# Autonomous Path Planner for Aerial Photography

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### Project Outline

Calculate UAV flight path for aerial photography Reduce user interaction required to set up a flight mission

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Account for 3D (altitude changes) Consider several environmental constraints



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# Background Information

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### Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

- Small aircraft flown without onboard pilot, controlled remotely
- Used in navigation, photo surveillance, combat, fransportation etc.
- + Rotary-wing:
  - + Generate lift by forcing air downwards by rotating the wings
  - + Navigate tight environments
  - + Remain stationary mid flight
- + Fixed-wing:
  - + Generate lift via large wingspan & small propellor
  - + Can carry large payloads e.g. cameras for surveillance
  - + Longer battery life



## UAV Path Planning

- Lawnmower path shape
- Dubins path turns
- Image overlap requirements
- UAV height AGL







### **Design Overview**



Key +System Architecture Output Process

Input

+GUI Mockup

## Rapidly Exploring Random Tree (RRT)



### + Short obstacles don't provide enough "guidance"



+ Long obstacles prevent algorithm from pathfinding

### TSP Nearest Neighbour









### User Interface & Mapping

### Path Planner Application

-	Location Search				
/	Search				
	Map Tile Options				
	Select Tile Layer:				
	OSM	Google	Satellite	Ter	
	Flight Parameters				
/	Select Wind Direction:				
	W				
	UAV Altitude Limits (Metres):				
	Min Limit:		Max Limit:		
	20		40		
Set altitude limits					
	UAV Properties:				
	UAV Airspeed (m/s):	ι	JAV Turning Radius (m):		
	20		70		
	Set UAV properties				

### **Drawing Modes**

### Current Mode = none Draw Polygon No Mode Draw Line Clear Save Polygon 0: (53.947460369143144, -1.0422321130927514) 1: (53.95026378338647, -1.0316749384101342) 2: (53.953256409544366, -1.0300226976569604) 3: (53.953925617234646, -1.0262246896918725) 4: (53.95463269293662, -1.022641258447976) 5: (53.953710966881296, -1.0212250520881128) 6: (53.95330691615983, -1.0200663377936792) 7: (53.953774099452865, -1.0178776552375268) 8: (53.95302912901773, -1.0171695520575952) 9: (53.95076888303455, -1.0145731737311792) 10: (53.94989758231619, -1.0145731737311792) 11: (53.94887472781014, -1.0154100229438257) 12: (53.948609539213535, -1.0164399912055444) 13: (53.94825595179507, -1.0189934541877221) 14: (53.94759928149338, -1.0188003351386499) 15: (53.947068886394185, -1.0208388139899682) 16: (53.94600807596094, -1.0239501764472436) 17: (53.94492198018517, -1.026739673822732) 18: (53.94455573221028, -1.030258732050271) 19: (53.94474517121948, -1.0334344675239038) 20: (53.94453047361072, -1.037425594538064) 21: (53.944568361504324, -1.0409231950934839) 22: (53.945351370267396, -1.041566925257058) 23: (53.94638693992713, -1.044592457025857) 24: (53.94713834327907, -1.0436054041083764)



### **Elevation Profile**





### **Algorithm Parameters**

Calculate shortest path 2D	
Calculate shortest path 3D	
Import existing waypoints	
Plot waypoints	

### Campus East Results - Flatter Terrain







### Groove Beck Results - Hilly Terrain











Goal Posi



→ 中 Q 至 □

(x, y) = (137.2, 50.1)

### Conclusions

### **Successful Outcomes**

- Achieved core objectives.
  - + 3D flight path with constant height AGL
  - + Intuitive UI
  - + Environmental constraints implemented
- + Robust proof-of-concept for autonomous 3D path planning for aerial photography.
- + Successfully reduces user interaction required to fly a UAV.

### **Problems & Drawbacks**

- + Calculates flight path using one iteration, so does not calculate *the* most efficient path
- + No battery cycle management and landing predictions

### Further Work

+Improve TSP heuristics – look ahead more than 2 points

+Battery life estimation – notify user when battery is expected to run out and land to swap battery and continue flight.

# Thank You

Any Questions?