

## **Aerial Land Inspection System**

May 1617
Sponsored by Vermeer Corporation

# Introduction **Planning** Design Testing Conclusion

### **Problem Statement**

- Decline of skilled operators for agricultural equipment
- Increased interest in remote controlled machinery
- View the environment prior to arrival
- Automate the capture process

### **Project Deliverables**

- Map the terrain of a future work site
- Generate a quadcopter flight path based on user input
- Autonomously fly the quadcopter and capture images
- Create a VR-compatible 3D model from the images

# Introduction Planning Design **Testing** Conclusion

### **Functional Requirements**

- Sustained flight in adverse weather
- At least 20 minutes of flight time
- Fly up to ½ mile away from controller
- Take images with more than 50% overlap
- Model generated in less than 6 hours
- Model is viewable in a virtual reality platform

## Non-Functional Requirements

- Generate sharp, accurate model
- Terrain agnostic
- System contains safety measures

### Risks and Considerations

- FAA Regulations
  - Quadcopter registration
  - System altitude limit
- Battery Life
  - Flight pattern
  - Testing area
- Winter
  - Limited testing period

### Market Research - Quadcopters

- Lumenier QVA250 Kit with OpenPilot
- Parrot Bebop
- DJI Matrice 100
- DJI Phantom 3 Advanced









### **Photogrammetry**

Transform 2D pictures into a 3D model

- 1. Align Images
- 2. Generate Point Cloud
- 3. Apply Texture
- 4. Export Model

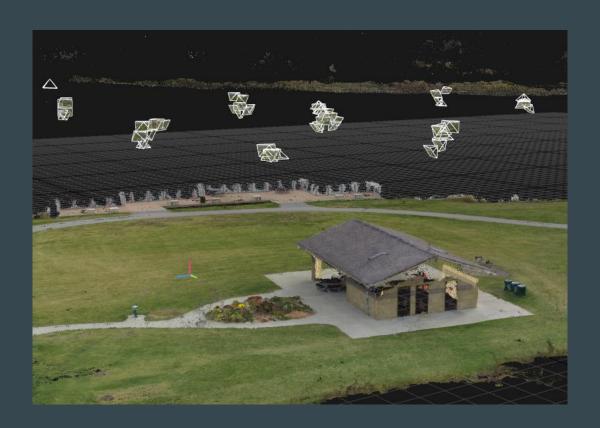


## Photogrammetry Challenges

- Generation time
  - CPU / GPU dependent
  - Software Dependent
- Polygon limit
  - Unity Game Engine
  - Model decimation

### **Market Research - Photogrammetry**

- VisualSFM + CMP-MVS
  - Long generation time
  - No longer supported
- Pix4D
  - Expensive
- RealityCapture
  - Fast generation time



### **Prototype Costs**

- Powerful Windows PC Already Available
- DJI Phantom 3 Advanced \$1000
- Android 4.2+ Device \$100
- Capturing Reality License \$112



