



UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS ESPE

DEPARTAMENTO DE ELECTRÓNICA E INSTRUMENTACIÓN

CARRERA DE INGENIERÍA EN ELECTRÓNICA E INSTRUMENTACIÓN

**Artículo Académico Previo a la Obtención del Título de Ingeniera en Electrónica E
Instrumentación**

**“SISTEMA EN REALIDAD AUMENTADA PARA LA ASISTENCIA DE VEHÍCULOS
AÉREOS NO TRIPULADOS”.**

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Augmented Reality System for the Assistance of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

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Abstract — This article proposes the development of a virtual and augmented reality environment to assist in the assembly and maintenance of an unmanned aerial vehicle. Taking the lack of technological knowledge as the research gap, the study provides researchers and practitioners with new solutions through the familiarization and guided assistance of a UAV. The system is based on the user tracing to locate the position of the hands and validate in real-time if the actions performed are correct. In the interface can also access to virtualized environment so that the user define a route with the movement of his hands and immediately the UAV follow the path marked from the beginning to the end, the errors are displayed on the same screen to verify the stability of control.

Keywords – Tracking, UAV, virtualization, mixed reality, kinect.

I. INTRODUCTION

Virtual reality is currently used as a technique or method for human-machine communication because of the ease of being able to visualize environments designed in software [1]. An environment developed for applications in augmented reality allows real-time interaction with the virtual system, using 2D or 3D patterns as markers for the recognition of each object in the application despite the development of technology to include new forms of recognition such as motion sensors [2,3]. Communication-oriented virtual reality includes an avatar for each person and they can interact in the same environment without the need for people to be in only one part of the world [4,5]. Mixed reality comprises a more complex system, in this case the virtual world is superimposed on the real world, and requires feedback to capture any order or movement introduced by the user, is used in video games, in medicine and especially in engineering that aims to optimize resources, time and cost. [6]

Immersive technologies such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are showing progress and adding new applications in industrial practices, engineering, marketing and others [7]. The implementation of immersive technologies in the industry leads to both technological and production growth, either through maintenance assistance or staff training. One of the main objectives of the immersive technology is to reinforce the theoretical knowledge of the workers using software developed for training in a specific industrial process [8]. To apply the software in engineering it is necessary to carry out predetermined tasks for the operator to perform in a set time or until the task is completed [9]. The aim is for the user to be in contact with this technology, to feel immersed in these realities

in order to achieve established objectives in a more viable and dynamic way [10].

In the field of engineering, applications developed in an augmented reality simulation environment presents manufacturing processes, detect collisions between parts of a real workshop and a virtual product such as car bodies [11]. In industrial processes, the remote operation of robots reduces the danger for people because they operate remotely guided in an augmented reality environment [12]. Another application also exploited with augmented reality is the assembly of objects where its function is to give information of each step, virtual demonstrations, instructions and even show warning messages if necessary [13]. Image recognition optimizes augmented reality applications by providing object recognition in which an interactive menu can be mounted allowing the operator to manipulate and navigate between the options presented [14].

As described in the previous paragraphs, this work proposes the development of an augmented reality application that will be oriented to the assistance of assembly, maintenance and autonomous control of an unmanned aerial vehicle, in order to minimize errors when assembling the UAV, by means of feedback, the movements made by the operator are detected, who will visualize in real-time if the actions were correct. Furthermore, with the implementation of a closed-loop control algorithm, it is intended to simulate the tracking of a path drawn by the user, which will be observed in the virtual environment.

