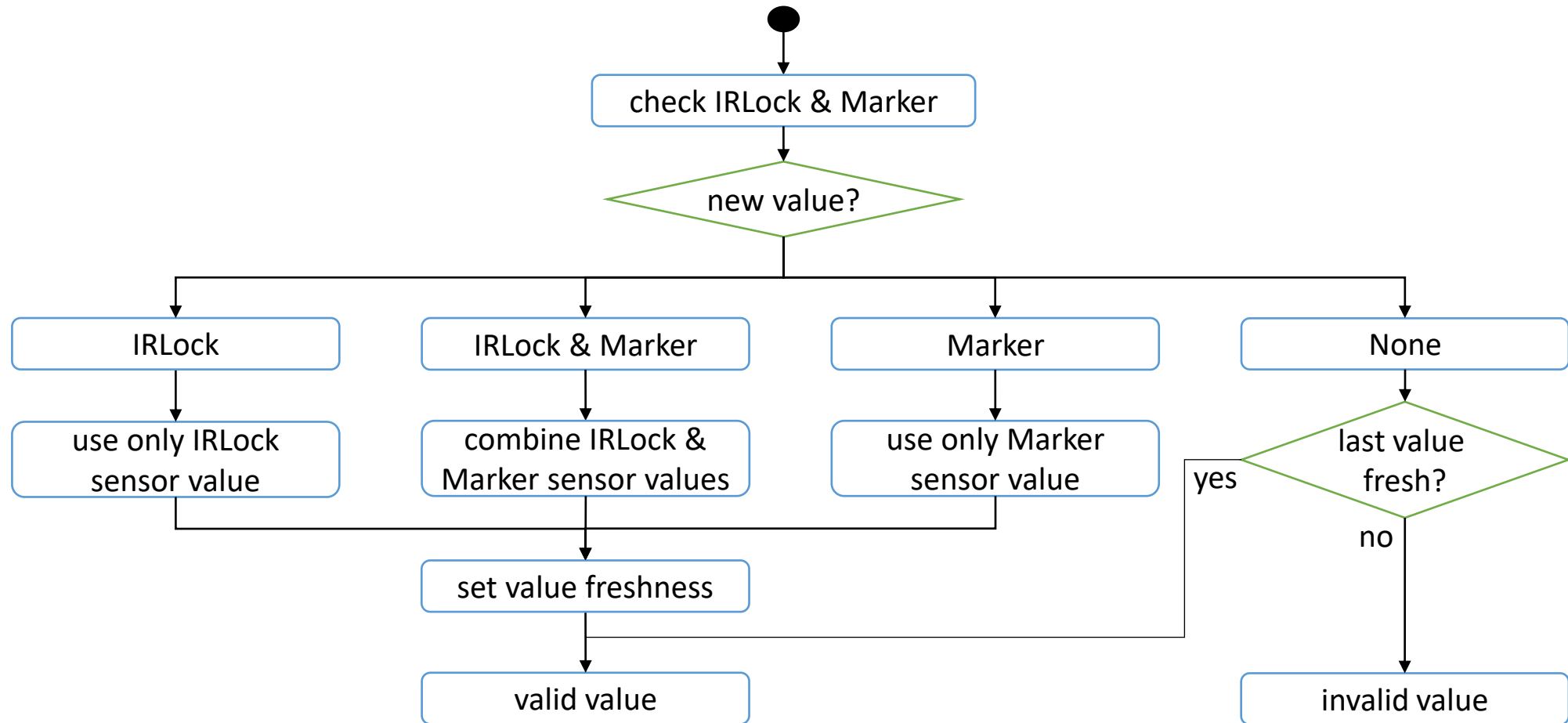
Meta-sensor aggregation



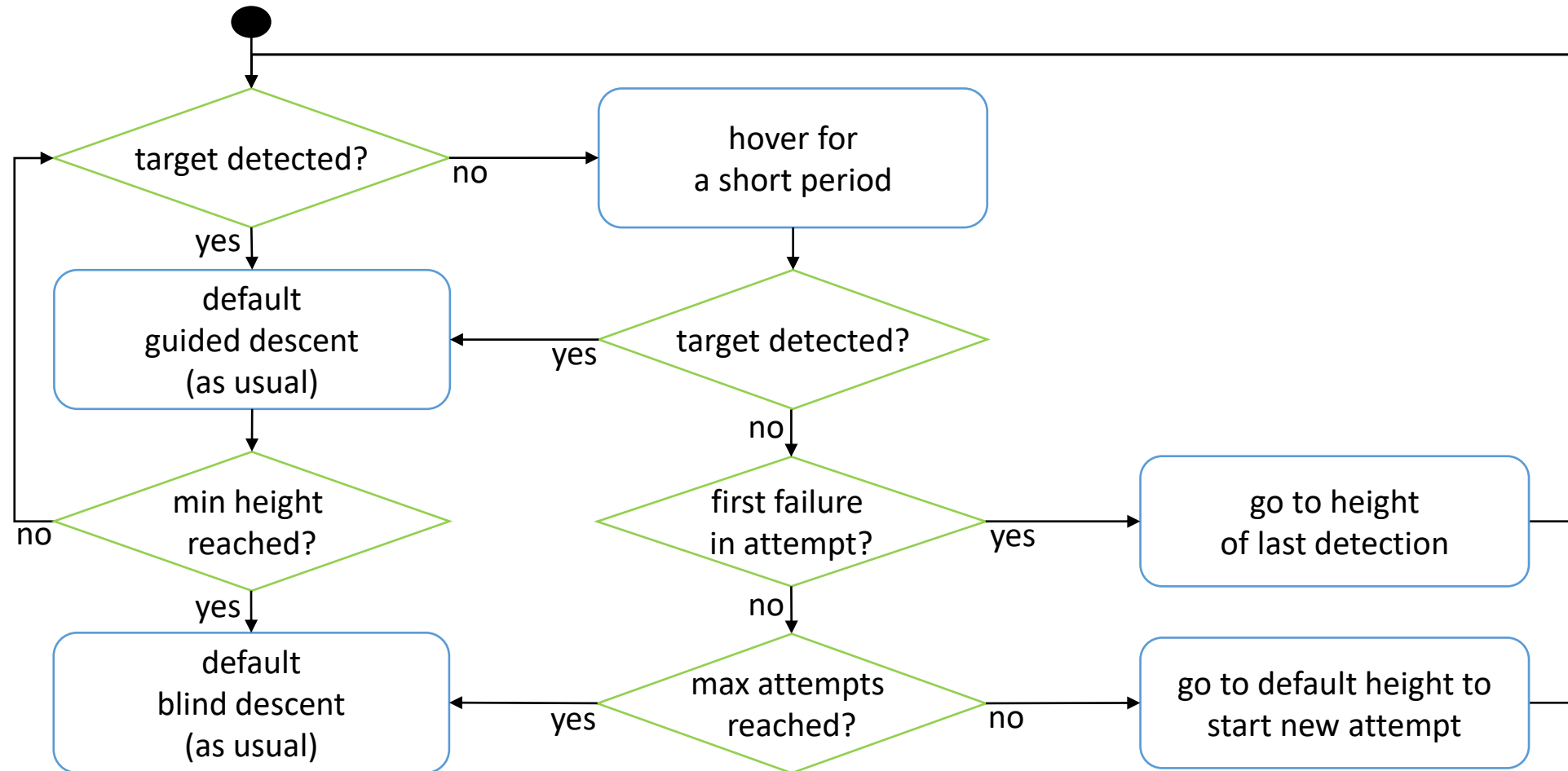
- Front-end component that hides all the back-end details
- Front-end does not have its own back-end
 - instead connects to the back-ends of the IRLock and marker sensors



