

Marker Based Localization of a Quadrotor

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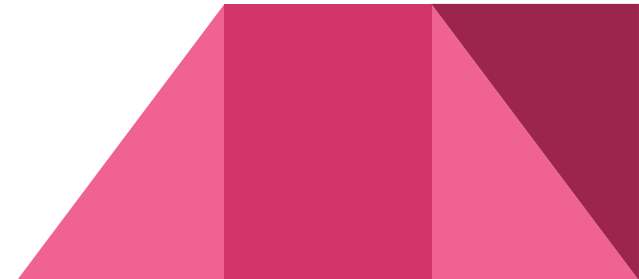
Objective

Introduction

Objective: To implement a high level control pipeline on a quadrotor which could autonomously take-off, hover over a marker and **land on it with high precision.**

- Quadrotors have Vertical TakeOff and Landing (VTOL) ability
- Limited flight time because of battery technology
- In any autonomous deployment, quads must be able to find a suitable landing pad and land on it
- In any long term deployment, quads need ability to land on a charging platform and dock with it, autonomously - Highly precise!

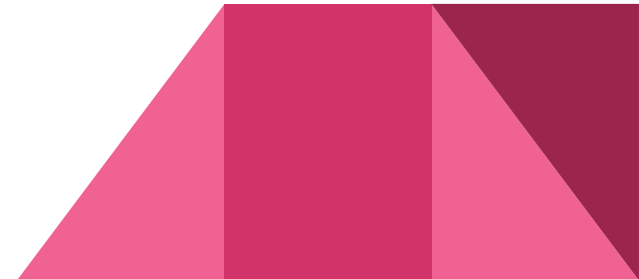
Paper Followed: Yang, Shuo, et al. "Precise quadrotor autonomous landing with SRUKF vision perception." *2015 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*. IEEE, 2015.



What makes landing difficult?

- Ground effect: When a quad flies close to the ground, the air being pushed downward by rotors has no place to go, build up in air pressure. Gives non-linear lifting forces, making landing much more unstable.
Solution: Use landing platform above the ground
- Mechanical docking of chargers needs extremely high precision.
Mitigating solution: Use guiding mechanical structures, like a cone

