

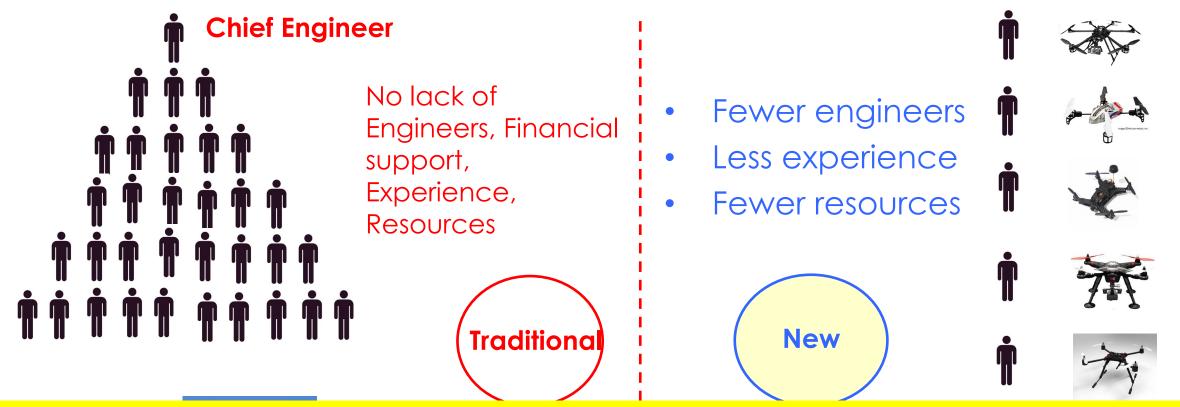
Lesson 01 Introduction

Quan Quan , Associate Professor, qq_buaa@buaa.edu.cn School of Automation Science and Electrical Engineering, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China.





New Requirement



- A full-stack multicopter engineer has a functional knowledge of all techniques, languages and systems engineering concepts required in multicopter development.
- The term "full stack" refers to the technologies and skills needed to complete a project, with each individual component being a stack.

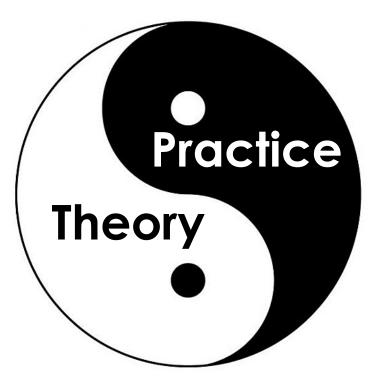




New Requirement

□ Theory

- Airframe Configuration
- Propulsion System
- Modeling
- Calibration and State Estimate
- Controller Design
- Planning Design
- Failsafe Design



Practice

- Develop Tool
- Operating System
- Coding

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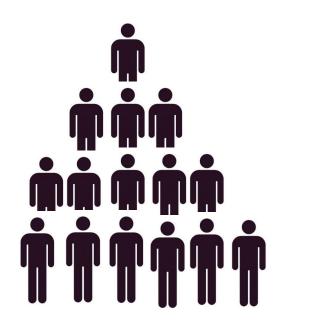
- Software Testing
- Flight Testing



How we do it? New Tool + New Course



New Requirement





People with Background of Electronic Engineering

Chief Engineers



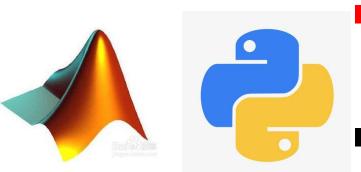






RflySim, launched by BUAA Reliable Flight Control Group (rfly.buaa.edu.cn), is an ecosystem or a toolchain

 MATLAB/Simulink, supporting the full design phase of Model-Based Design, is chosen for control/vision/swarm algorithms.



