

# UCSD AUVSI

Unmanned Aerial System Team



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# Agenda

- Project background and history
- System design overview
  - Gimbal Stabilization
  - Target Recognition
- Lessons Learned
- Future Work
- Q&A

# UCSD AUVSI Background

- Student Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) team
  - 10 undergraduates from electrical, computer, and aerospace engineering
  - Split into groups working on computer vision, user interaction, and onboard systems

# AUVSI Student UAS Competition

The background image shows an outdoor event on a grassy field. In the foreground, a white unmanned aircraft system (UAS) is mounted on a stand. In the middle ground, a blue canopy tent is set up, with several people gathered around it. The background features a clear sky and a distant horizon line.

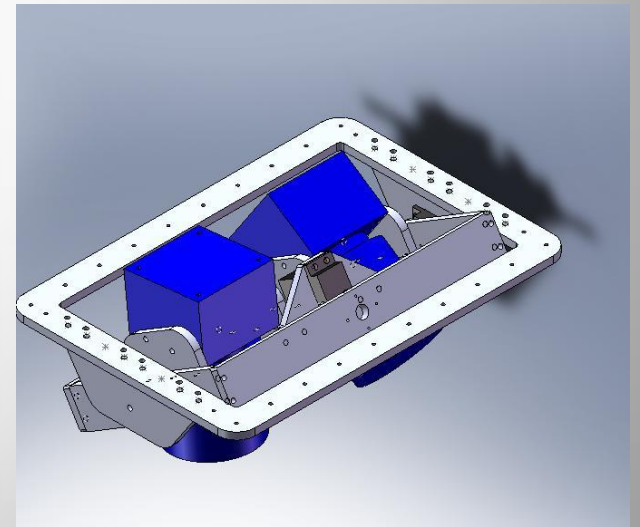
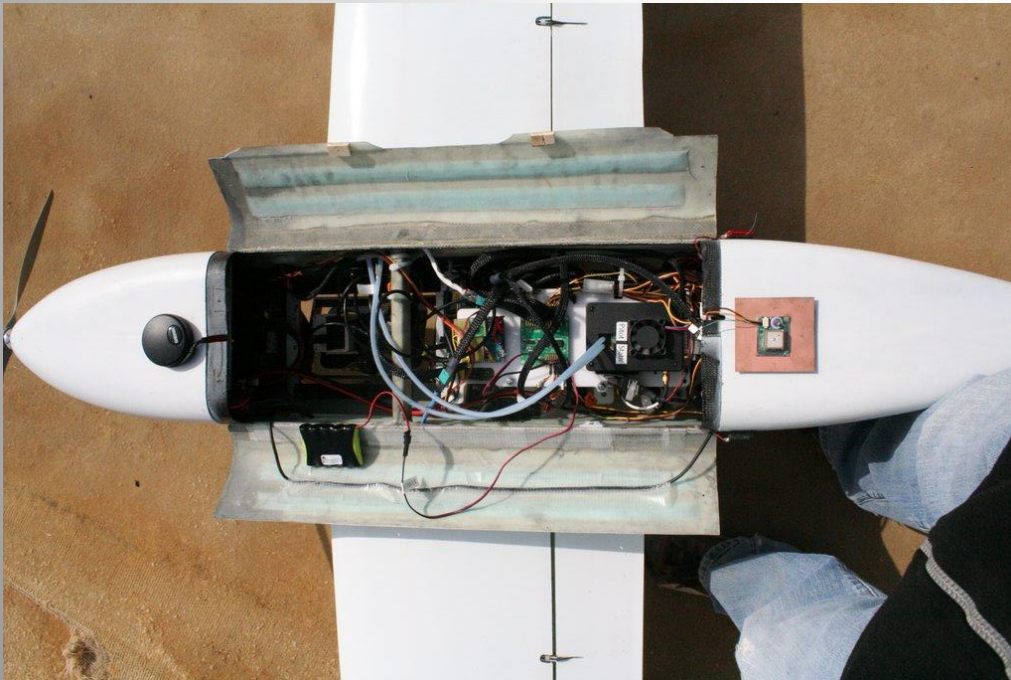
- Annual international competition
  - Put on by AUVSI seafarers chapter
  - Around 20 schools competing
  - \$78,000 in prize money awarded last year
    - First place took \$14,000
- Held at Webster Field, Maryland
  - June 16-22