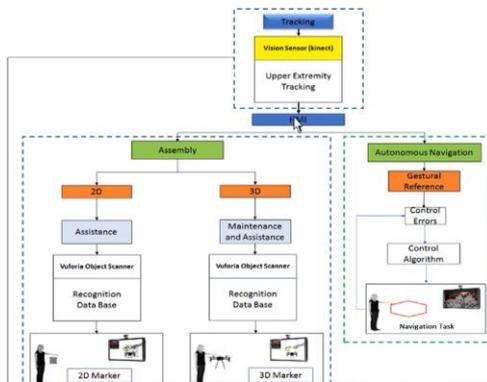
There are different works related to robotics and industrial processes using augmented reality, which can be classified according to the type of interaction, including the following: *i) Multimedia Interaction* present multimedia information such as data sheets, audios and videos when scanning with the smartphone to the respective instrument or device as an aide to the user [3]; *ii) Interaction with Animations*: show information by means of movements or 3D animations of a process or device, in addition they show in detail the internal and external elements of the same one by means of the screen of the intelligent telephone [15]; *iii) User interaction*: there is real-time interaction with the application to recognize and follow the user's movements as an aid to the manipulation of the virtualized models in order to have a personalized training of some equipment to protect the integrity of the user or the instrument [16].

The article proposes an augmented reality application for assistance, maintenance and autonomous control processes in UAVs, using a kinect camera for real-time interaction with user

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VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

For the development and operation of the proposed application, three stages are considered



