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# Camera Drones

## Lecture – Flight mechanics and Control

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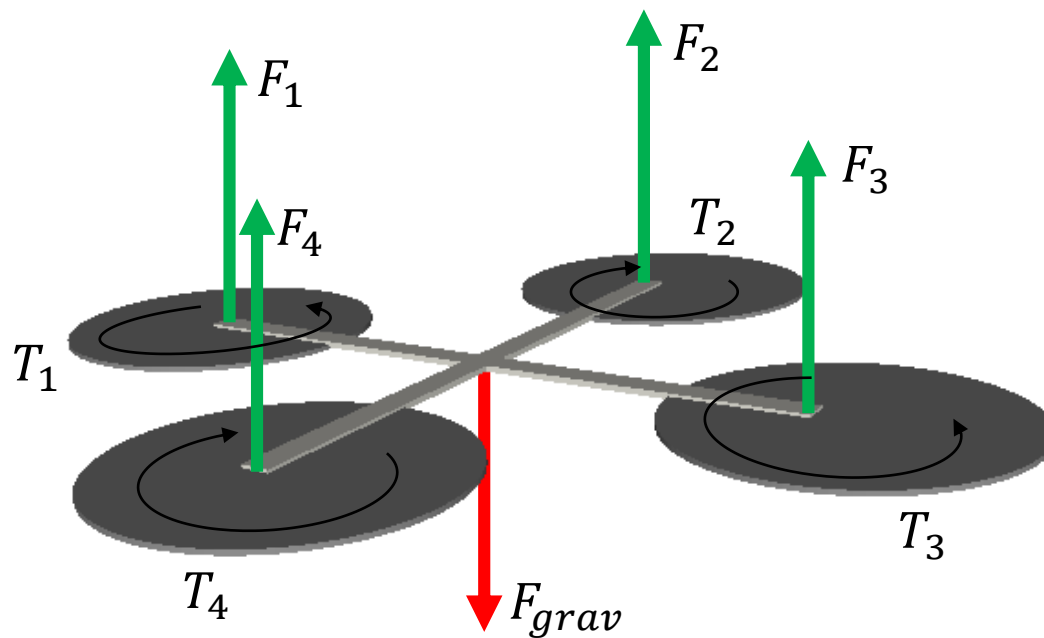
# Outline

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- Quadrotor flight mechanics
- Quadrotor control principles

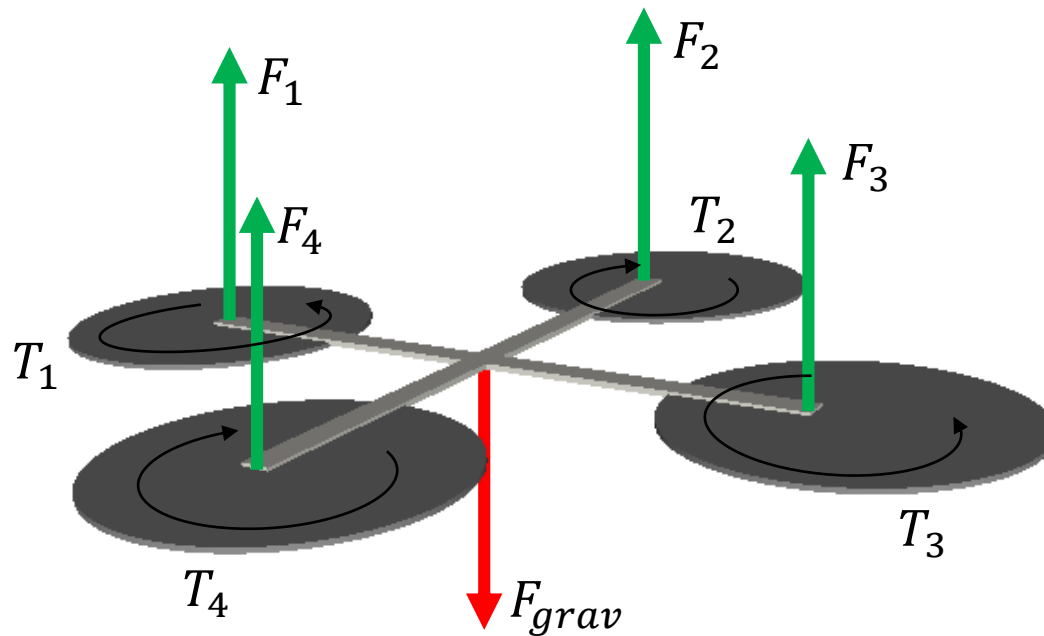
# Quadrotor dynamics

- Each rotor produces force/lift and torque by accelerating air
- Gravity pulls quadrotor downwards



