# What an unmanned aerial vehicle can do with depth perception

December 7 2012

Testing of the UAV's precision placement of a payload proved successful. An operator extends the robotic arm of the modified V-Bat UAV built by MLB Company of Santa Clara, California.

When a person reaches out to place an object in just the right place, their mind makes a series of judgments requiring vision, stability and careful movement. Trying to do the same thing robotically from a hovering unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) requires several technology advances. A DARPA-funded technology demonstration recently finished a successful testing of vision-driven robotic-arm payload emplacement using MLB Company's (Santa Clara, California) tail-sitter UAV, V-Bat. This UAV is capable of both hover and wing-borne flight, making the delivery and precision emplacement of a payload possible. A special robotic arm was designed with the capability of carrying up to 1 pound.
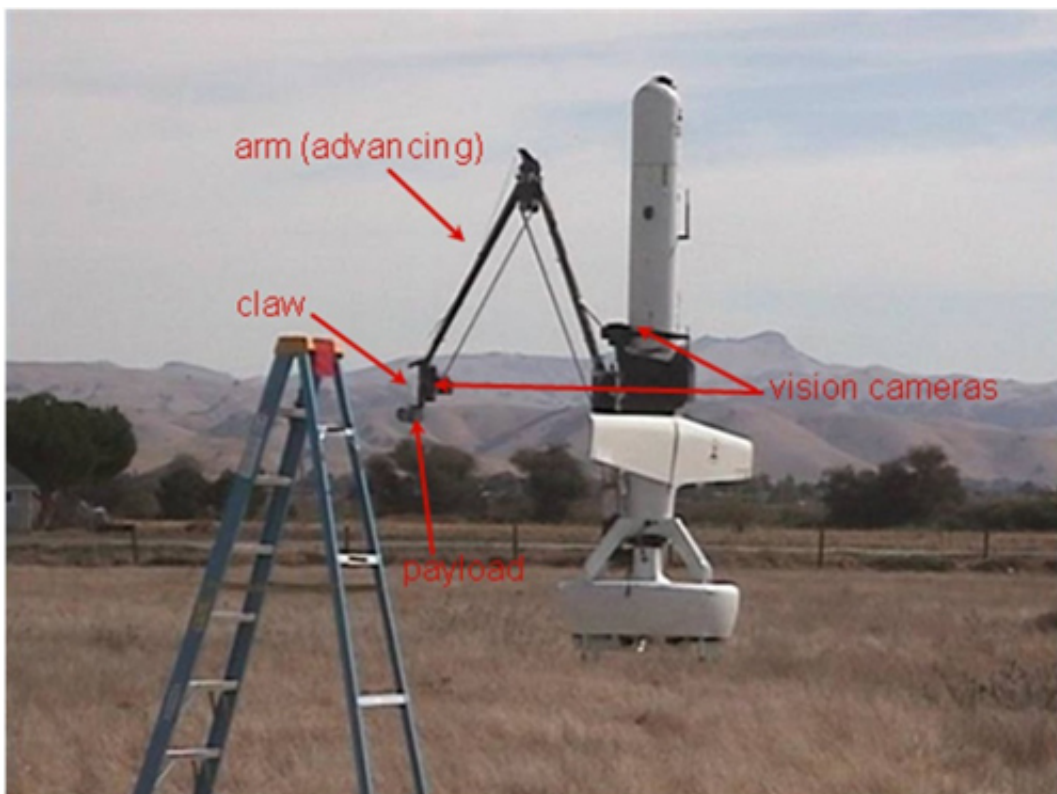
Still-frame from video captured during testing. Here, the arm is advancing with the claw ready to clamp onto the rung of the ladder.

The research team designed and developed a low-cost vision system to estimate the target's position relative to the hovering vehicle in real time. This vision system enables the UAV to search and find the target for the emplacement autonomously and then perform the action.