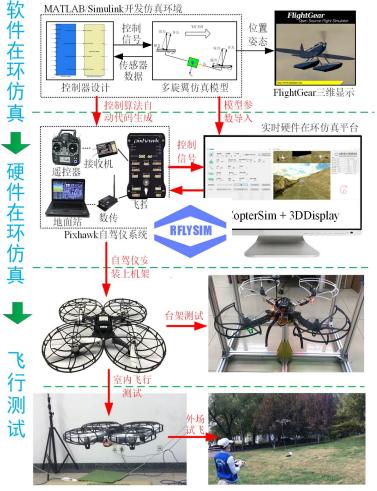
Python is supported by RflySim platform for top-level vision/swarm

RflySim ecosystem has many open-source software, and

some tools we design especially.







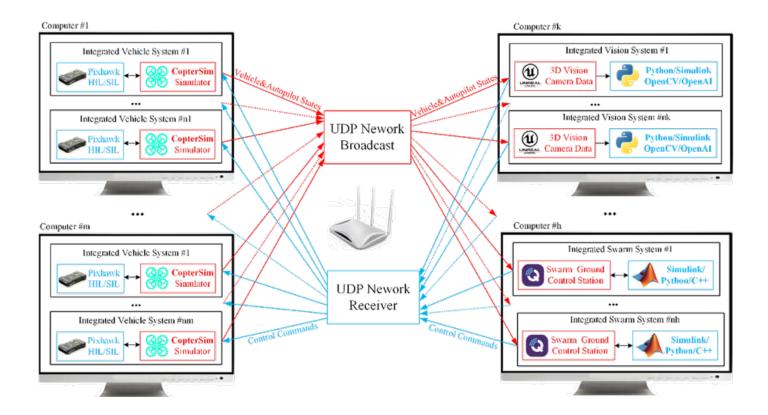
□ The core values of RflySim lie on Hardware-In-the-Loop Simulation, including CopterSim we design, Unreal plug-in, Model, and Hardware-In-the-Loop Architecture Design

- □ The education-level RflySim focuses on the ease-toaccess, using personal computers to run the model and the serial port for communication with the control board.
- The commercial-level RflySim focuses on reliable performance, using real-time simulator with FPGA to run the models, sensors chips, and high-speed communication interfaces with the control board.