# The Mission

- Perform a fully autonomous flight mission
- Navigate through a series of waypoints
- Locate and identify an unknown number of targets within a designated search area
- Re-task in flight to locate target outside of search area

# Last Year's Approach

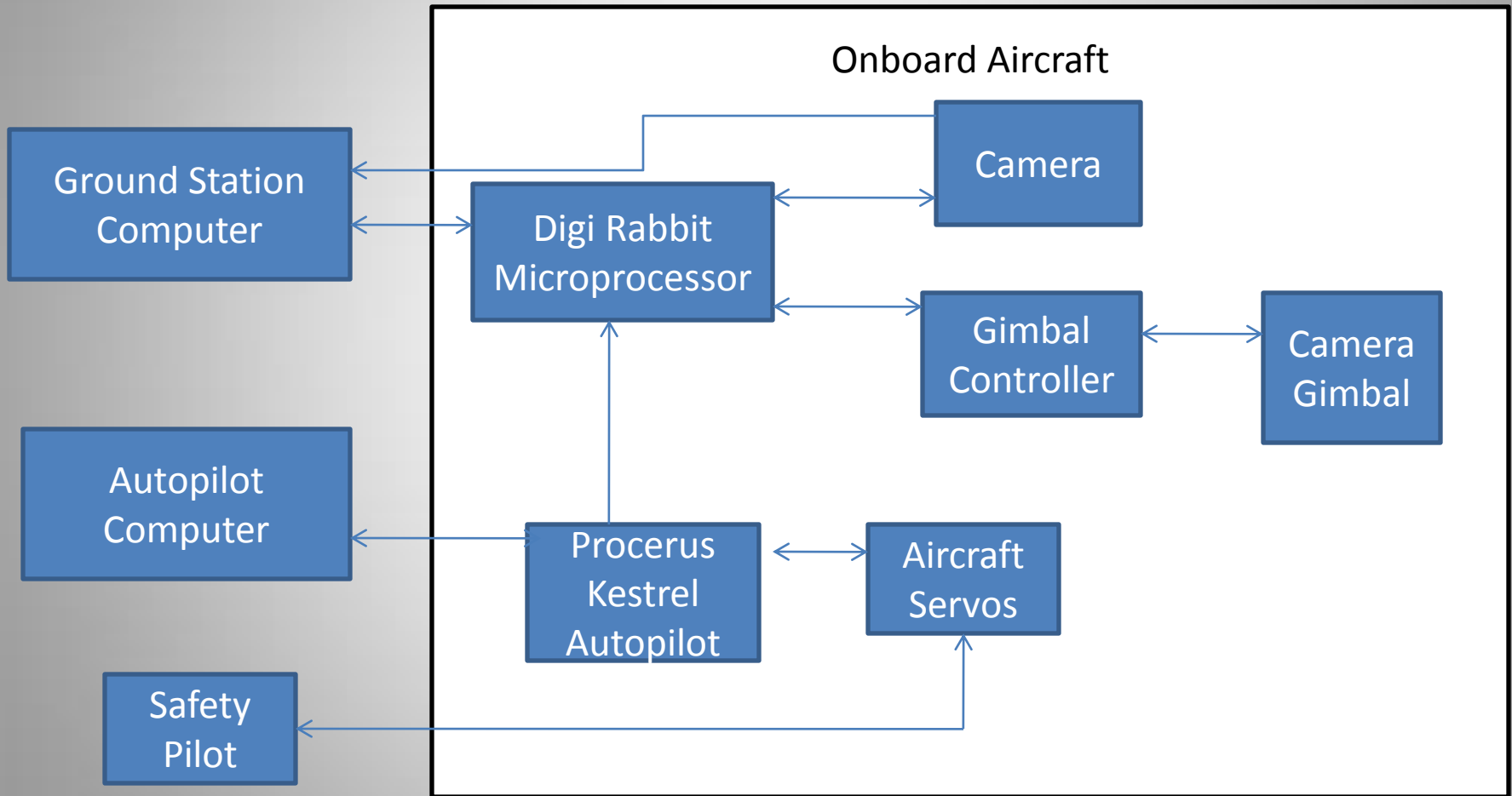
- Still cameras facing ground
- Image processing onboard