DARPA's precision emplacement technology demonstration paves the way for precise long-range delivery of small payloads into difficult-to-reach environments.
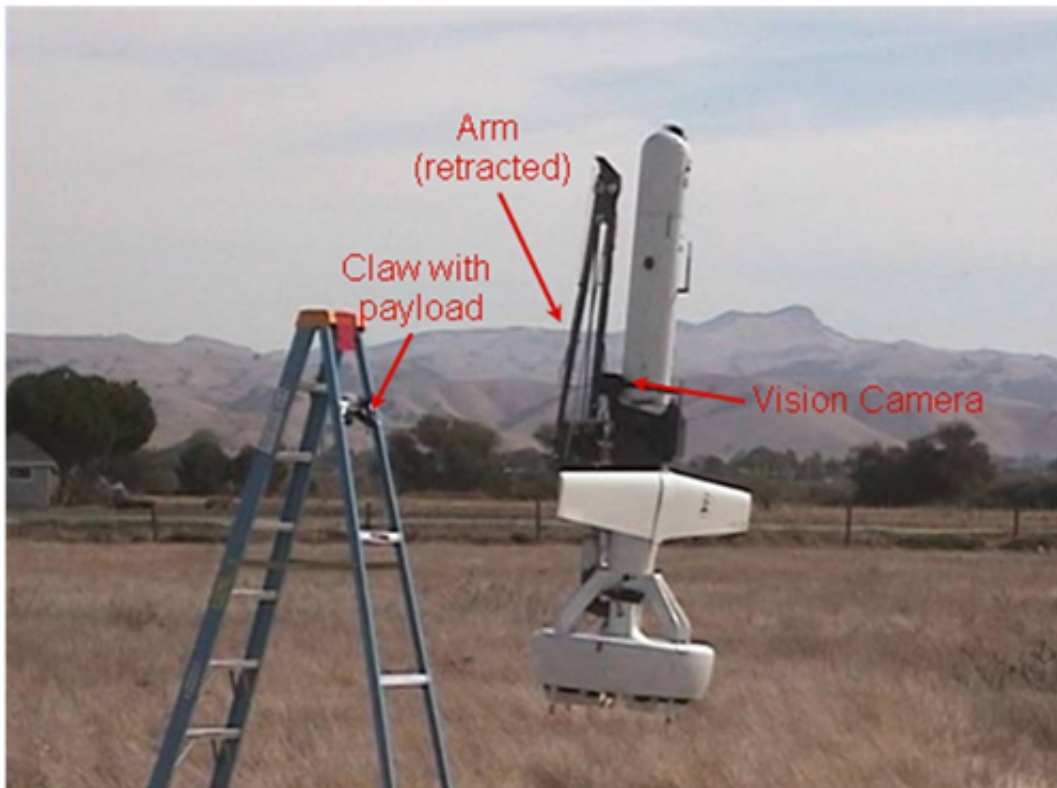
With the claw attached to the target, the arm retracts and the UAV disengages.

"Our goal with the UAV payload emplacement demonstration was to show we could quickly develop and integrate the right technology to make this work," said Dan Patt, DARPA program manager. "The

success of the demonstration further enables the capabilities of future autonomous aerial vehicles."

During this technology demonstration, the MLB Company-built V-Bat successfully demonstrated:

- A newly developed stereo vision system that tracks the emplacement target and motion of the robotic arm. The vision system, coupled with global positioning system, controls the arm and V-Bat during emplacement.
- Control logic to maneuver the vehicle and direct the robotic arm to accurately engage the emplacement target.
- Vehicle stability with the arm extended 6 feet with a 1-pound payload.
- Autonomous search and detection of the emplacement target and autonomously emplaced a 1-pound payload.

Provided by DARPA

Citation: What an unmanned aerial vehicle can do with depth perception (2012, December 7) retrieved 26 April 2024 from
https://phys.org/news/2012-12-unmanned-aerial-vehicle-depth-perception.html