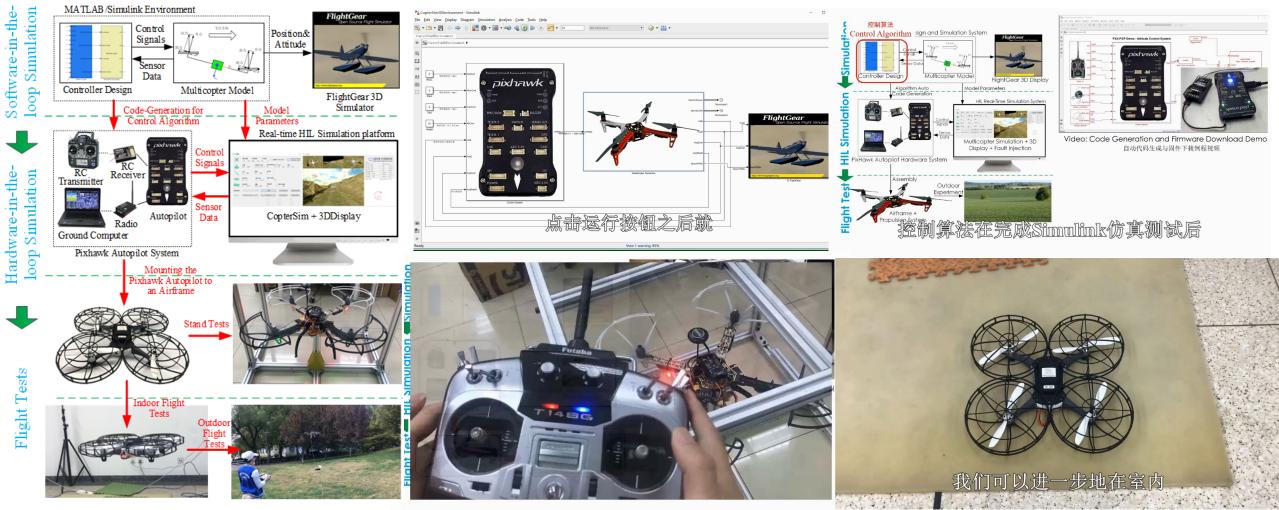




- The education-level RflySim including CopterSim we design, Unreal plug-in
- ① Ease of Use
- ② Distributed Structure
- ③ UAV Swarm Simulation
- ④ Multiple Vehicle Types
- (5) High-fidelity 3D Environment
- ⑥ Vision-based control