Aggregation logic



Cautious land mode



Artificial failures



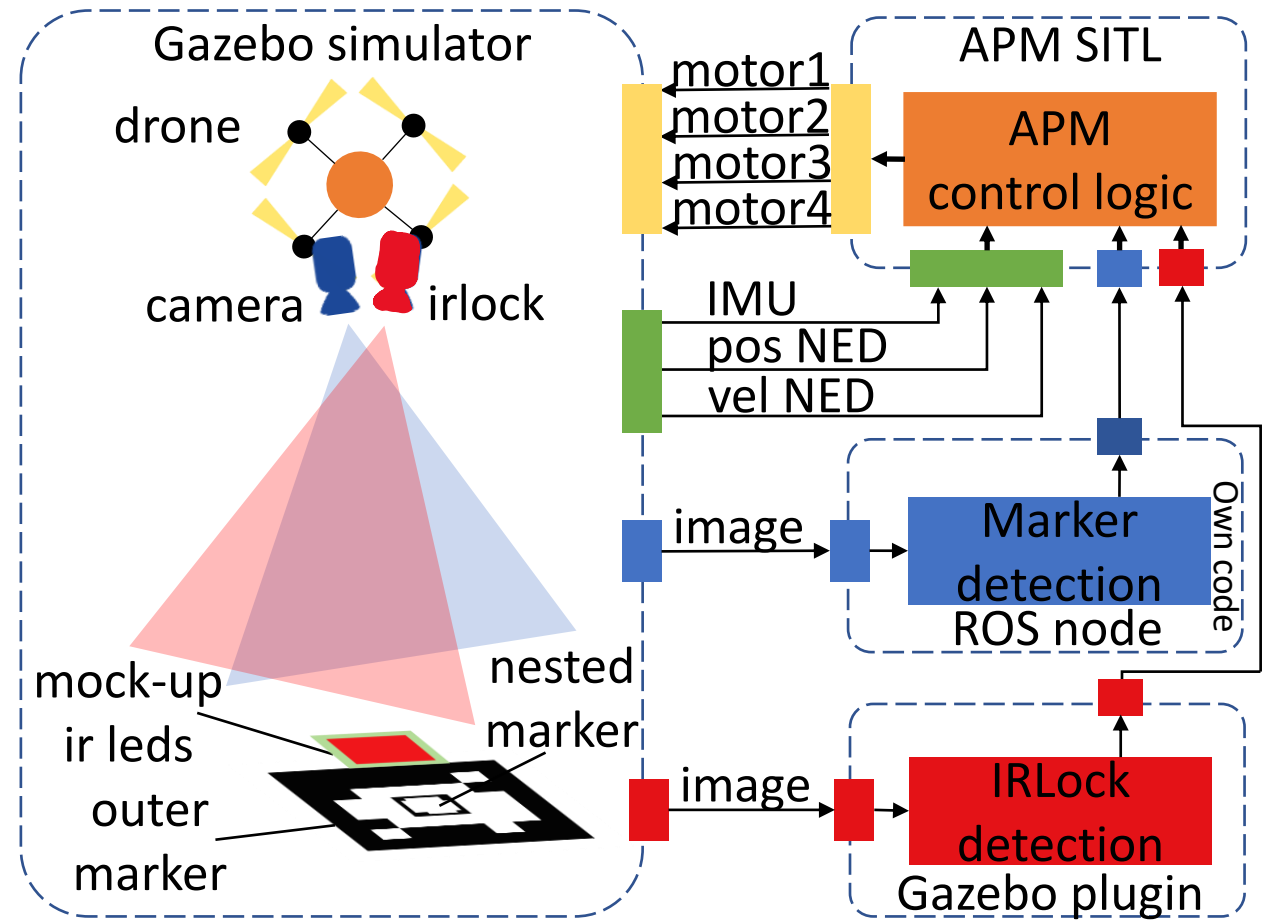
- Failure modes
 - random drop
 - systematic drop
- Modified the front-ends of the respective precision landing sensor subsystems
- Drop the values produced by the respective back-ends
- Set at runtime via a MavLink message

Field	Type	Description
target	uint8_t	Target sensor subsystem (IRLock: 1, Marker: 2, both: 3)
r_drop	float	Probability for dropping a new sensor value
s_keep	uint16_t	Number of consecutive new sensor values to keep
s_drop	uint16_t	Number of consecutive new sensor values to drop

MavLink message

SITL via Gazebo

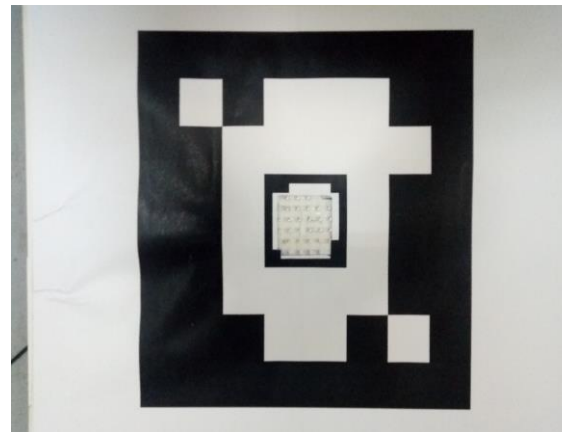
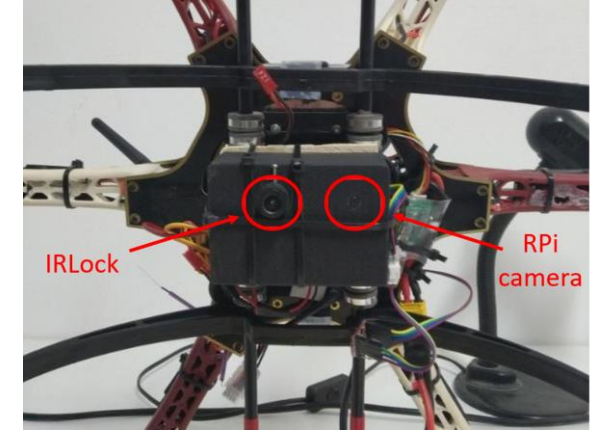
- Gazebo acts as a flight-dynamics simulation engine for the APM autopilot
 - SITL platform configuration derived from the same code base that targets real controllers
- Supports IRLock mockup detection
- Extended the simulation to enable marker detection