Target: Perform landing with error $< 5\text{cm}$



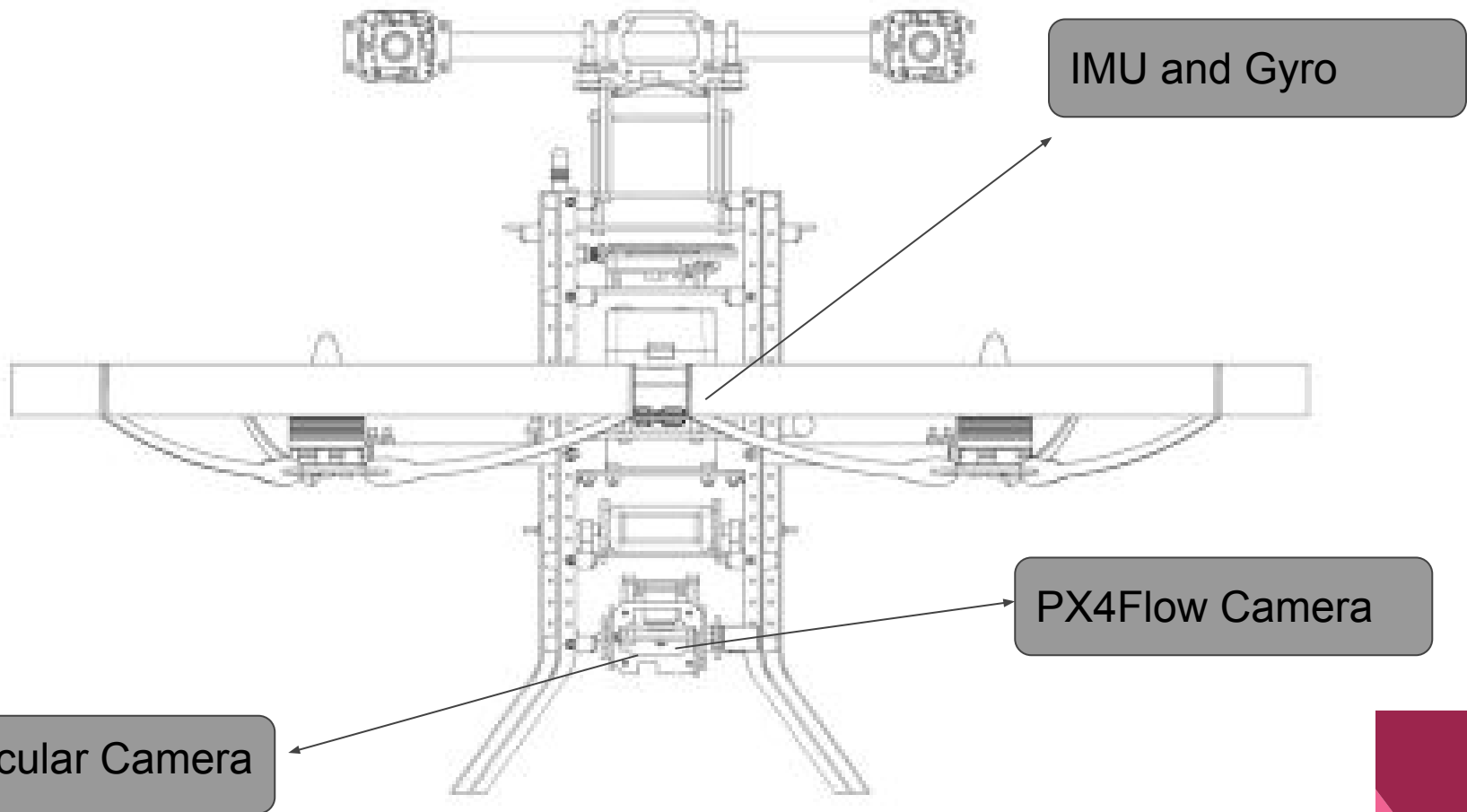
Hardware Setup

Nayan Quadrotor

- A high performance quadrotor by Aarav Unmanned Systems (AUS)
- Uses an Odroid-XU4 on-board computer running Lubuntu 14.04 (ARM Octa-core, 2GB RAM)
- Twin ARM Cortex M4 Processor with a RTOS (Real-time OS) for the flight controller (HLP + LLP)

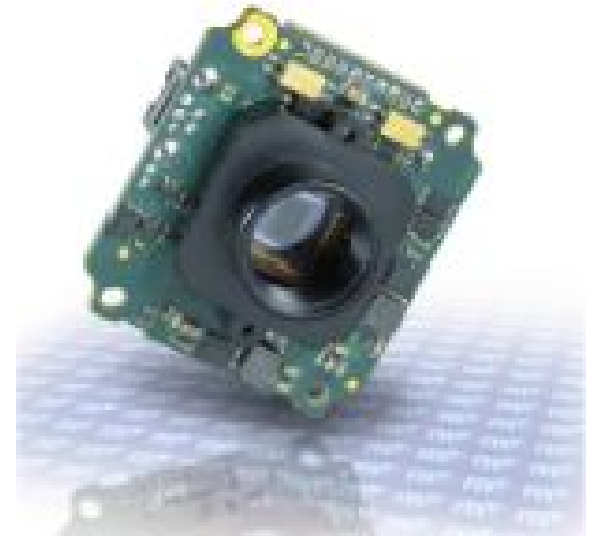


Sensor Setup on Nayan



Monocular Camera

- Matrix Vision Bluefox USB 2.0 MLC (high quality gray scale CMOS) camera
- Resolution : 752 x 480
- Max. frame rate [Hz] : 90
- Adjustable exposure and gain for adapting to low lighting conditions, but performs much better in well lit environments
- The package - Bluefox Driver on ROS