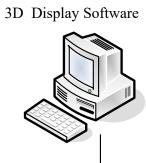


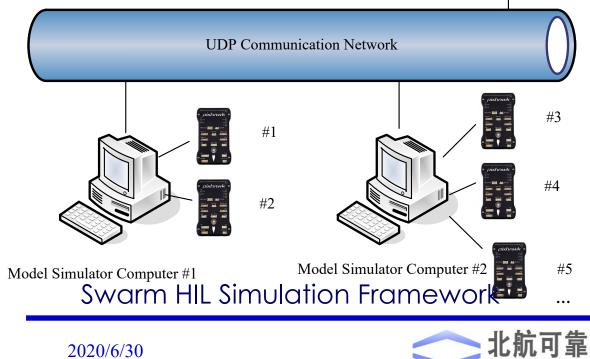


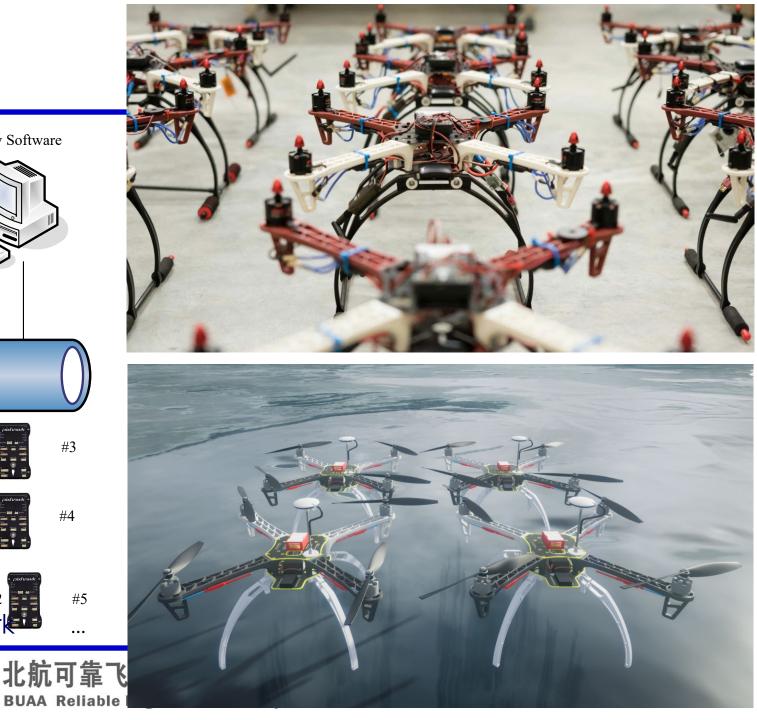


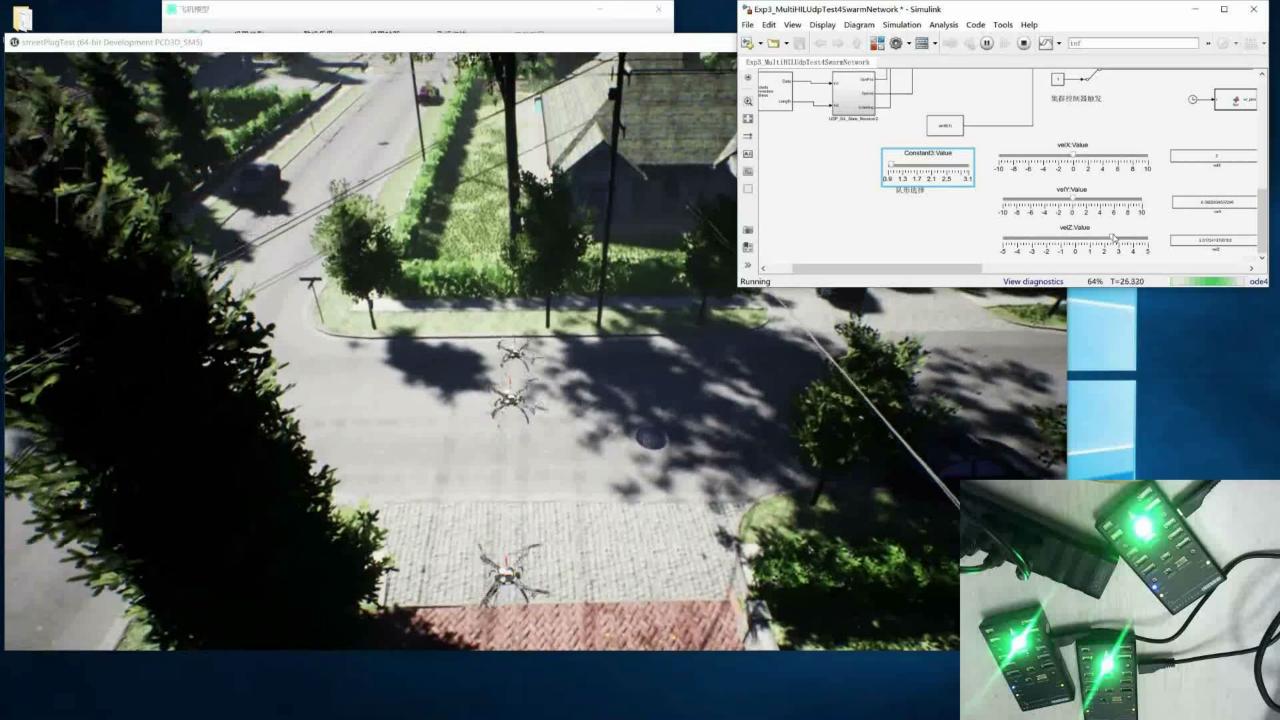
Model Parameter	Model Parameter Add to Database						
∋ction:	Link	Vehicle Initial :					
Main ~	🗹	x: 200.5 y: 0.					