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

c. ASSISTANCE MENU

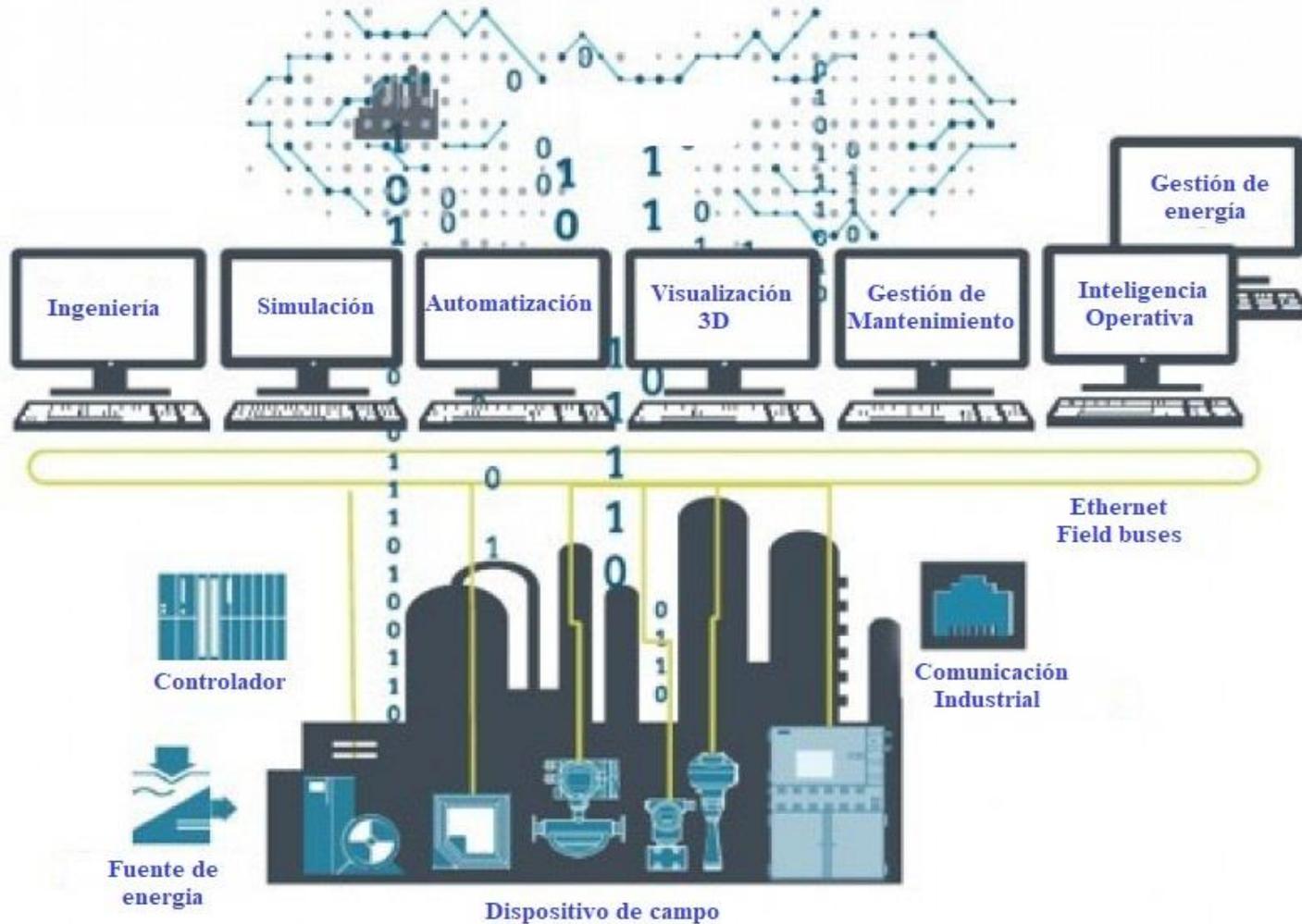