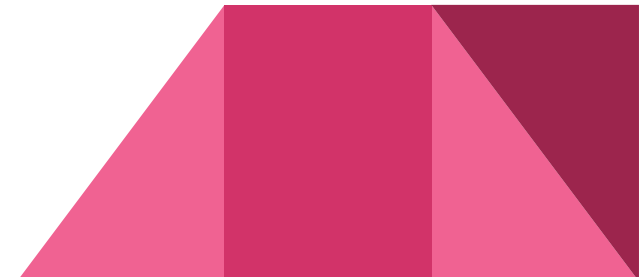


PX4Flow (Optical Flow sensor)

Optical flow is the pattern of apparent motion of objects, surfaces and edges in a scene caused by the relative motion between an observer and the scene

- Optical Flow processing (gives x-,y- velocities) @ 400 Hz
- Installed facing downwards
- Supposed to work in both indoor and outdoor low-lighting conditions
- A supplementary sonar sensor gives distance to ground
- The package - PX4Flow Driver on ROS

Image Source: <http://www.aus.co.in/>



IMU and Gyroscope

- Provides linear acceleration (-8G to +8G) and angular rates (max 2000 deg/sec) to flight controller
- Linear acc using accelerometers, and changes in pitch/roll using gyroscopes
- An absolute reference frame (towards North)
- Installed on the flight controller board - Body frame
- Used to estimate orientation of the quad



Architecture

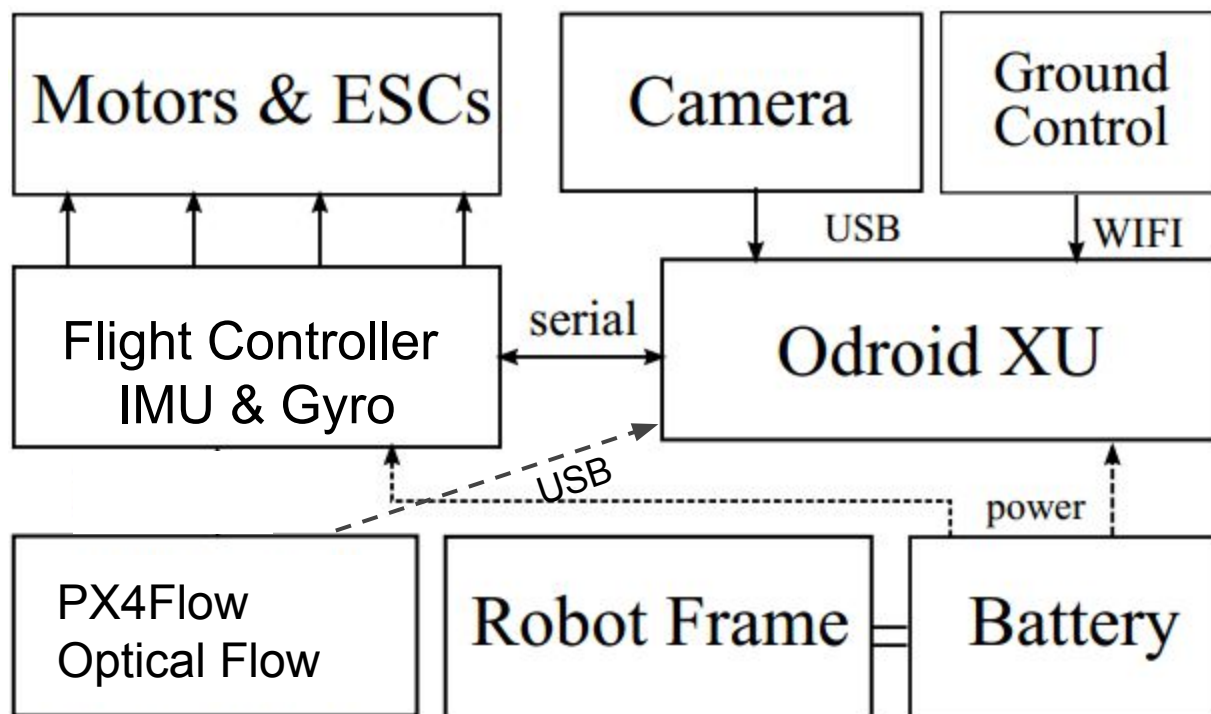
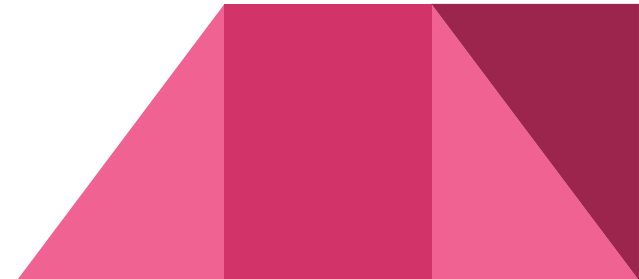