CopterSim "Link" button for broadcast



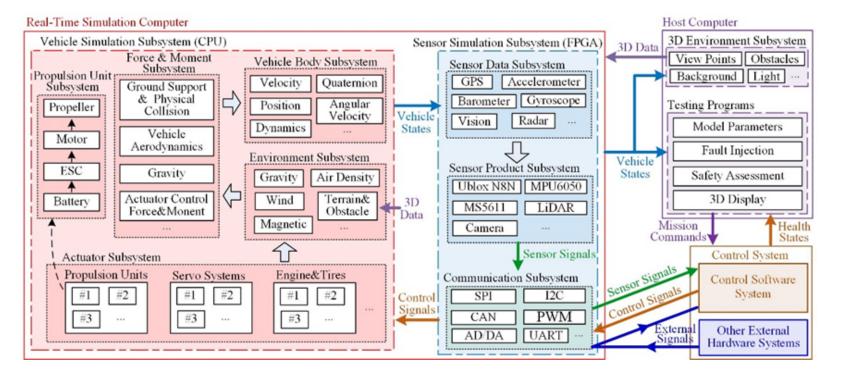








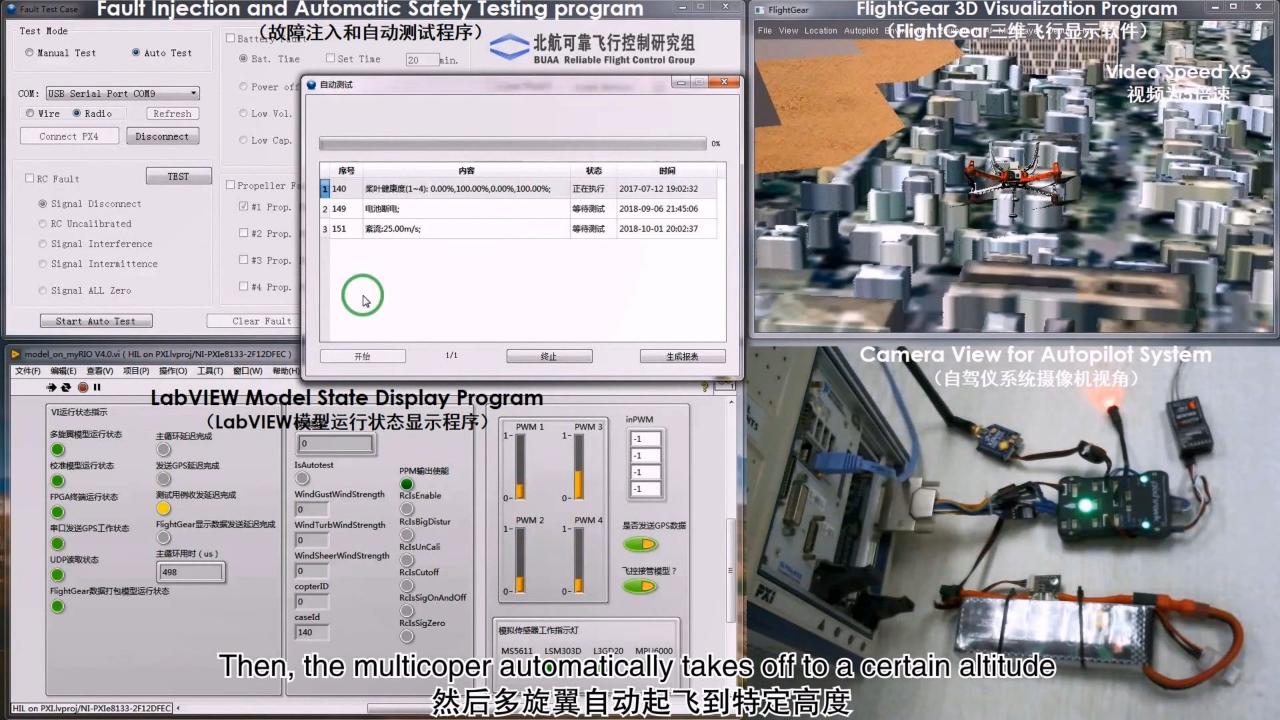




 The Commercial-level RflySim including Model and Hardware-In-the-Loop Architecture Design

- ① Extensibility
- 2 Practicability
- ③ Standardization
- ④ Automation



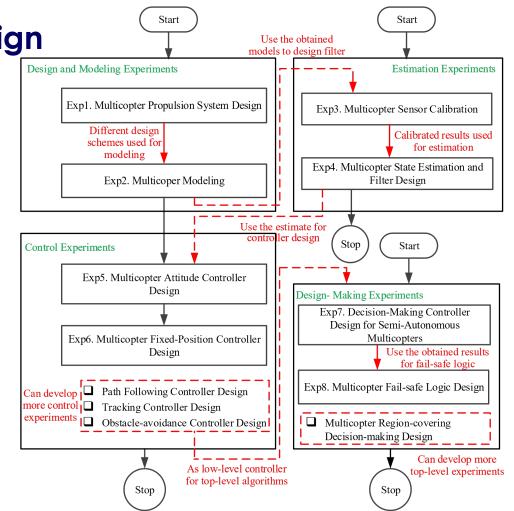






Experiment Content and Framework Design

- Propulsion system design
- Dynamical modeling
- Sensor calibration
- State estimation and filter design
- Attitude controller design
- Fixed-position controller design
- Semi-autonomous control design
- Failsafe logic design