# This Year's Approach

- System driven design
  - Model each subsection independently
- Geo-pointing gimbaled video camera
- Real time autonomous target detection and recognition

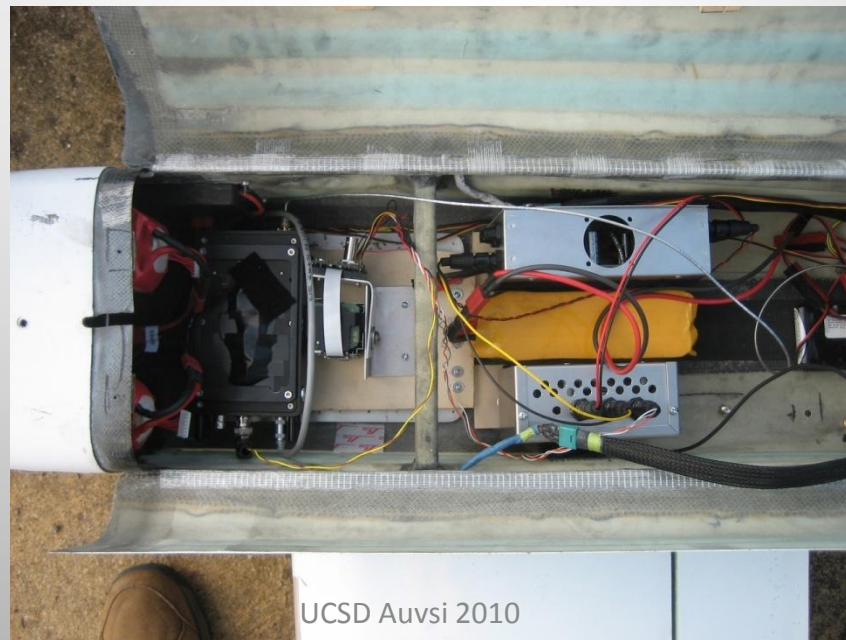
# System Overview





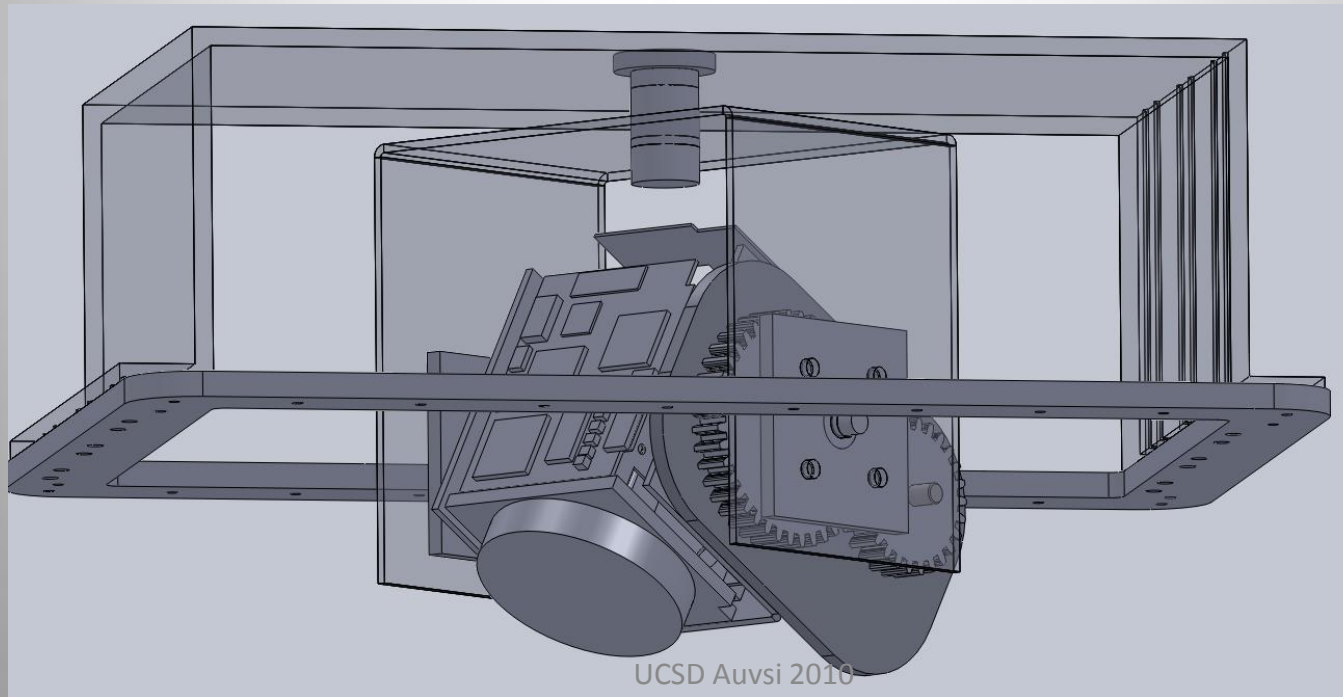
# System Overview

- Subsystems are divided into independent units
  - Individual components can be easily replaced
  - Aircraft is more cleanly organized.



# Geo-Pointing Gimbaled Camera

- Goal is to track a GPS point to 50ft accuracy.