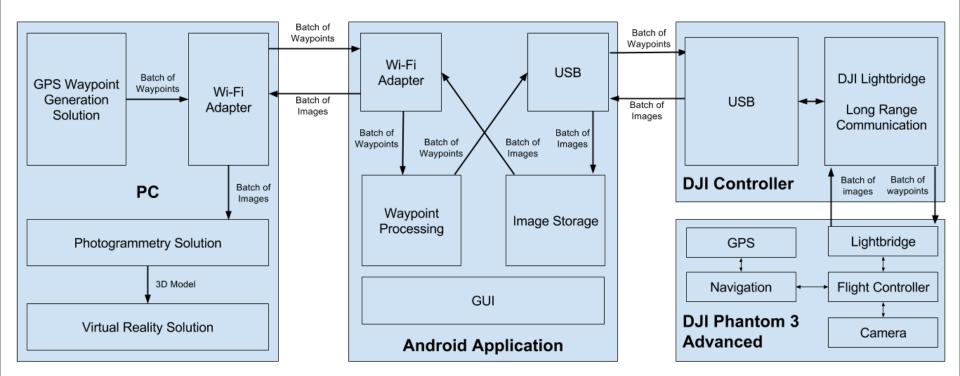




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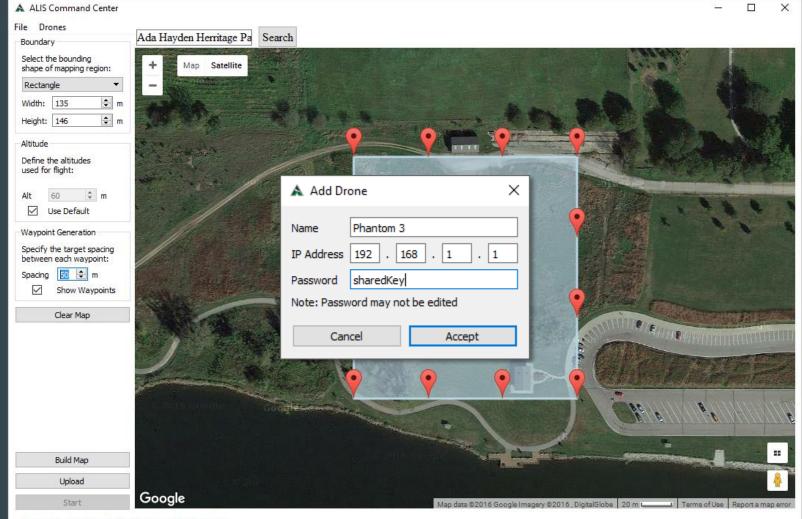
### **Design Challenges**

- Quadcopter agnostic
  - Other systems may be used
  - Modular system
- DJI Mobile SDK
  - Android / iOS Only
  - Update to Version 3.0
  - Documentation



### **ALIS Command Center**

- Built with Qt GUI framework using C++
- Google Maps integration
  - JavaScript to C++ Messages
- Automatic route generation
- Network communication to Android device

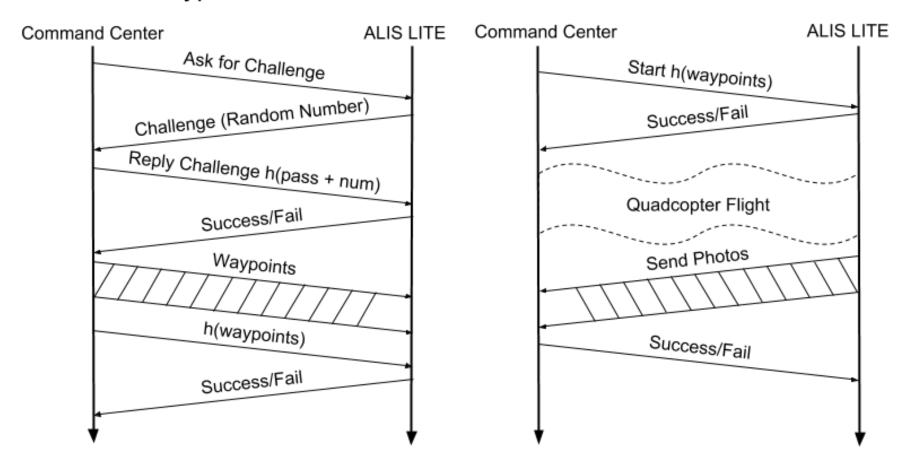


## **Networking Protocol**

- Verify and Authorize Drone and PC
- Send Waypoints
- Remote Starting of Drone
- Retrieve Photos from Drone
- Fault Tolerant

#### Waypoint Transfer

#### Remote Start and Transfer



### ALIS LITE

- Android Thin Client: acts as a bridge between PC and Quadcopter
  - See the state of the quadcopter
  - Map the coordinates
  - Force it to land
  - Photo transfer
- Uses DJI Mobile SDK 3.0.1 for quadcopter control
  - SDK is asynchronous, need to watch for race conditions
  - Challenge: SDK is also poorly documented