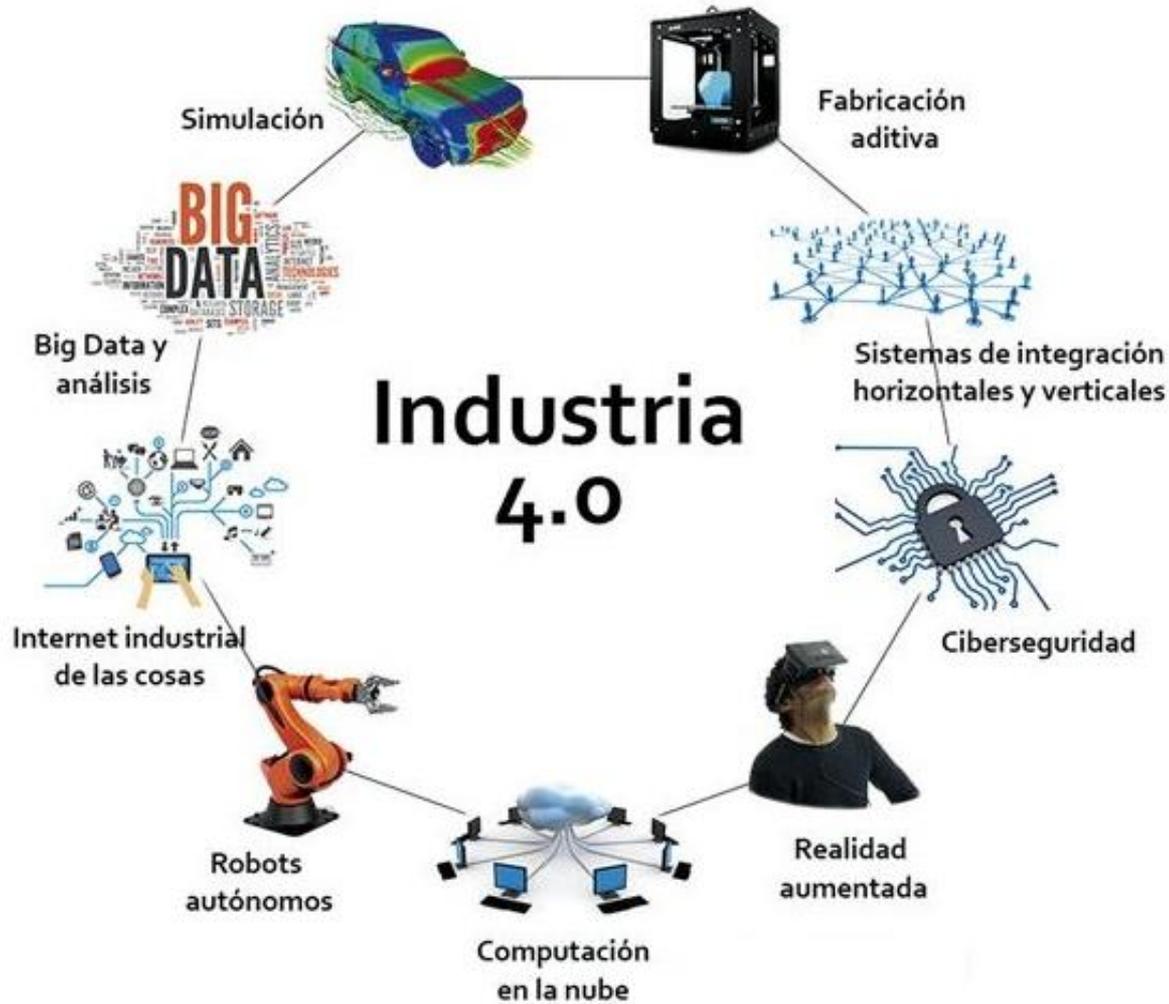
d. UAV ASSISTANCE SCENE (CAMERA)