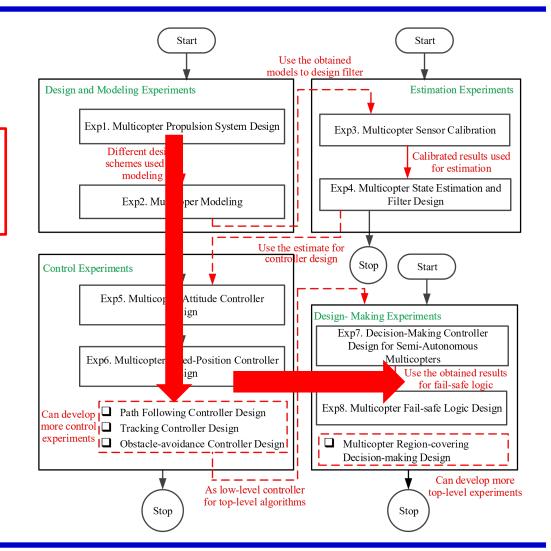


The progressive studying routes are as follows:

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(a) Design and modeling experiments \rightarrow Control experiments
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(b) Design and modeling experiments \rightarrow Control experiments \rightarrow Decision-making experiments
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- (c) Design and modeling experiments \rightarrow
- Estimation experiments \rightarrow Control experiments \rightarrow
- Decision-making experiments







Course Design

The progressive studying routes are as follows:

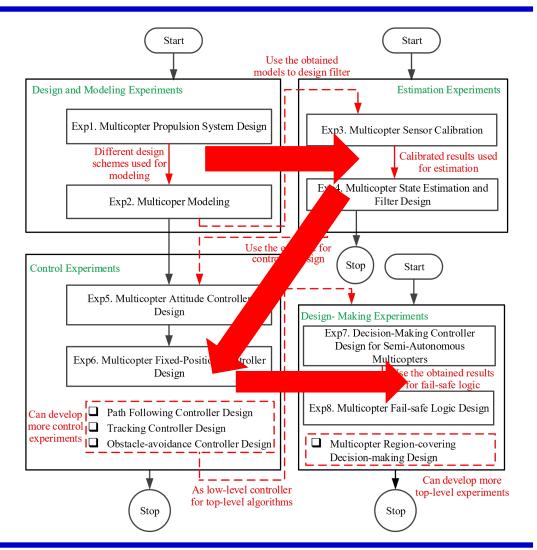
(a) Design and modeling experiments \rightarrow Control experiments

(b) Design and modeling experiments \rightarrow Control experiments \rightarrow Decision-making experiments

(c) Design and modeling experiments \rightarrow

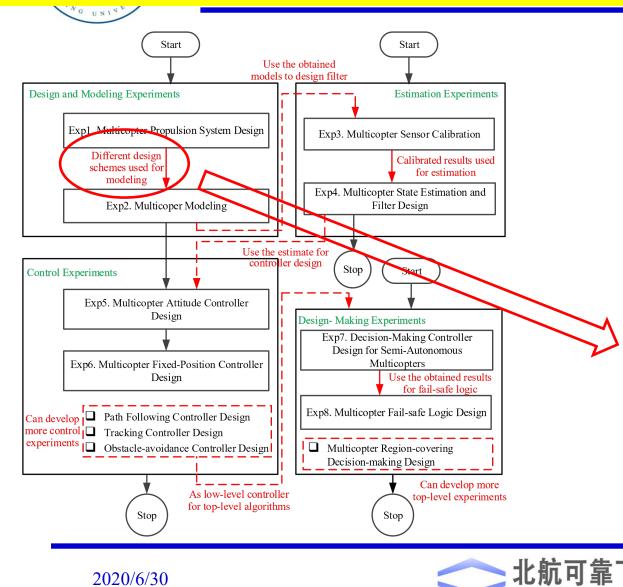
Estimation experiments \rightarrow Control experiments \rightarrow