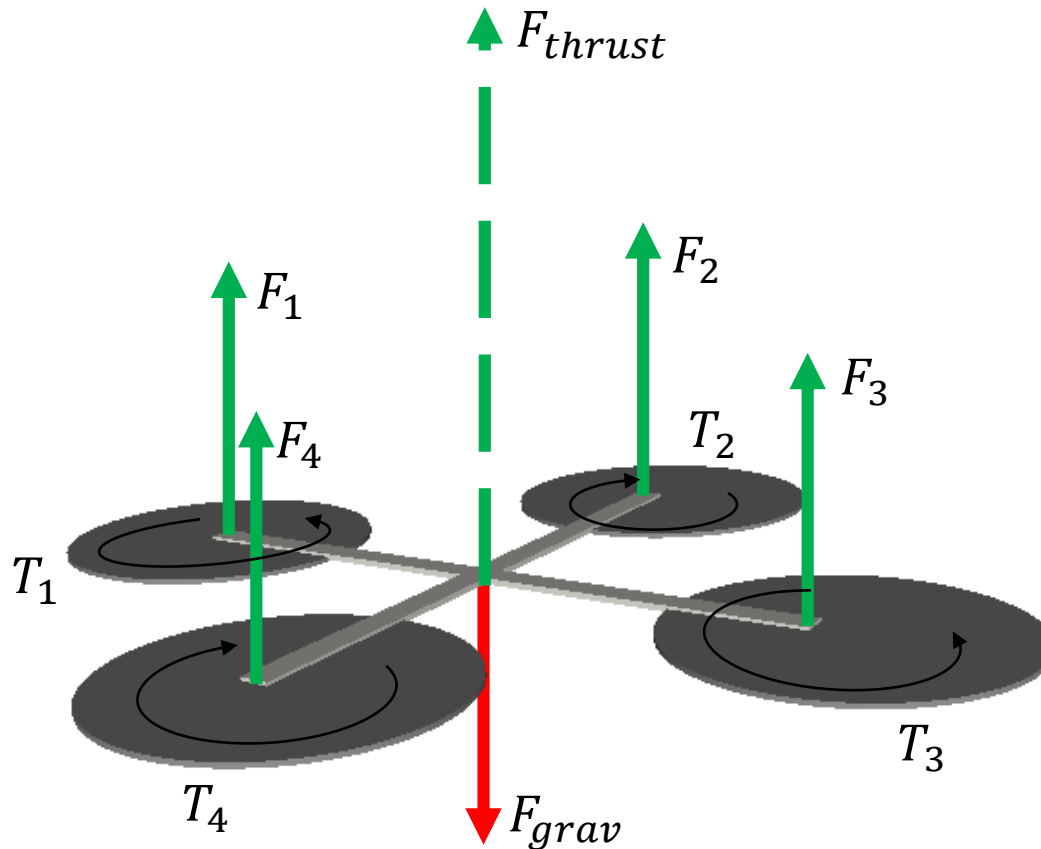
# Quadrotor hovering

- Hovering when the lift exactly balances the gravity and when the torque is precisely canceled
- Torque is canceled by counter-rotating rotors