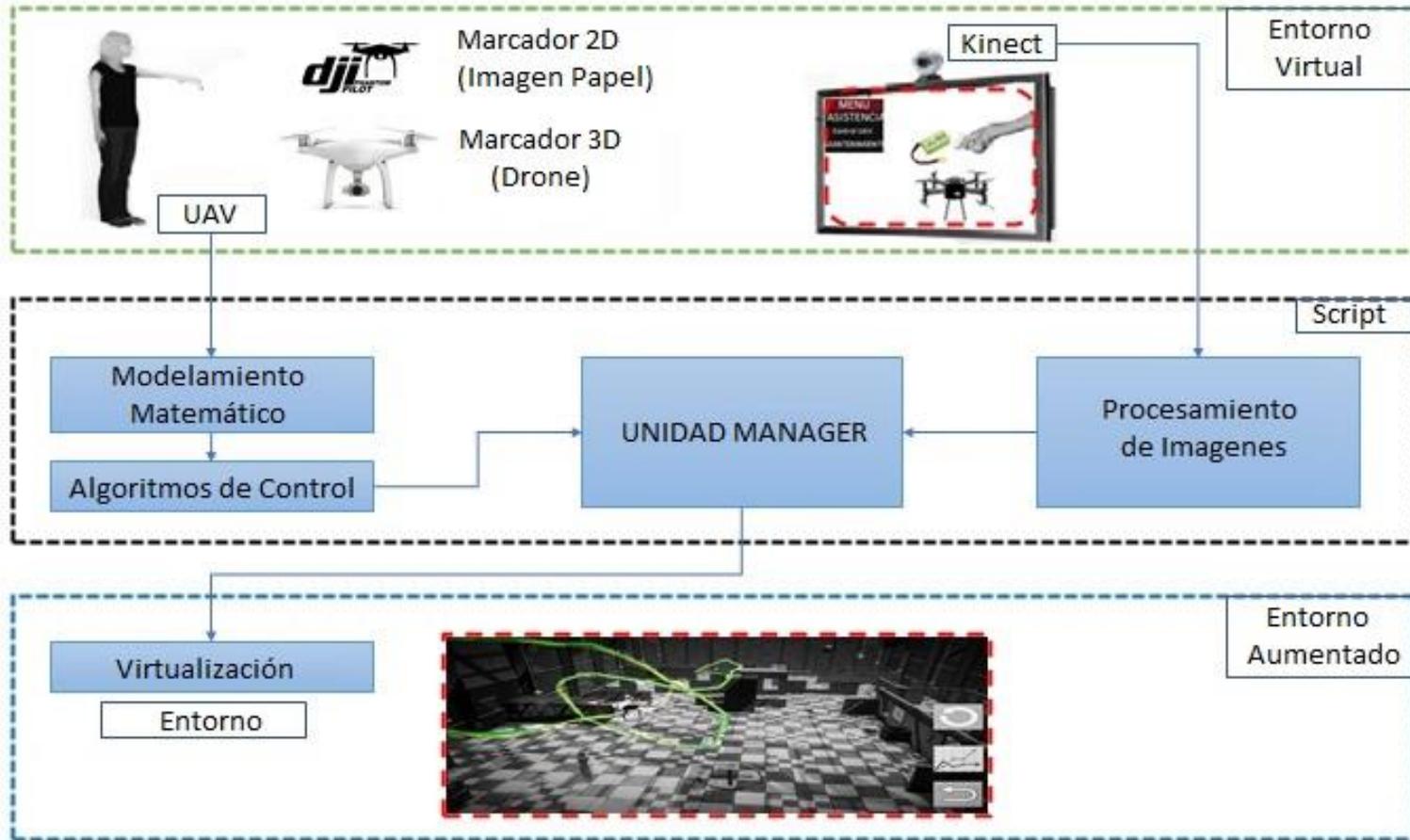








PLANTEAMIENTO DEL PROBLEMA

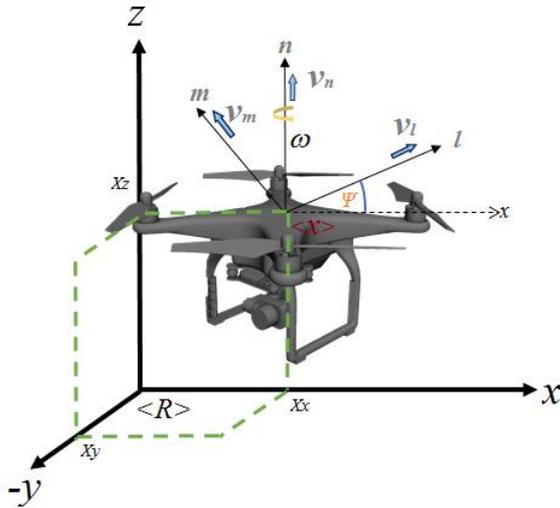


Desarrollar un **sistema en realidad aumentada para la asistencia en procesos de ensamblaje, mantenimiento y control autónomo de un vehículo aéreo no tripulado**, a través de la implementación de modelos CAD, animación e implementación de algoritmos de control.

OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

- ✓ **Realizar una investigación bibliográfica** del control autónomo de vehículos aéreos no tripulados a través de tecnologías inversivas, es decir, realidad virtual y aumentada.
- ✓ **Obtener patrones 2D y 3D** de un vehículo aéreo no tripulado para la **identificación y aplicación en entornos de realidad aumentada**.
- ✓ Desarrollar una **aplicación en realidad aumentada para la asistencia en procesos de ensamblaje, mantenimiento y control autónomo** de un vehículo aéreo no tripulado, **mediante algoritmos de control** y animaciones en 3D.
- ✓ **Modelar matemáticamente las características y restricciones** de movimiento de un vehículo aéreo no tripulado a fin de ser implementado en **algoritmos de control en lazo cerrado**.
- ✓ Proponer un **algoritmo de control autónomo** partiendo de los resultados obtenidos de la modelación matemática, para el seguimiento de trayectorias definidas por el operador humano.
- ✓ **Validar los resultados obtenidos de la aplicación** de realidad aumentada desarrollada en entornos parcialmente estructurados.





Donde:

v_l, v_m, v_n : son las velocidades lineales del UAV.

ω : velocidad angular.

ψ : orientación del UAV.