Decision-making experiments





www.flyeval.com



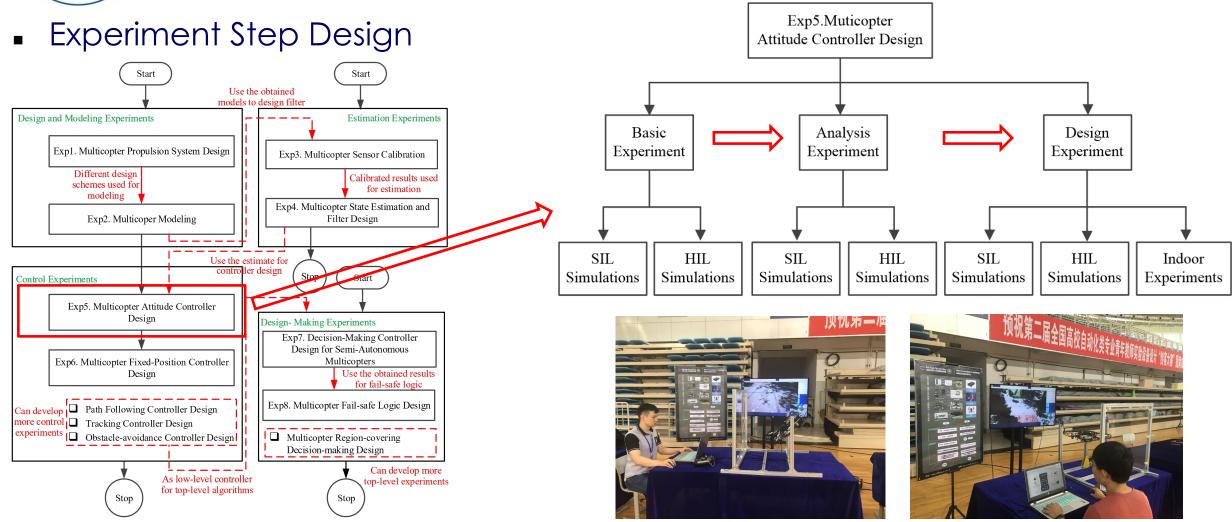
Fight Evaluation

ġ .	Total Wei, ▼ 1.5 kg	Frame Size 450 mm	Altitude 200	m	Air Temperati 25 °C	ure	Aero Design mediun ▼
	Min. Battery Capacity	Max. Takeoff Throttle	•	FCU Max. T No Limit	īlt Limit ▼	FCU & Att 0.5	A
-	Motor Brand: JFRC	•		Model: U2810	KV900	•]
~	Propeller Brand APC	•		Model: 12x3.8	SF		
				MultiCop J=diag(J _X Distance α Propeller by Thrust (rad/s), i. Propeller Coef. by M Speed ² (r Motor Cu Motor Cu Motor Cu Motor -Prr Motor Re: Air-Drag	ion of Gravity ter Inertia Matrix $_{X}$, J_{yy} , J_{ZZ}) of Motor to Cente Integrated Thrus (N) Dividing Spe e. $(C_t=T_p/\omega^2)$ Integrated Momet (N.m) Di ad/s), i.e. $(C_m=M$ rve: Throttle σ (o vady Speed ω_{SS} (rr = $C_R^*\sigma + \omega_b$) opeller Inertia sponse Time Con Coef. by Drag (N) (v-speed 2 (m/s), i	$\begin{array}{cccc} & : & g \\ & : & J_{XX} \\ J_{Yy} \\ J_{ZZ} \\ \text{or} & : & d \\ t \text{ Coef.} \\ \text{ted}^2 & : & C_t \\ \text{ent} \\ \text{viding} & : & C_m \\ \text{int} \\ i$	= 1.331e-2 kg.m ² = 1.331e-2 kg.m ² = 2.542e-2 kg.m ² = 0.225 m = 1.758e-5 N/(rad/s) ² = 2.952e-7 N.m/(rad/s) ² = 673.83 rad/s = 173.8 rad/s = 1.19e-4 kg.m ²

