## Toward Computing an Optimal Trajectory for an Environment-Oriented Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

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## 1. Need for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)

- Arctic observing systems need to be enhanced with improved remote sensing technologies and capabilities.
- Especially needed are mid-altitude remote sensing using air-borne platforms.
- Over the past decade a few but increasing number of researchers have begun using UAVs in the Arctic.
- Typically UAVs tend to be designed for a specific task or area of operation.
- Thus, UASs are usually not easily customizable.
- Our objective: develop easily customizable UAVs.



## 2. Need for Easily Customizable Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)

- Our objective: develop UAVs that allow for:
  - customizable sensor packages,
  - reliable communications between ground and aircraft,
  - tools to optimize flight control,
  - real time data processing,
  - the ability to visually ascertaining the quantity of data while the UAV is air-borne, and
  - the ability to launch and land safely in these remote regions.
- We present: a prototype software system that allows for this customization.

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## 3. Technical Details of Our System

- A paraglider UAV allows low and slow flying with up to 13 kg payload.
- A suite of sensors for measuring hyperspectral reflectance and other surface properties.
- Onboard sensors relay airspeed, ground speed, latitude, longitude, pitch, yaw, roll, and video.
- Additional sensors can be added.
- Software:
  - has enhanced communication ground  $\leftrightarrow$  UAV;
  - can synthesize near real time data acquired from sensors onboard;
  - can log operation data during flights;
  - can visually demonstrate the amount/quality of data.

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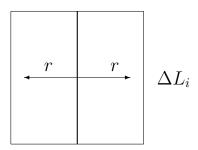
#### 4. Need for an Optimal Trajectory

- Task: cover all the points points from a given area.
- Problem: UAVs have limited flight time.
- Consequence: minimize the flight time among all covering trajectories.
- Geometric reformulation: we need a trajectories with the smallest possible length.
- Usual assumptions:
  - we cover a rectangular area;
  - each on-board sensor covers all the points within a given radius r.
- What we do: describe the trajectories which are (asymptotically) optimal under these assumptions.

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## 5. Towards an Optimal Trajectory

• Each trajectory piece of length  $\Delta L_i$  covers the area  $A_i \approx 2r \cdot \Delta L_i$ :



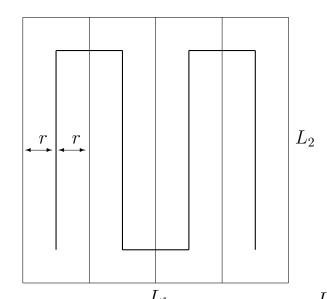
• So, a trajectory of length  $L = \sum_{i} \Delta L_i$  covers the area

$$A \le \sum_{i} A_i = \sum_{i} (2r \cdot \Delta L_i) = 2r \cdot \sum_{i} \Delta L_i = 2r \cdot L.$$

• Conclusion: to cover a region of area  $A_0$ , we need a trajectory of length  $L \ge \frac{A_0}{2r}$ .



## 6. An (Almost) Optimal Trajectory



- In the region of area  $A_0 \stackrel{L_1}{=} L_1 \cdot L_2$ , we have  $\frac{L_1}{2r}$  pieces of length  $\approx L_2$  each.
- The total length is  $L \approx \frac{L_1}{2r} \cdot L_2 = \frac{L_1 \cdot L_2}{2r} = \frac{A_0}{2r}$ , i.e., this trajectory is (almost) optimal.

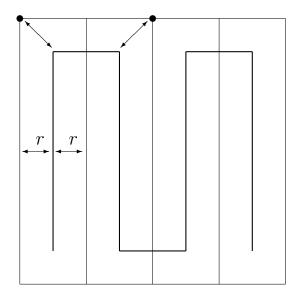
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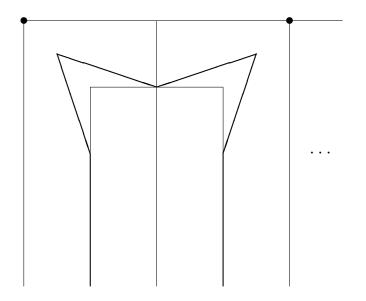
#### 7. Minor Problem



- *Problem:* corner points (marked bold) are not covered.
- Explanation: the distance from the trajectory to each corner point is  $\sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot r > r$ .