Cinemática Directa

$$\dot{x}_x = v_l \cos \psi - v_m \sin \psi$$

$$\dot{x}_y = v_l \sin \psi - v_m \cos \psi$$

$$\dot{x}_z = v_n$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \omega$$



Modelo Cinemático

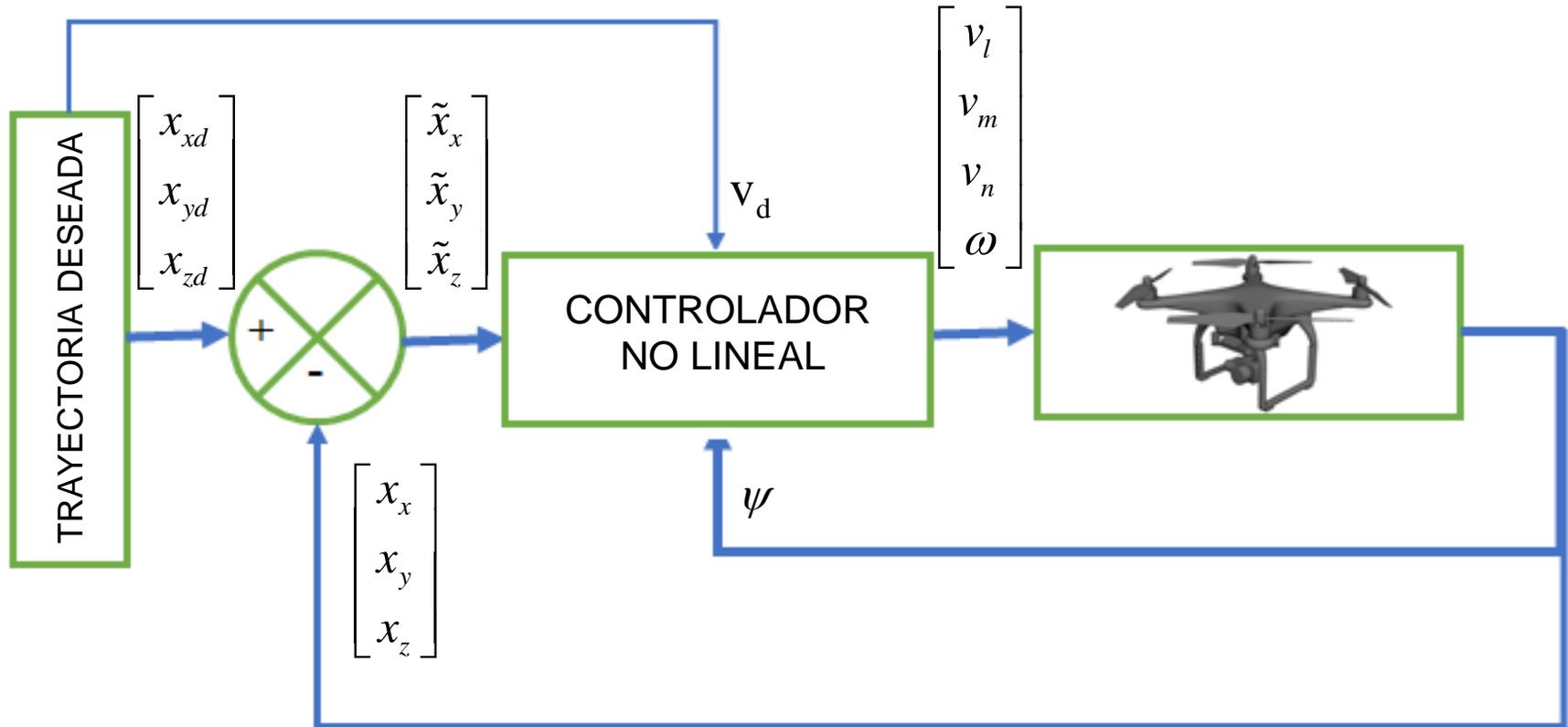
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_x \\ \dot{x}_y \\ \dot{x}_z \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & -\sin \psi & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_l \\ v_m \\ v_n \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{J}(\psi) \mathbf{v}(t)$$



ESQUEMA DE CONTROL



Para encontrar la ley de control se considera las ecuaciones:

Los valores $\dot{x}(t)$ en tiempo discreto $t = kT_0$ son llamados $x(k)$ obteniendo así:

$$\frac{(\mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{x}(k-1))}{T_0} = \mathbf{J}(\psi(k)) \mathbf{v}(k)$$

Y la expresión que define el seguimiento de la trayectoria trazada por el usuario:

$$\frac{1}{T_0} (\mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{x}(k-1)) = \mathbf{v}_d(k) + \frac{1}{T_0} (\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{P}_d(k-1) - \mathbf{x}(k-1)))$$