BUAA Reliable Flight Control Group











Course Design

Experiment Step Design

Basic Experiment

Open the given code example. Then, read and run its source code directly to observe and record the results. Analysis Experiment

Modify the given code example. Then, run the modified example program to collect and analyze the data. Design Experiment

Based on the above two experiments, complete the given design task independently.







All codes are implemented in real flight tests



Manual Mode Switch



2020/6/30







Table. Experimental types, projects and content

Project	Basic experiment	Analysis experiment	Design experiment
Development	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark
platform			
Analysis process	×		\checkmark
Design methods	×	×	\checkmark
SIL simulation		\checkmark	\checkmark
HIL simulation		\checkmark	\checkmark
Flight tests		\checkmark	\checkmark



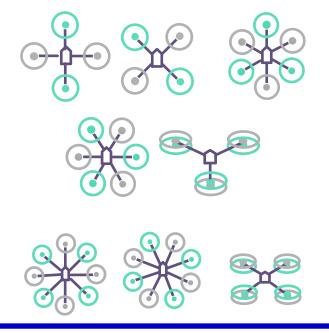


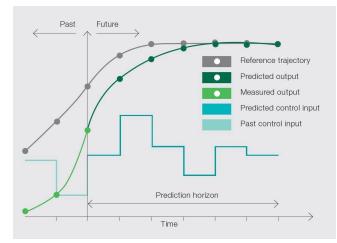


Teaching Design

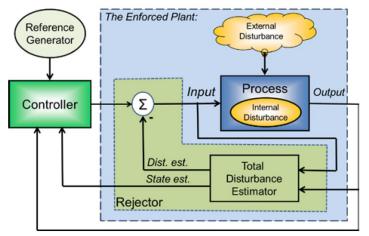
 Modifying the goals in the propulsion system design and modeling experiments

Different progressive studying routes and opening new experiments





Predictive control



Active disturbance rejection control





Conclusions

No.	Questions
Q1	Given a payload and flight endurance requirements, how design a multicopter prolusion system?
Q2	Given a Pixhawk autopilot, how calibrate its accelerometer and magnetometer and how design the filter to estimate the state?
Q3	Based on the designed multicopter prolusion system and airframe configuration, how establish a multicopter dynamical model?
Q4	Based on the dynamical model established, how design a motor controller, a control allocator and an attitude controller?
Q5	Based on the designed attitude controller, how design a set-position controller?
Q6	Based on the designed an attitude controller and set-position controller, how design a semi-autonomous controller?
Q7	Based on the semi-autonomous controller, how design a fail-safe logic for the designed multicopter?
Q8	Given a new algorithm, how to realize it by the model-based design?
Q9	How new functions are developed based on the platform, such as health evaluation or vision-based autonomous flight?
Q10	Given a group of engineers, how to organize them effectively?





All course PPTs, videos, and source code will be released on our website <u>https://rflysim.com/en/</u>

For more detailed content, please refer to the textbook: Quan Quan, Xunhua Dai, Shuai Wang. *Multicopter Design and Control Practice*. Springer, 2020 <u>https://www.springer.com/us/book/9789811531378</u>

If you encounter any problems, please post question at Github page https://github.com/RflySim/RflyExpCode/issues

If you are interested in RflySim advanced platform and courses for rapid development and testing of UAV Swarm/Vision/AI algorithms, please visit:

https://rflysim.com/en/4_Pro/Advanced.html





Thank you!

Email: rflysim@163.com