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Libraries

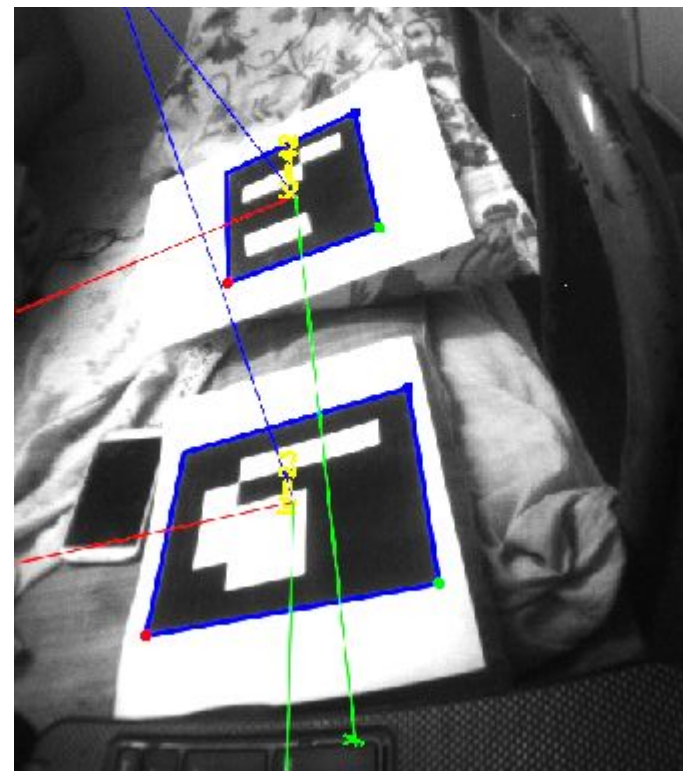
ROS - Robot Operating System

- A flexible framework for writing robot software and managing inter-process communication
- ROS offers a huge community, all sensors have robust ROS packages
- Used ROS-Indigo on Nayan to integrate all sensors and observe from ground station



ArUco Markers and Library

- Provides a library to generate markers that are easily detectable via camera
- Comes with an image processing pipeline as well to obtain the pose of the marker in Camera Frame
- Integrates with ROS through the `aruco_ros` package