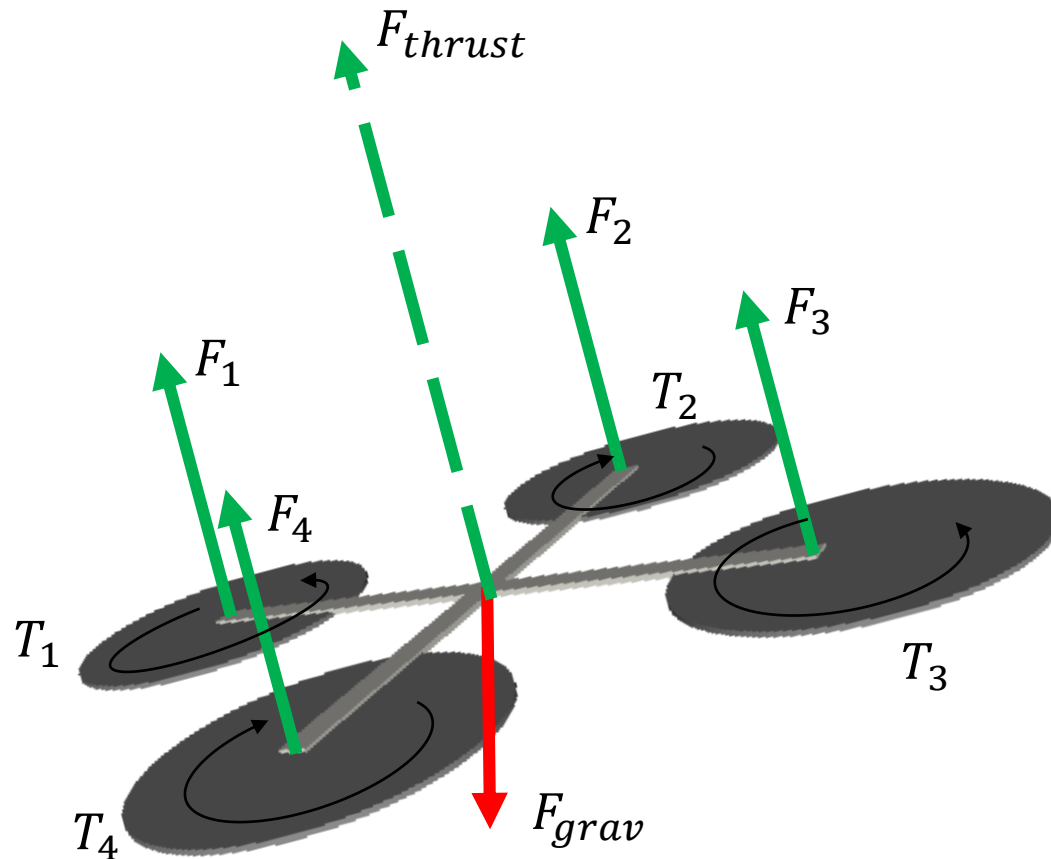
# Quadrotor vertical acceleration

- Thrust  $F_{thrust} = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4$



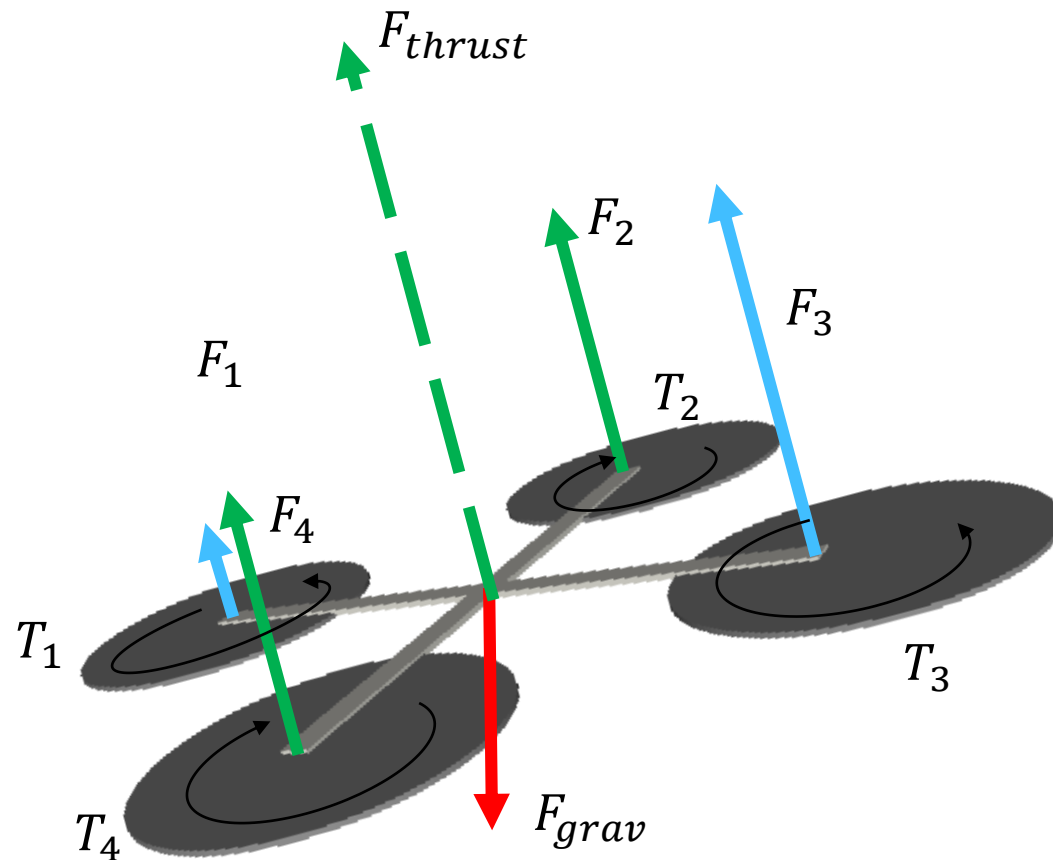
# Quadrotor vertical and horizontal acceleration