Hardware setup



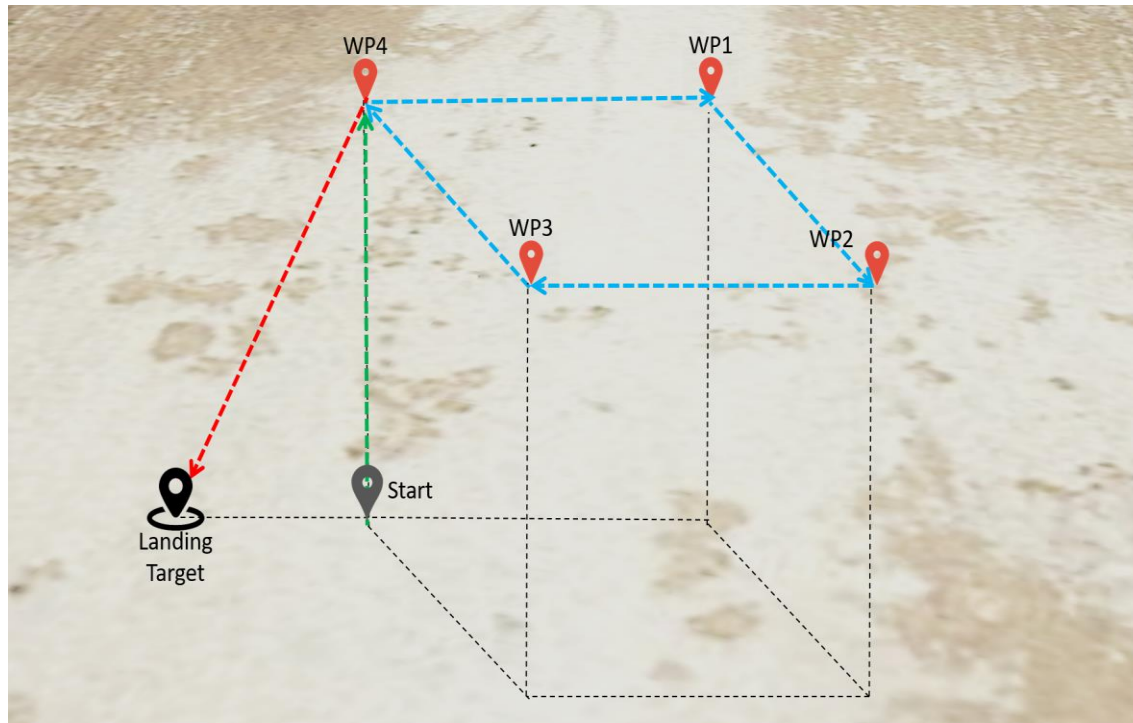
- Autopilot CUAV Nano v5
 - ICM20689 accel/gyro
 - ICM20602 accel/gyro
 - BMI055 accel/gyro
 - IST8310 magnetometer
 - MS5611 barometer
- Neo v2 GPS/Compass
- Raspberry Pi model b & camera
- IRLock target tracking system
- Landing pad