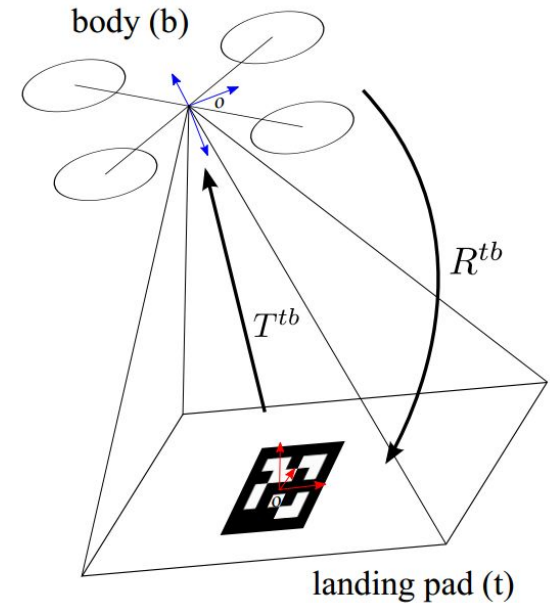




Explored Frameworks

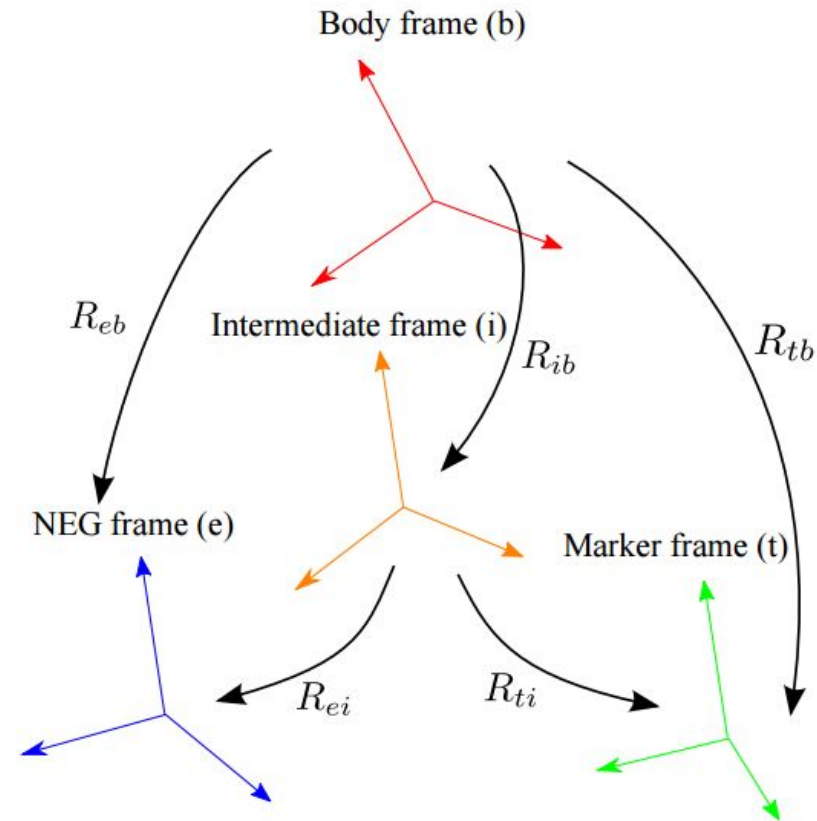
Marker Detection

- The marker detection and identification steps are:
 - Image segmentation
 - Contour extraction and filtering
 - Marker Code extraction
 - Marker identification and error correction
- Obtain the corner points of detected marker
- Since real size of marker is known, correspondence easily established
- PnP problem - solved to get $R, t!$



Rotation Compensation

- IMU rotation better than the rotation from PnP solver (ArUco), especially in pitch and roll components
- Decomposes rotation into two components: $R = R_{\text{tilt}} R_{\text{torsion}}$, where R_{torsion} only involves rotation around yaw axis, while R_{tilt} contains the rotation on pitch and roll axes.
- The torsion component of PnP solver rotation is multiplied with tilt component of IMU rotation, to get a stable, precise rotation measure



SRUKF (Square Root - UKF)

- UKF: Most computationally intensive step is calculating new set of sigma points at each time update
- In SRUKF, the square root S of P is propagated directly
- For state-space formulation, it has time complexity $O(L^2)$ unlike UKF which has time complexity $O(L^3)$
- Is also numerically more stable and guarantees PSD-ness of the state covariances

$$\mathbf{x}_{k-1} = [\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1} \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1} + \gamma \mathbf{S}_k \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1} - \gamma \mathbf{S}_k]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{k|k-1}^* = \mathbf{F}[\mathbf{x}_{k-1}, \mathbf{u}_{k-1}]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k^- = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_i^{(m)} \mathcal{X}_{i,k|k-1}^*$$

$$\mathbf{S}_k^- = \text{qr} \left\{ \left[\sqrt{W_1^{(c)}} (\mathbf{x}_{1:2L,k|k-1}^* - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k^-) \quad \sqrt{\mathbf{R}^v} \right] \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_k^- = \text{cholupdate} \left\{ \mathbf{S}_k^-, \mathcal{X}_{0,k}^* - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k^-, W_0^{(c)} \right\}$$

$${}^5 \mathbf{x}_{k|k-1} = [\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k^- \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k^- + \gamma \mathbf{S}_k^- \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k^- - \gamma \mathbf{S}_k^-]$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{H}[\mathbf{x}_{k|k-1}]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_k^- = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} W_i^{(m)} \mathcal{Y}_{i,k|k-1}$$