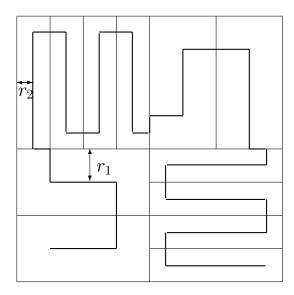
#### 8. Solution: How to Cover Corner Points



• Comment: this way, corner points are covered.



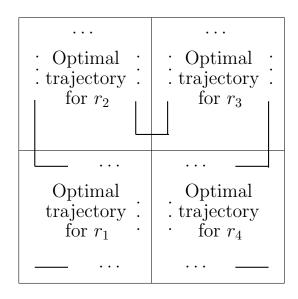
## 9. What If We Want Different Coverage In Different Sub-Regions: Asymptotically Optimal Solution



• *Idea*: use (asymptotically optimal) arrangement in each sub-region; this sub-division can be iterated.



## 10. What If We Want Different Coverage In Different Sub-Regions: General Case





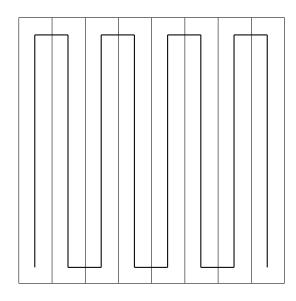
## 11. Implementation Is Imperfect: Additional Problems

- In practice: an UAV can deviate from the planned trajectory.
- As a result: we may not cover some points in the region.
- First example: tailwind.
- Why it is a problem: the UAV flies too fast, not enough time for sensing.
- Solution: change the direction of the trajectory.
- Second example: missing one spot.
- Possible explanation: a sensor malfunctioned.
- $\bullet$  Solution: come back and cover the missed spot.
- Question: what is the optimal way to cover the missed spot?

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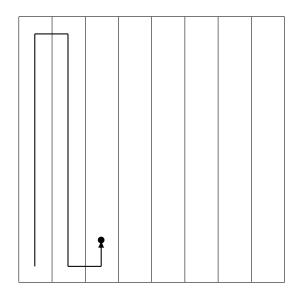
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#### 12. Tailwind Problem. I. Original Plan



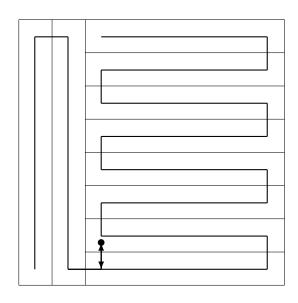
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## 13. Tailwind Problem. II. Plan Disrupted by Tailwind



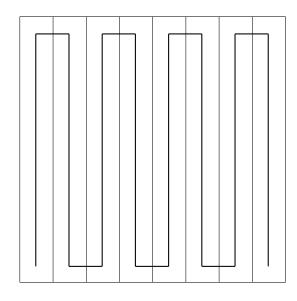
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## 14. Tailwind Problem. III. Solution: Change Direction



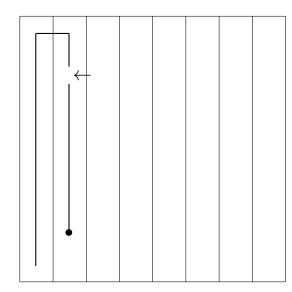
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#### 15. Missed Spot Problem. I. Original Plan



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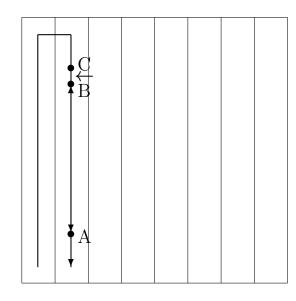
#### 16. Missed Spot Problem. II. Plan Disrupted



• *Problem:* by the time we learn about the disruption, the plane has moved along the planned trajectory.



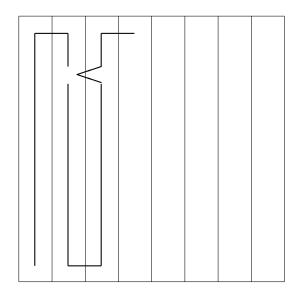
## 17. Missed Spot Problem. III. Seemingly Natural Idea: Come Back, then Continue



• *Problem:* we waste time by covering AB 3 times: original path, going back, and resuming the path.



# 18. Missed Spot Problem. IV. Better Idea: Repair the Spot on the Next Iteration



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#### 19. Acknowledgments

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