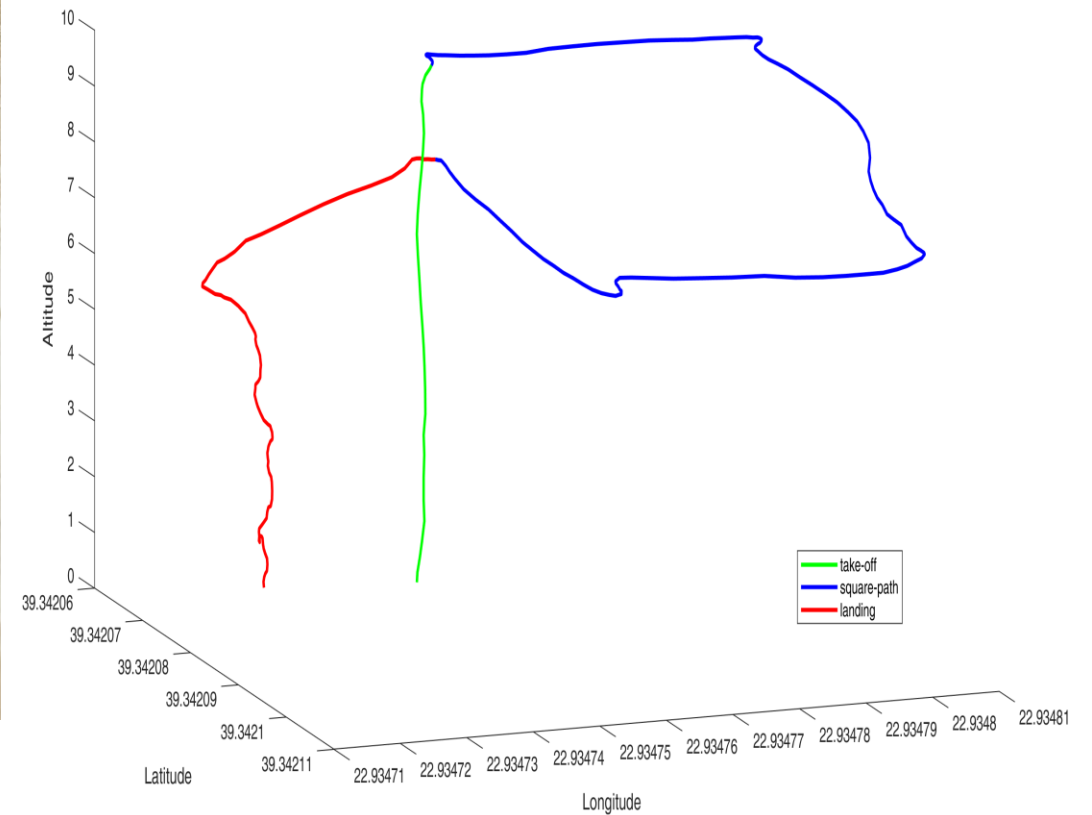
Test mission



Mission plan



Indicative real trajectory

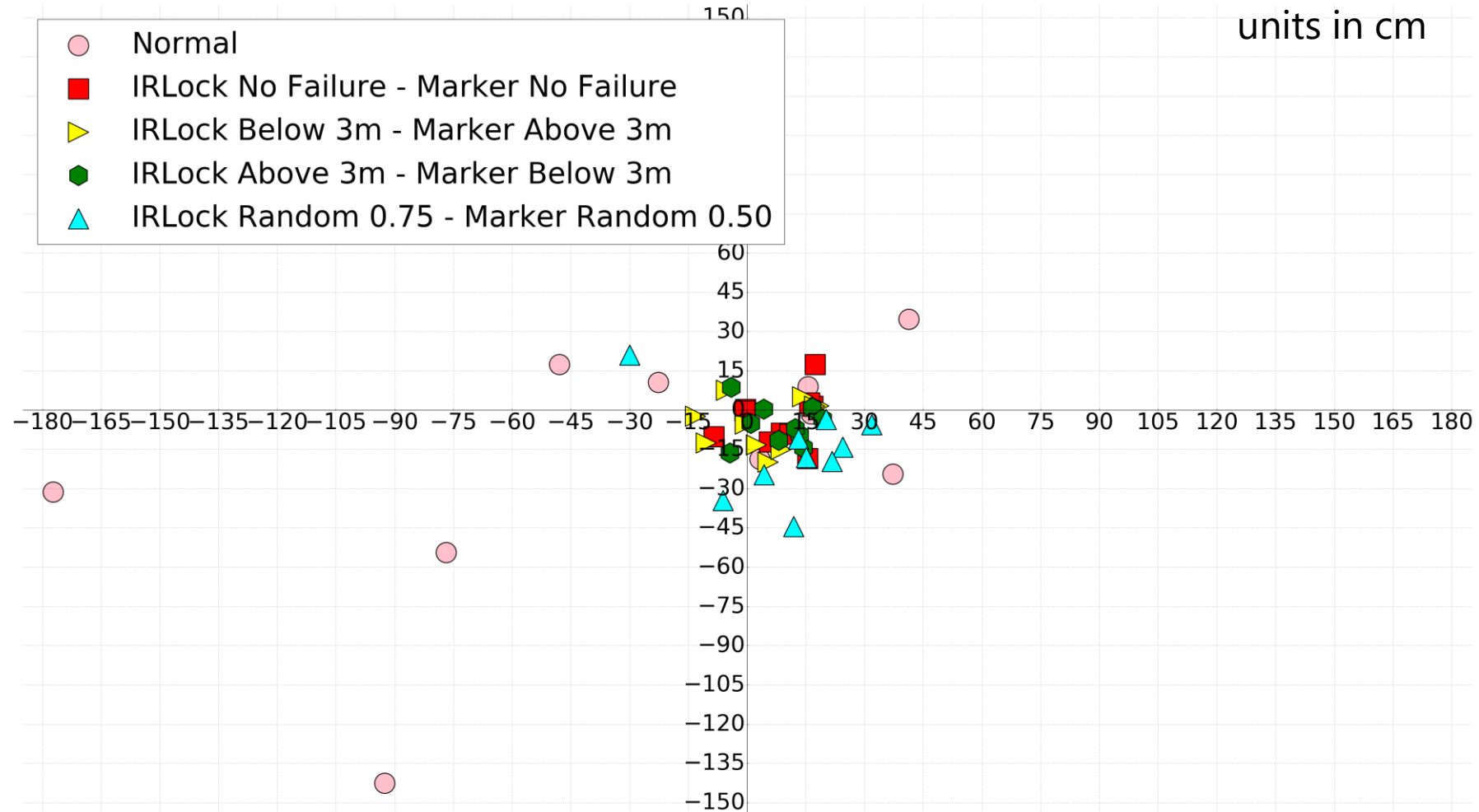


Configuration options

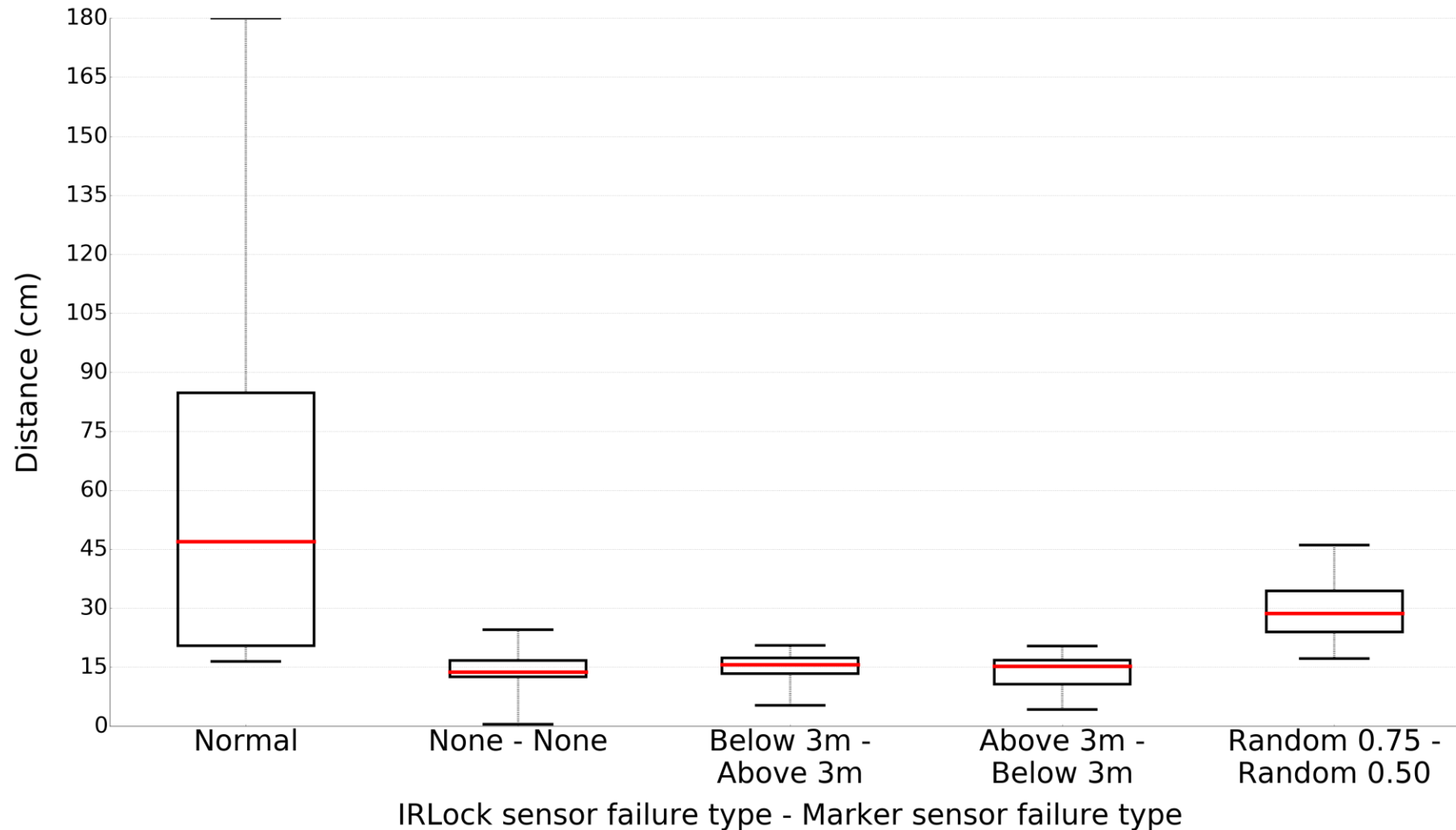


Landing Sensor	Sensor Failure
IRLock Marker	No Failure (no drops)
	Random X (drop with probability X)
	Below X (drop only if $\leq X$ meters above target)
	Above X (drop only if $\geq X$ meters above target)