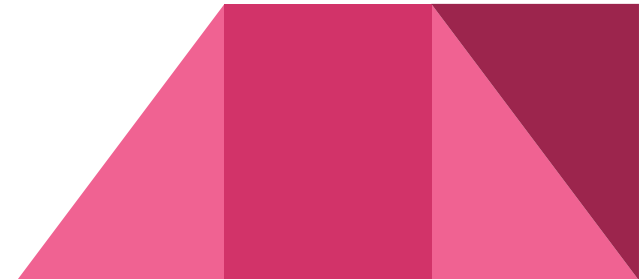
Models

$$x_i = \begin{bmatrix} T^{tb}_i \\ q^{tb}_i \\ v^t_i \\ \omega^b_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T^{tb}_{i-1} + v^t_{i-1} \Delta t \\ q^{tb}_{i-1} \times q(\omega^b_{i-1} \Delta t) \\ v^t_{i-1} + a^t_{i-1} \Delta t \\ \omega^b_{i-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Motion Model

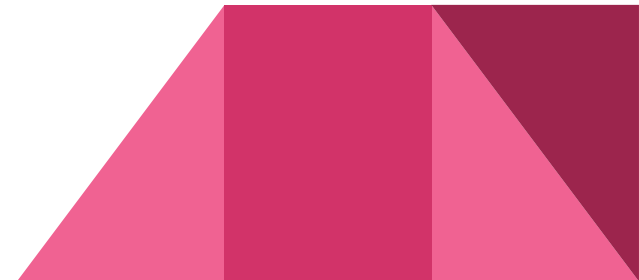
$$y_i = \begin{bmatrix} T^{tb} \\ q^{tb} \\ \frac{1}{w_1 + w_2} [w_1 (v^t_i + a^t \Delta t) + w_2 \frac{T^{tb} - T^{tb}_i}{\Delta t}] \\ \omega^b \end{bmatrix}$$