- Accept either GPS position or position changes as inputs



# Physical Gimbal Design

- Physical Design Requirements
  - 1 degree Pointing accuracy
  - 15 degree/s Tracking speed
  - 90 degrees of tilt
  - 360 degree continuous rotation
- Emulate real world gimbaled cameras.

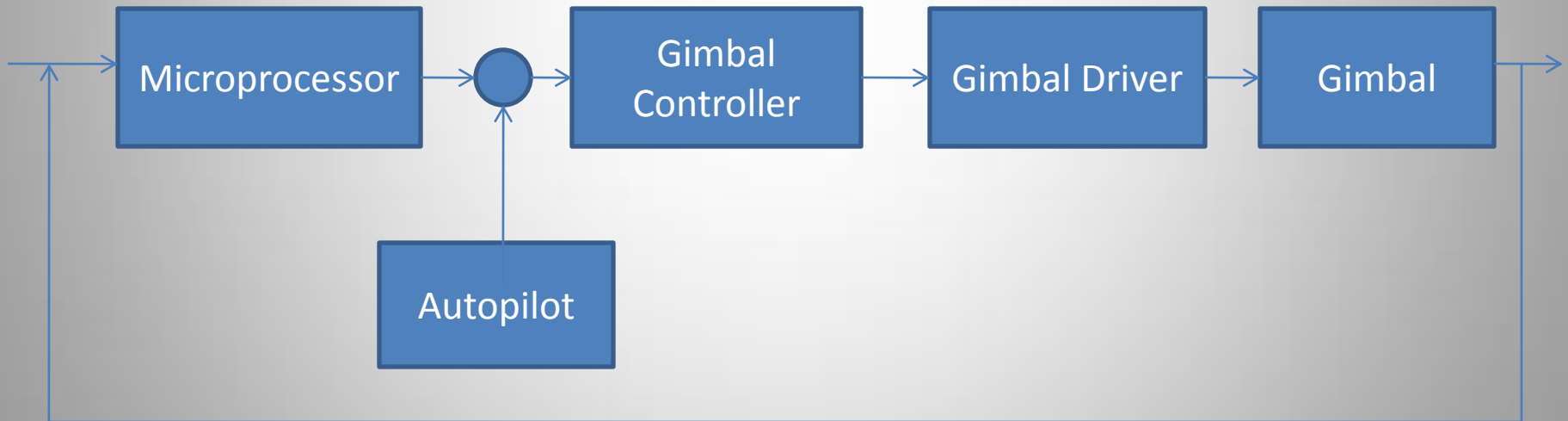
# Gimbal Model Validation using MATLAB

- Gimbal currently just out of the physical design phase, fabrication is almost complete.
- Next step will be model validation using MATLAB.