Obteniendo:

$$\mathbf{v}_c(k) = \mathbf{J}^{-1}(\psi(k)) \left(\mathbf{v}_d(k) + \frac{1}{T_0} (\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{P}_d(k-1) - \mathbf{x}(k-1))) \right)$$

Ley de control

Considerando:

$$\mathbf{v}(k) = \mathbf{v}_c(k)$$

entonces:

$$\frac{1}{T_0}(\mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{x}(k-1)) = \mathbf{J}(\psi(k))\mathbf{J}^{-1}(\psi(k))(\mathbf{v}_d(k)) + \frac{1}{T_0} \left(\underbrace{\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{P}_d(k-1) - \mathbf{x}(k-1))}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k-1)} \right)$$

Considerando $\mathbf{J}(\psi(k))\mathbf{J}^{-1}(\psi(k)) = \mathbf{I}$

$$\mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{x}(k-1) = T_0 \mathbf{v}_d(k) + \mathbf{W}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k-1))$$

Definiendo a la velocidad de seguimiento deseada como: $\mathbf{v}_d(k) = \frac{1}{T_0}(\mathbf{P}_d(k) - \mathbf{P}_d(k-1) - \Delta\gamma)$

$$\Delta\gamma = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k-1)(\mathbf{W} - 1)$$

Aplicando la transformada Z:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(z) = \frac{(1 - z^{-1})}{(1 + z^{-1}(\mathbf{W} - 1))} \Delta\gamma(z)$$

Los polos del sistema:

$$1 + z^{-1}(\mathbf{W} - 1) = 0$$

Por lo tanto si $0 < \mathbf{W} < 1$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) = 0 \text{ cuando } k \rightarrow \infty$$

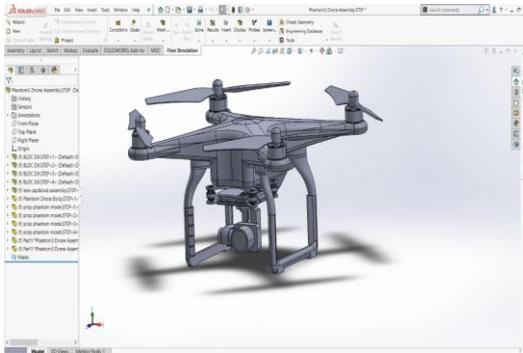
Es decir es asintóticamente estable.





Drone Phantom 4 Real

CAD



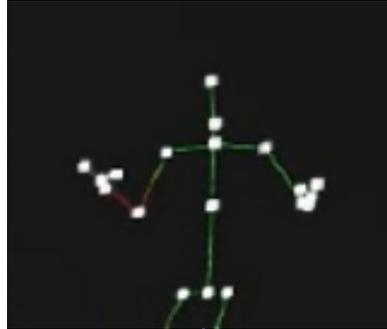
Características



Unity



Trackeo:



Ensamblaje:



Mantenimiento:



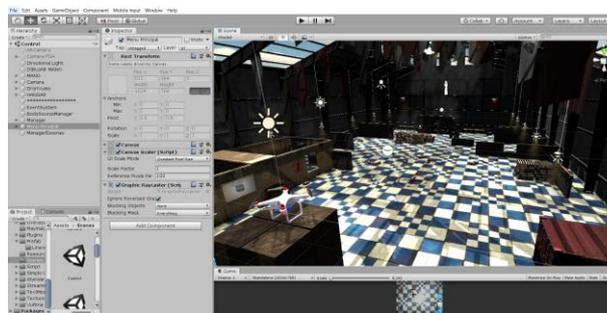
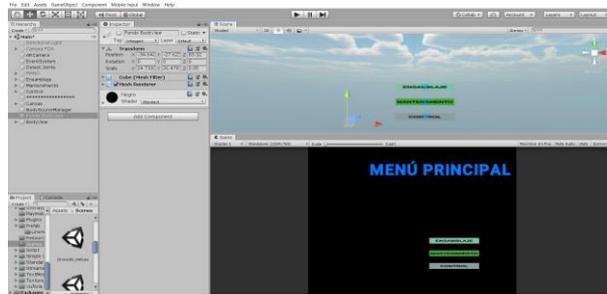
**Navegación
Autónoma:**