Measurement Model

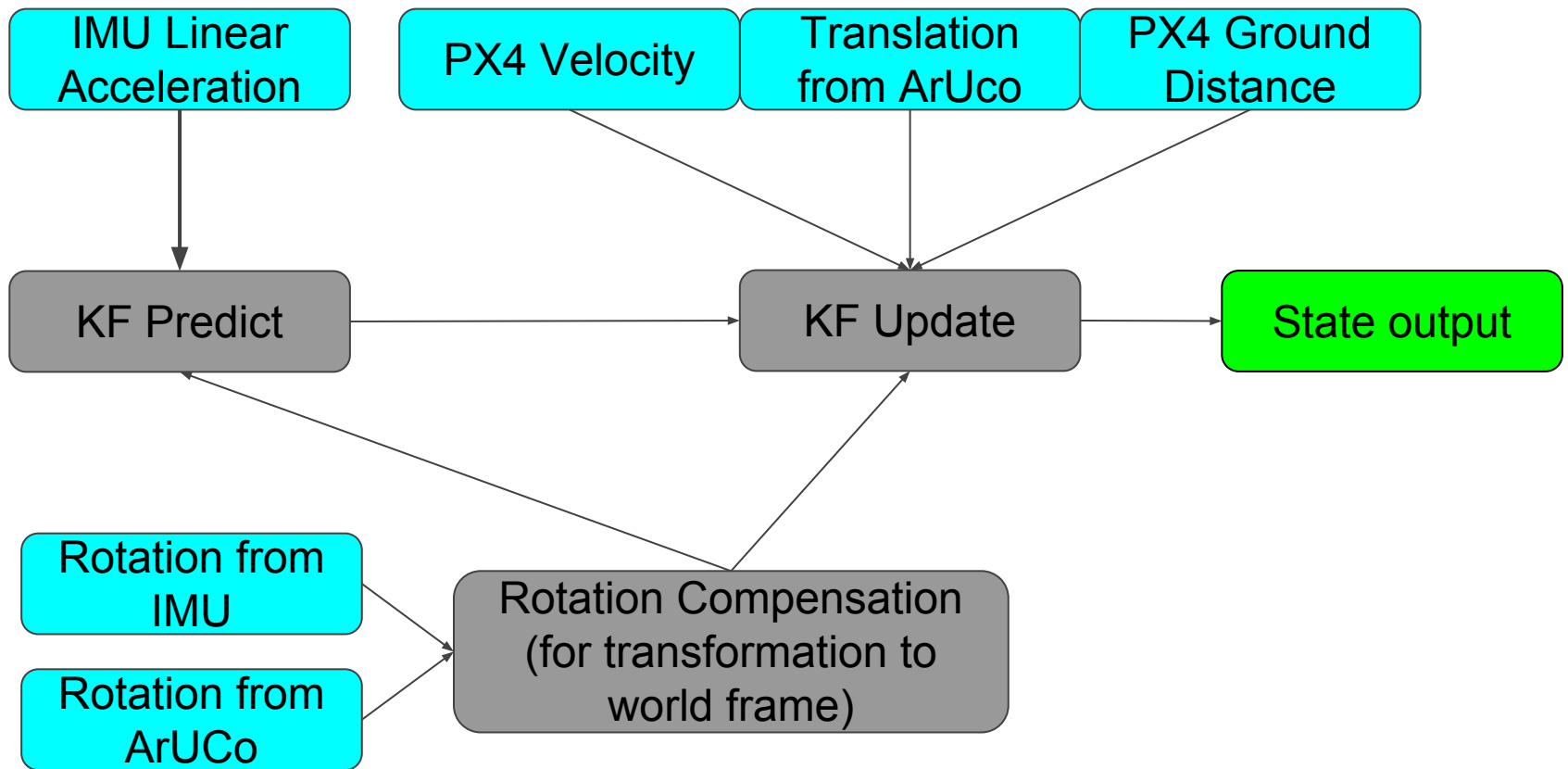


UKF and KF

- After trying with previous model using UKF, we decided to use a linear model and a simple Kalman Filter on it
- State $\mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{x}'; \mathbf{y}'; \mathbf{z}']$
- Linear motion model where $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_{i-1} + \mathbf{x}'_{i-1} * dt$
- The action $\mathbf{u} = [\mathbf{a}_x; \mathbf{a}_y; \mathbf{a}_z]$
- Measurement model observes translation vector from camera, velocity from optical flow sensor
- Height from ground also observed using sonar