# Control Law Development using SISO tool

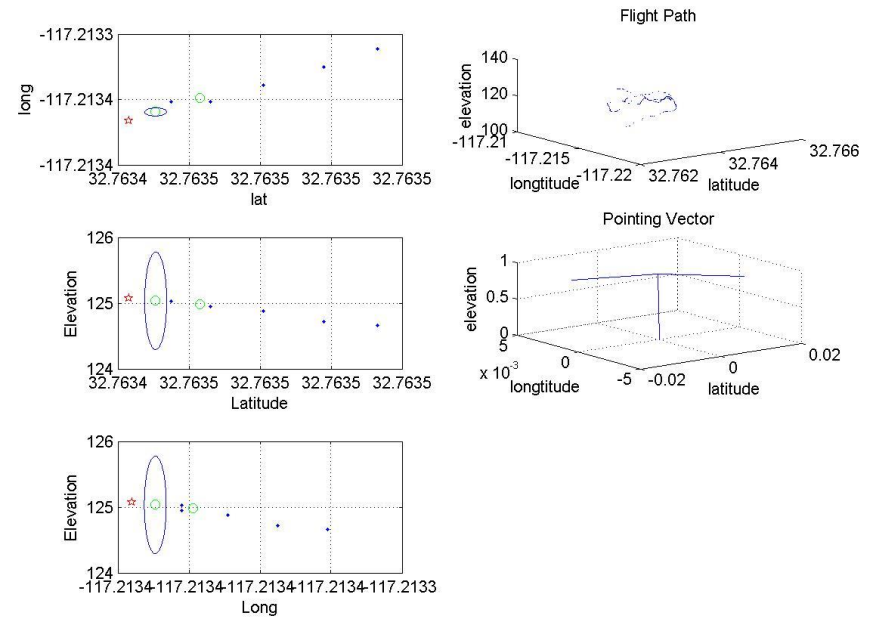
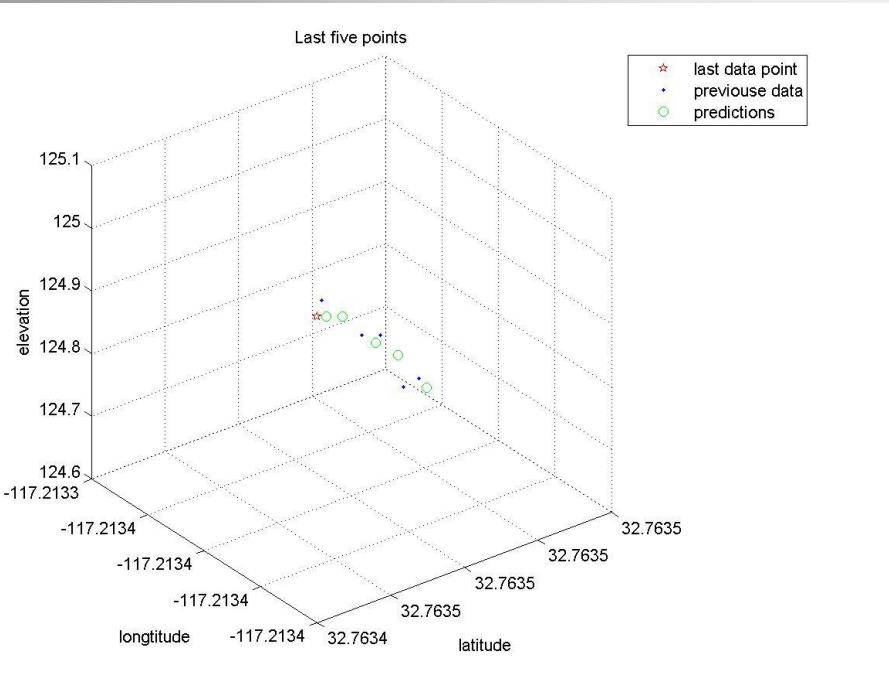
- Using gimbal model develop real time controller using the SISO tool function and other controls tools.



# Path Prediction using MATLAB

- Developed using past flight data files
- Designed using built in MATLAB functions including the Kalman filter
- Goal is to increase gimbal response time and reduce error by using the predicted path of the airplane to augment the control law

# Path Prediction Results



# Computer Vision Systems

- The challenge:
  - Correctly geo-reference all imagery
  - Identify candidate regions for targets in real time
  - Analyze these regions to determine target parameters

A white arrow pointing to the right, indicating the input of a system.