Identificación



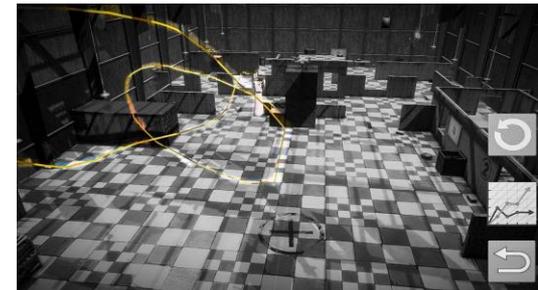
Entorno menú virtual



Interacción física-virtual



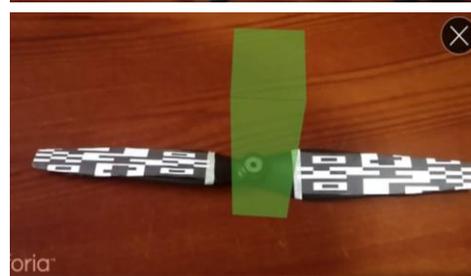
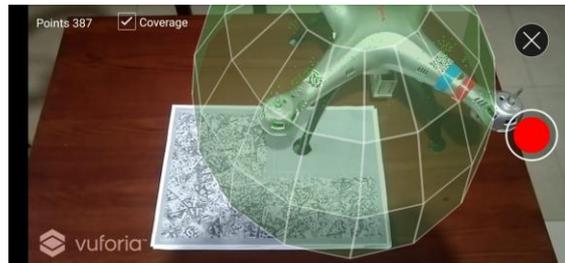
Vuelo autónomo



Reconocimiento 2D



Reconocimiento 3D





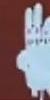


MENÚ PRINCIPAL

ENSAMBLAJE

MANTENIMIENTO

CONTROL



RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS

Preguntas	Puntuación					Operación
	1	2	3	4	5	
Le parece interactiva la aplicación				2	8	4,8
Considera tener algún tipo de guía para utilizar la aplicación	7	3				4,7
Le parece relevante la inclusión de tecnologías inmersivas para la familiarización con el UAV.					10	5
Considera complejo de entender la navegación en la aplicación.	9	1				4,9
Considera que la aplicación ayuda la interactividad con el UAV.			1	1	8	4,7
Reduciría el tiempo de ejecución de las actividades conforme utiliza la aplicación.				1	9	4,9
Se necesitaría algún tipo de capacitación para utilizar la aplicación.	9	1				4,9
Siente algún tipo de malestar al utilizar la aplicación.	10					5
Volvería a utilizar la aplicación.			1	2	7	4,6
Le parece relevante el uso de la aplicación como método de entrenamiento.				2	8	4,8
TOTAL						48,3

El resultados de la prueba del SUS es del 96,6%.



- ✓ La realidad mixta es una herramienta útil que permite estar a la vanguardia con los avances tecnológicos en la industria, mejorando la interactividad entre humano y máquina.
- ✓ La aplicación se divide en las 3 escenas principales (ensamblaje, mantenimiento y control autónomo), en las cuales se utilizan las animaciones 3D y el algoritmo de control según lo requiera.
- ✓ Mediante la modelación matemática se determina las características y restricciones de movimiento del UAV, siendo la base para implementar el algoritmo de control que permita el vuelo autónomo del UAV.
- ✓ El algoritmo de control se valida al cumplir con la trayectoria trazada por el operador humano, y además matemáticamente se demuestra que los errores convergen a cero lo cual indica ser asintóticamente estable.
- ✓ La aplicación permite al operador familiarizarse con el UAV, e interactuar con el mismo en entornos parcialmente estructurados.



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