Data Flow

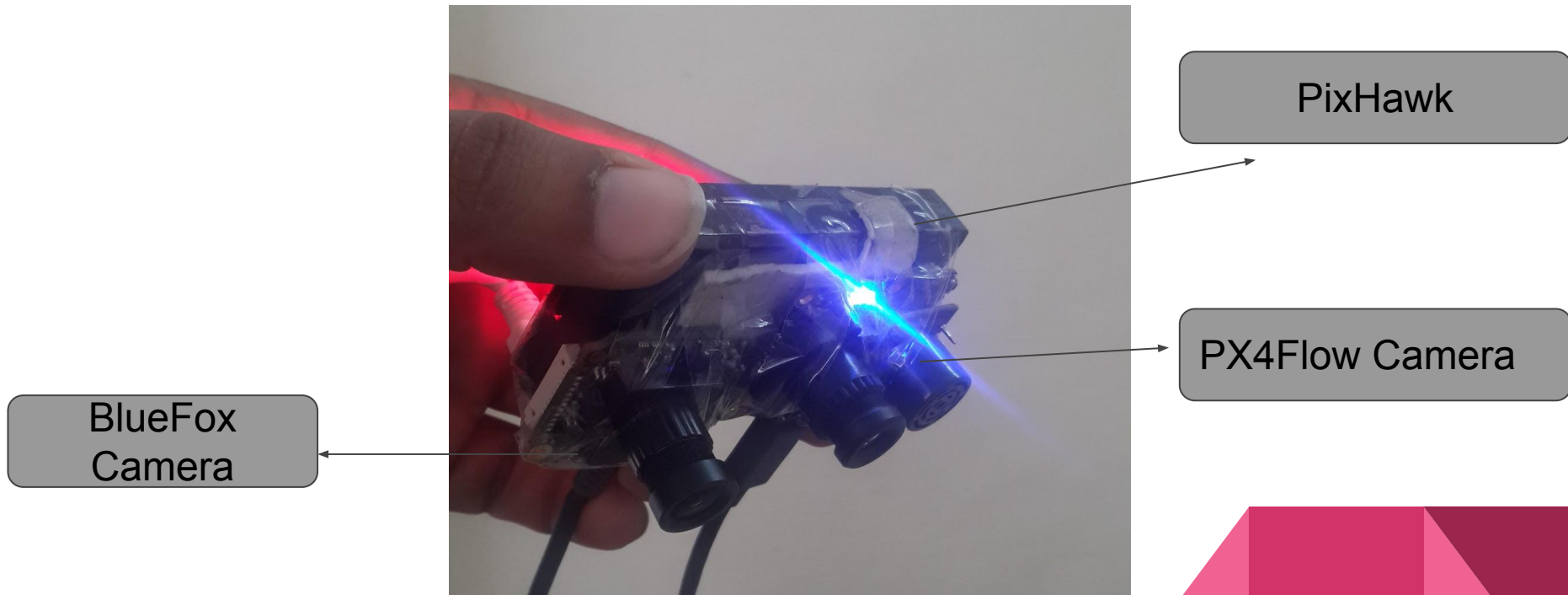




What did we accomplish?

Testing: Sensor Set

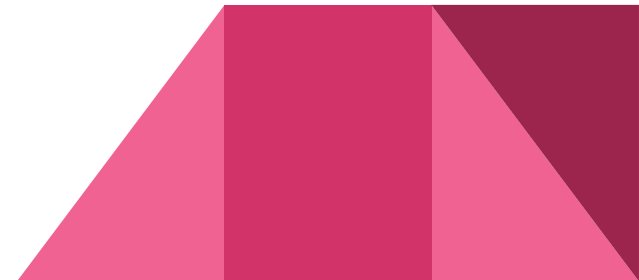
- Problems with Nayan
- Used Pixhawk + Camera + PX4Flow camera to make a Rosbag File



Conclusion and Future work

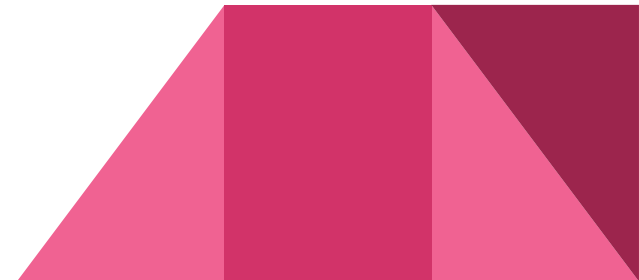
- We built an architecture for implementing SRUKF, UKF or KF on the quadrotor
- Tracked pose of the quadrotor using the ArUco markers
- Tracked Pose of the quadrotor using variants of Kalman Filter

- Use the UKF/SRUKF/KF on Nayan Platform
- Send controls to the quad's flight controller and observe its performance, tuning the filter accordingly to get precision landing



Acknowledgements

- Thanks to Mr. Krishna Raj Gaur for helping us setup the testing module in the absence of the quadrotor
- Thanks to Mr. Shakti and Mr. Radhe Shyam, Intelligent Systems Lab for their support



Thank You

Questions ?