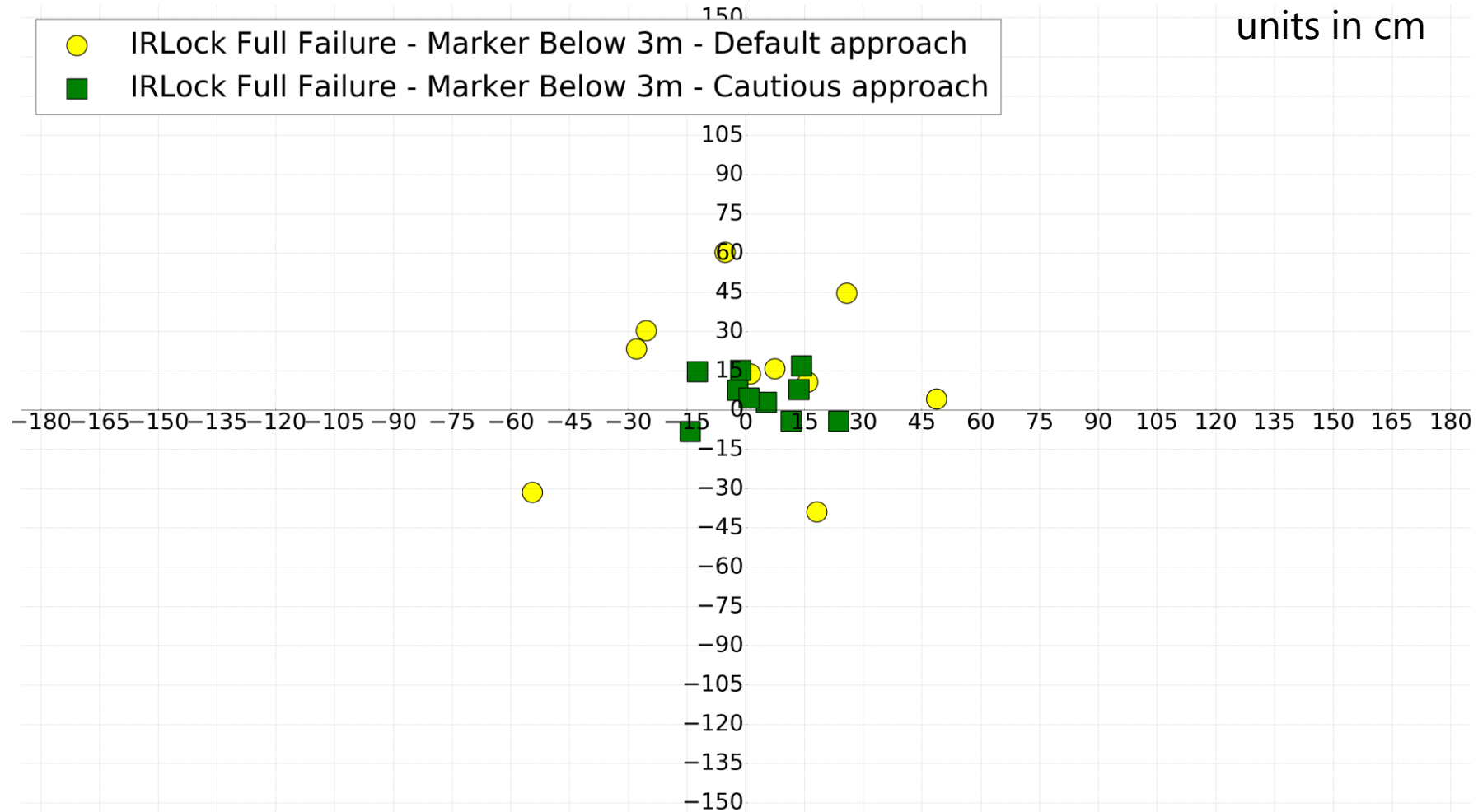
Meta-sensor aggregation results (1/2)