Input

Output 

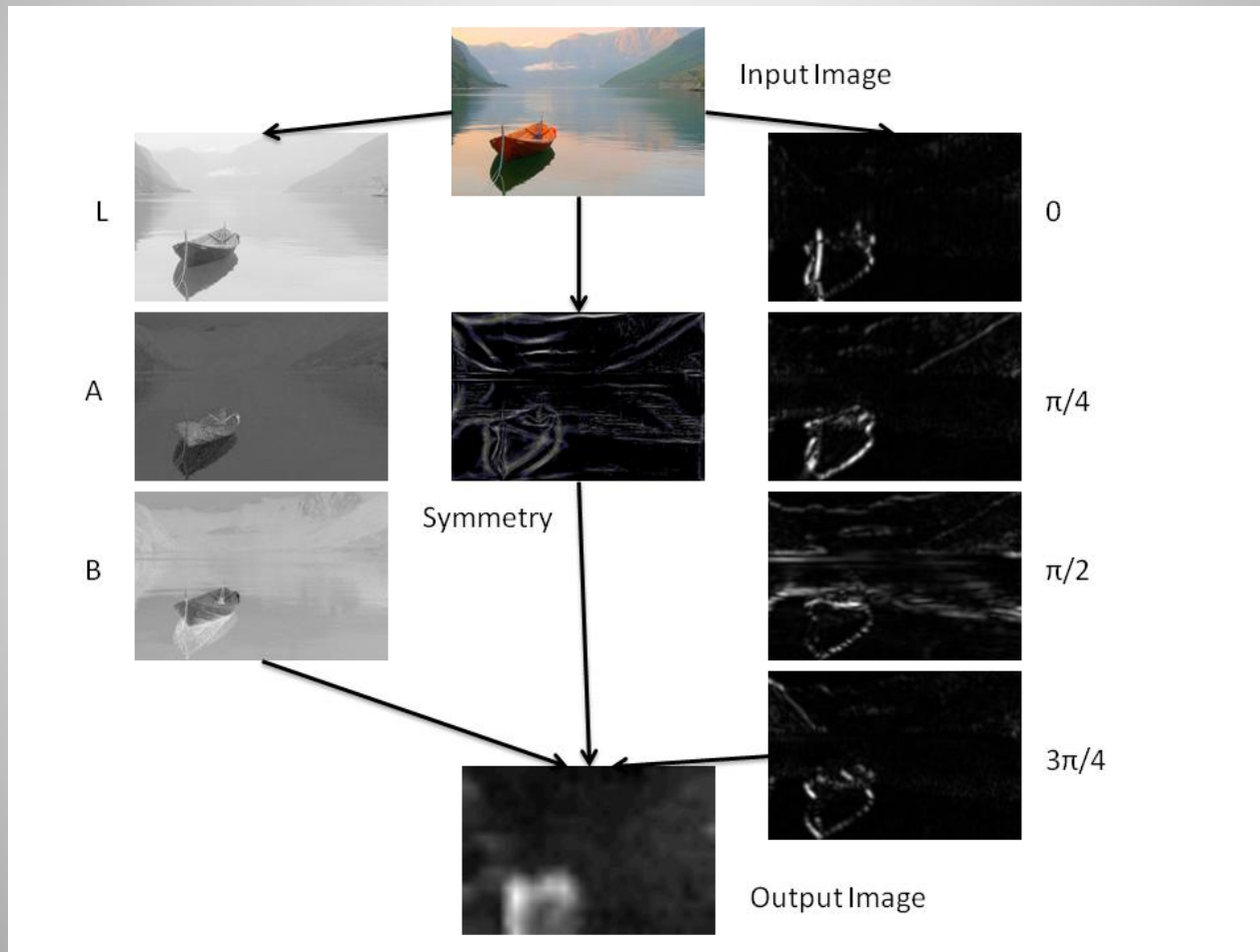
A white arrow pointing to the right, indicating the output of a system.