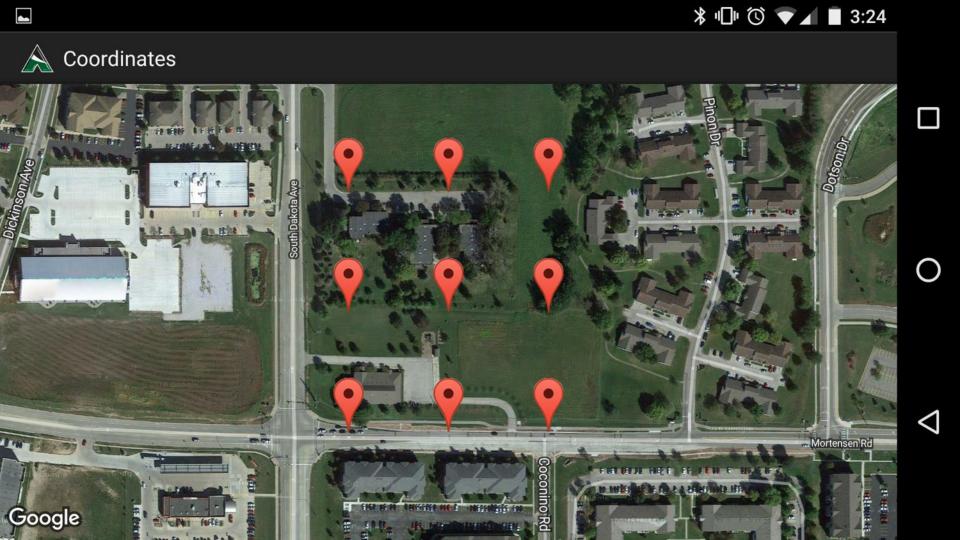






Start

IP Address: 192.168.1.223













#### Autopilot

#### Return Home

Latitude:42.073270 Longitude:-93.626337 Altitude:59.60

Roll:-4.50° Pitch:6.90° Yaw:-43.60° Gimbal Pitch:-45.80°

X Velocity:0.20 m/s Y Velocity:0.10 m/s Z Velocity:-0.10 m/s

Battery Level:75% Mission State:Doing Action

Current Waypoint:8 /12

Status:

Mission Started Successfully.

Takeoff Successful.

Mission Prepared Successfully.

Mission Upload Progress: 85.0%

Mission Upload Progress: 60.000004%

Mission Upload Progress: 35.0%

Successfully set home location.







# Introduction **Planning** Design Testing Conclusion

### **Unit Testing**

- Windows
  - Generates correct waypoints
  - UI usability testing
- Android
  - Receive mock waypoints and generate flight mission
  - Hard to test control of quadcopter

## **Integration Testing**

- Waypoint Transfer
  - Error Conditions
  - Corrupted Data
  - Verify Network Traffic
- Quadcopter Communications
  - Quadcopter accepts mission
  - System safety features

## **Photogrammetry Testing**

- Visual inspection
- Considerations
  - Size
  - Texture resolution
  - Accuracy







# Introduction **Planning** Design Testing Conclusion

### Conclusions

- Account for unforeseen difficulties
  - Iowa is windy
  - FAA drone registration
- Good documentation can make or break a library
- Functional prototype delivered

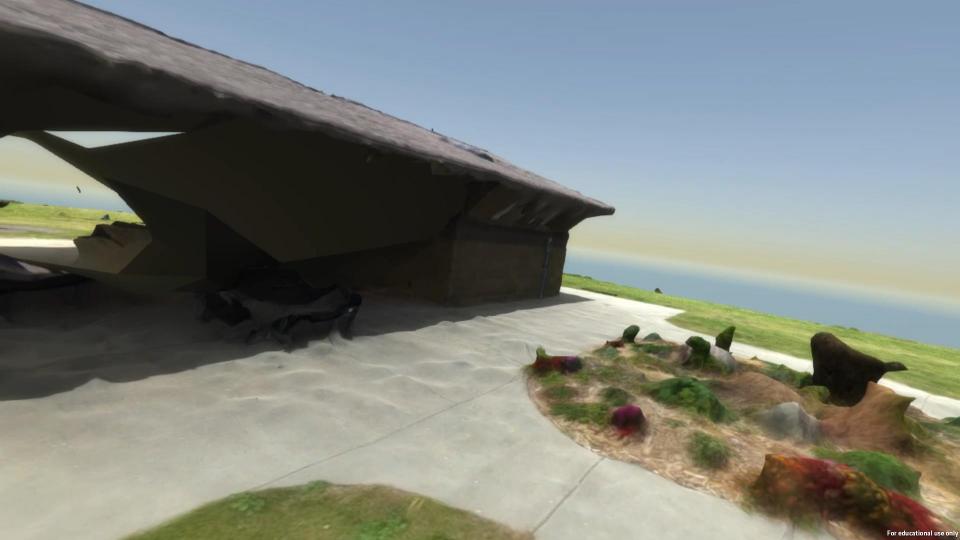
### **Future Work**

- Windows
  - Increase Google Maps Responsiveness
  - Add Additional Flight Patterns
  - Flight boundaries
- Android
  - Polish UI
  - Improve photo download
  - Send drone status to PC

### **Future Work**

- Networking
  - SSL secure communications
  - Improve error handling
- Photogrammetry
  - Automate model generation
  - Model decimation
  - Model accuracy analysis





# Questions

## Schedule

September	Plan the high-level project and conduct market research
October	Purchase components Plan the Windows and Android applications
November	Begin work on Windows and Android applications Testing of photogrammetry software
December / January	Working prototypes of Windows and Android applications
February	Working prototype of communication between subsystems 3D Model Generation from captured images
March	Completed system - Windows and Android applications done Photogrammetry pipeline integrated into system
April	Bug fixes

### **Photogrammetry Process**

- 1. Feature Detection
- Pairwise Matching
- 3. Sparse Reconstruction
- 4. Dense Reconstruction
- 5. Texture Application
- 6. Model Output



# Image Generation Pattern