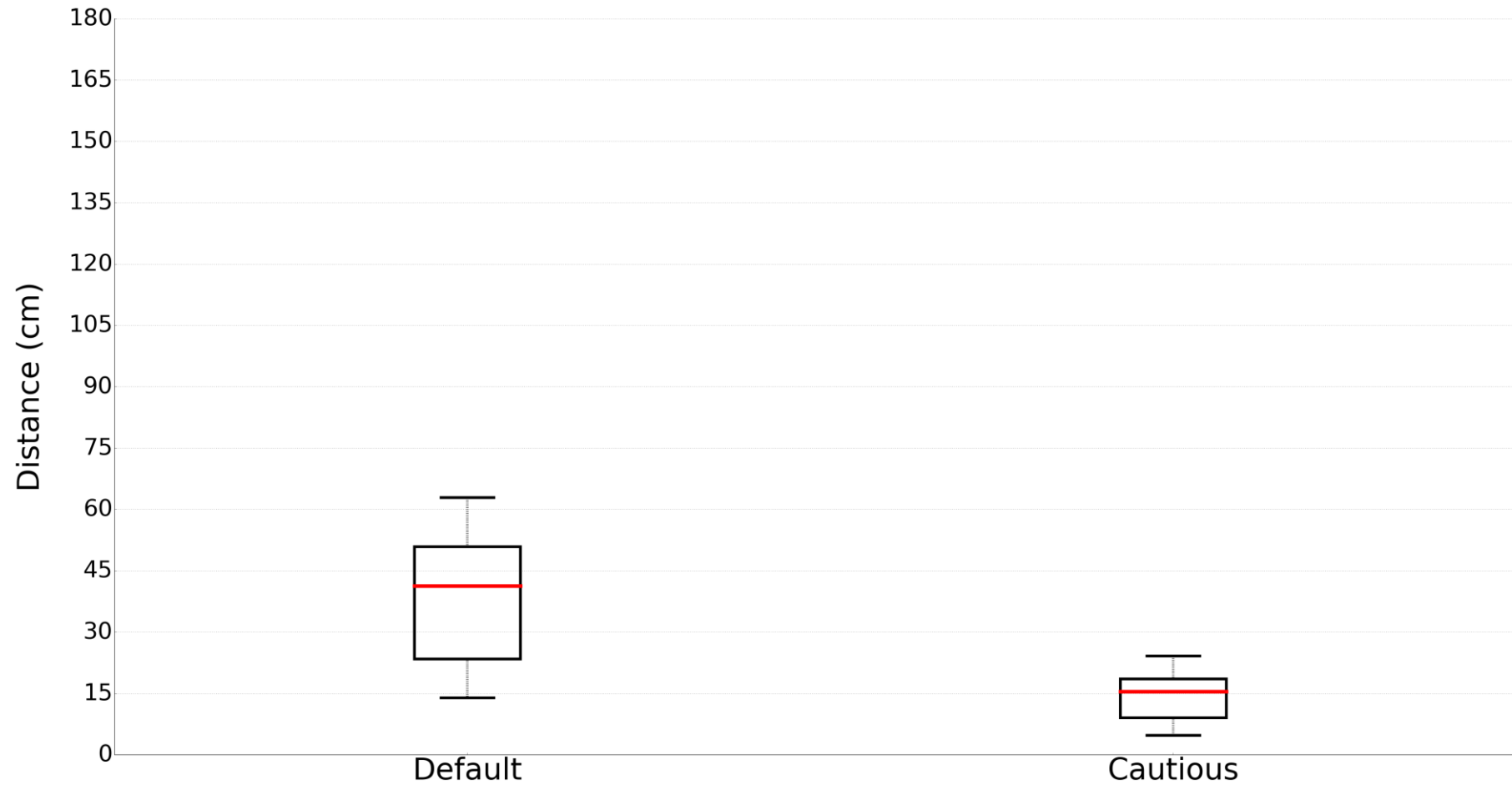
Meta-sensor aggregation results (2/2)



Cautious land mode results (1/2)



Cautious land mode results (2/2)



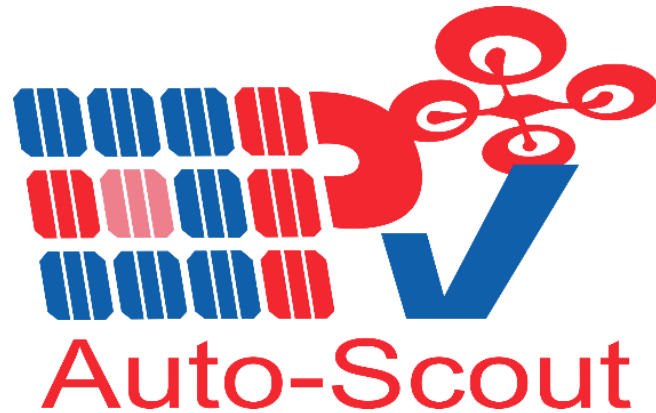
Landing approach with IRLock Full Failure - Marker Below 3m

Concluding remarks



- Extended the precision landing capability of ArduPilot
 - new marker-based sensor subsystem
 - new meta-sensor which aggregates data of IRLock & marker subsystems
 - new cautious precision landing
- Robust precision landing mechanism
 - tolerate failures of any single precision landing sensor
 - repeat landing procedure in case of a failed detection
- Future Work
 - integration of additional precision landing sensor mechanisms
 - such as ultra-sound signals, magnetic materials

Acknowledgments



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Thank you!



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<https://csl.e-ce.uth.gr/projects/pv-auto-scout>