# Leveraging MATLAB

- The three vision challenges can be developed independently
- Developed and prototyped in MATLAB before implementing on specialized hardware: graphics processing units (GPUs)
  - Considerably faster to develop
  - Far easier to test
  - Vectorized code translates well to GPU

# Candidate Region Selection

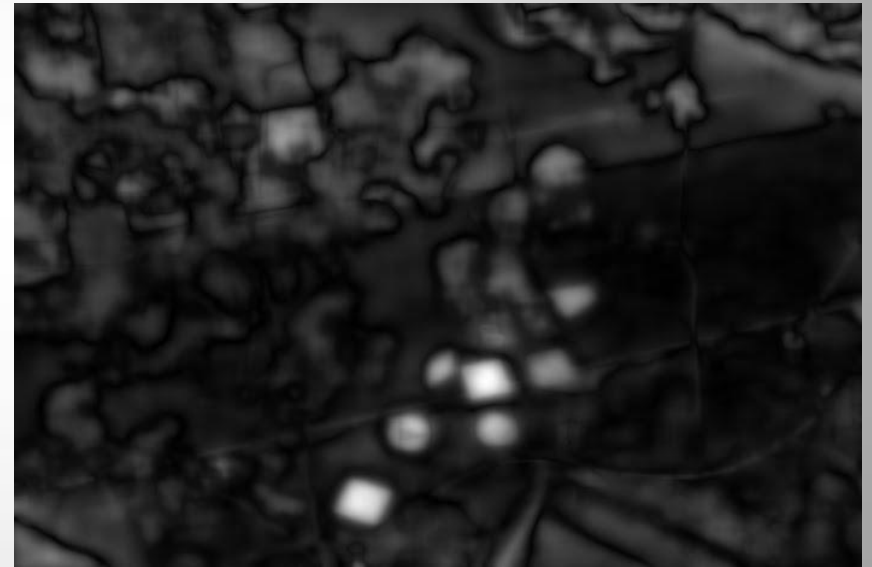


# Saliency – A Model Independent Algorithm

Input



Output



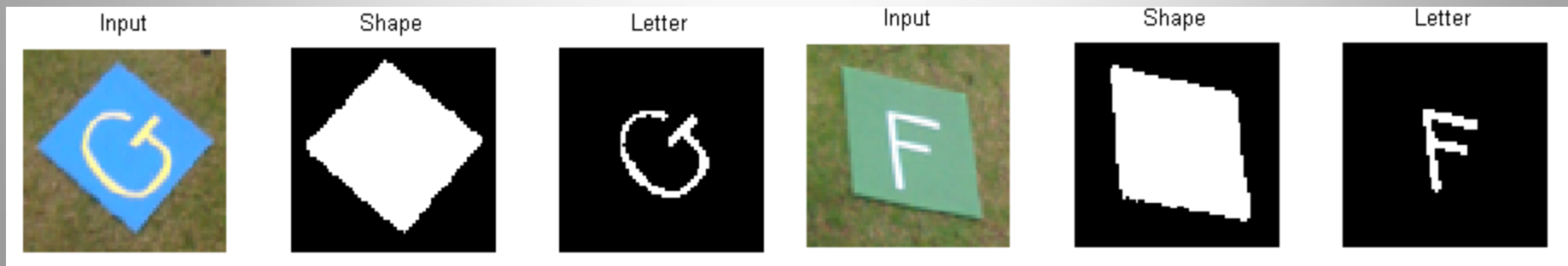
# Target Recognition – A Model Dependent Algorithm

- Create model of targets we expect to encounter
  - Solid colored shapes with a solid colored alphanumeric character
- Some examples (letter choice purely random):



# Target Recognition

- Utilize several Matlab toolboxes for recognition:
  - Image Processing – used in everything
  - Statistics – used during image segmentation
  - Wavelet – used to compute features in recognition



# Lessons Learned

- The development of a full system layout and plan before doing any design greatly increased the complexity of the system we were able to design.
  - Past student projects were much less ambitious than we were here.
- Working on a primarily “aerospace” project with computer and electrical engineers allows for the development of much more robust systems.

# Future Goals

- Future goal: Integrate target recognition with gimbals control with the goal of fully autonomous search.
- Field test gimbals system with and integrate with path prediction.
- Win competition!