- Thrust  $F_{thrust} = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4$



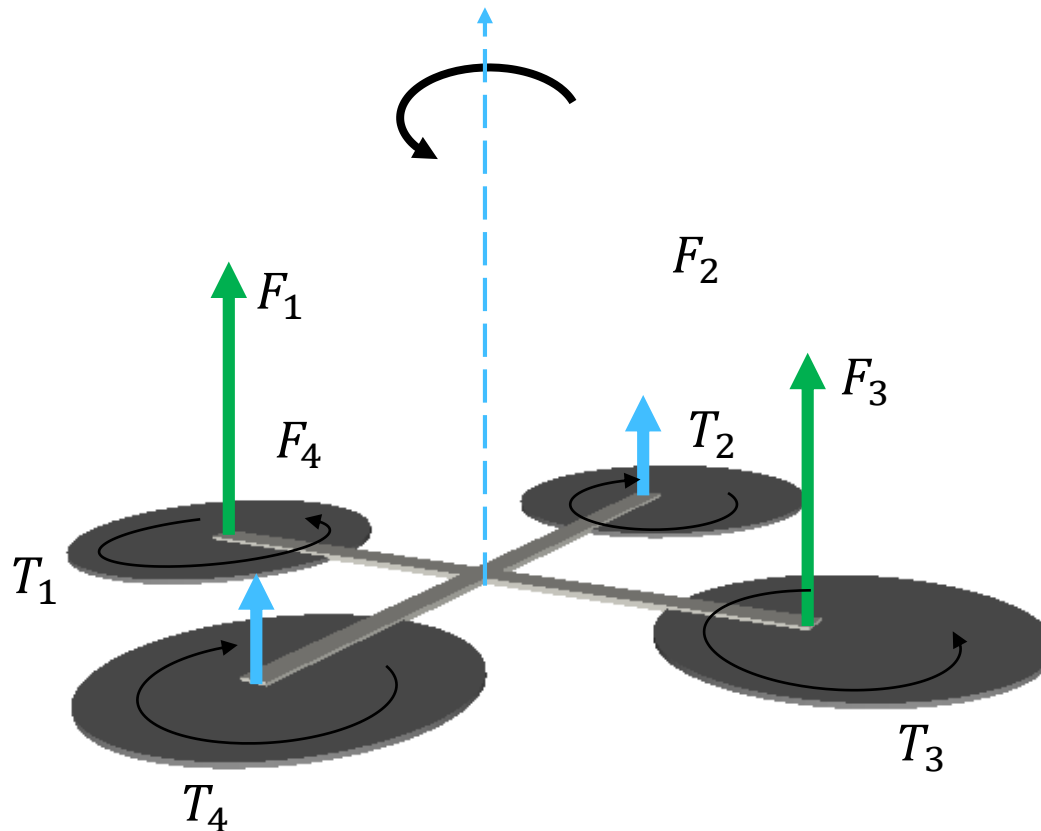
# Quadrotor pitch and roll

- To pitch or roll the forces produced by the rotors need to be out of balance
- However, pure pitching and rolling not possible. Every pitch or roll induces also a horizontal acceleration



# Quadrotor yaw

- Out-of balance torque is used to produce yaw rotation
- Torque  $T = T_1 - T_2 + T_3 - T_4$
- Change rotor spin of pairs of rotors to keep the lift constant, but create imbalanced torque





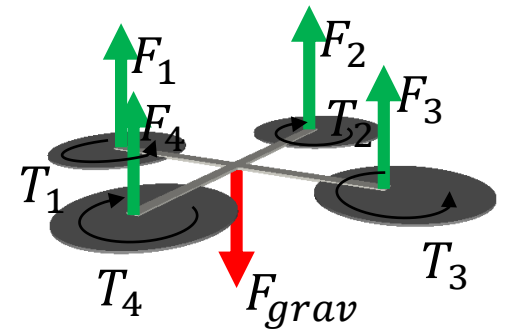
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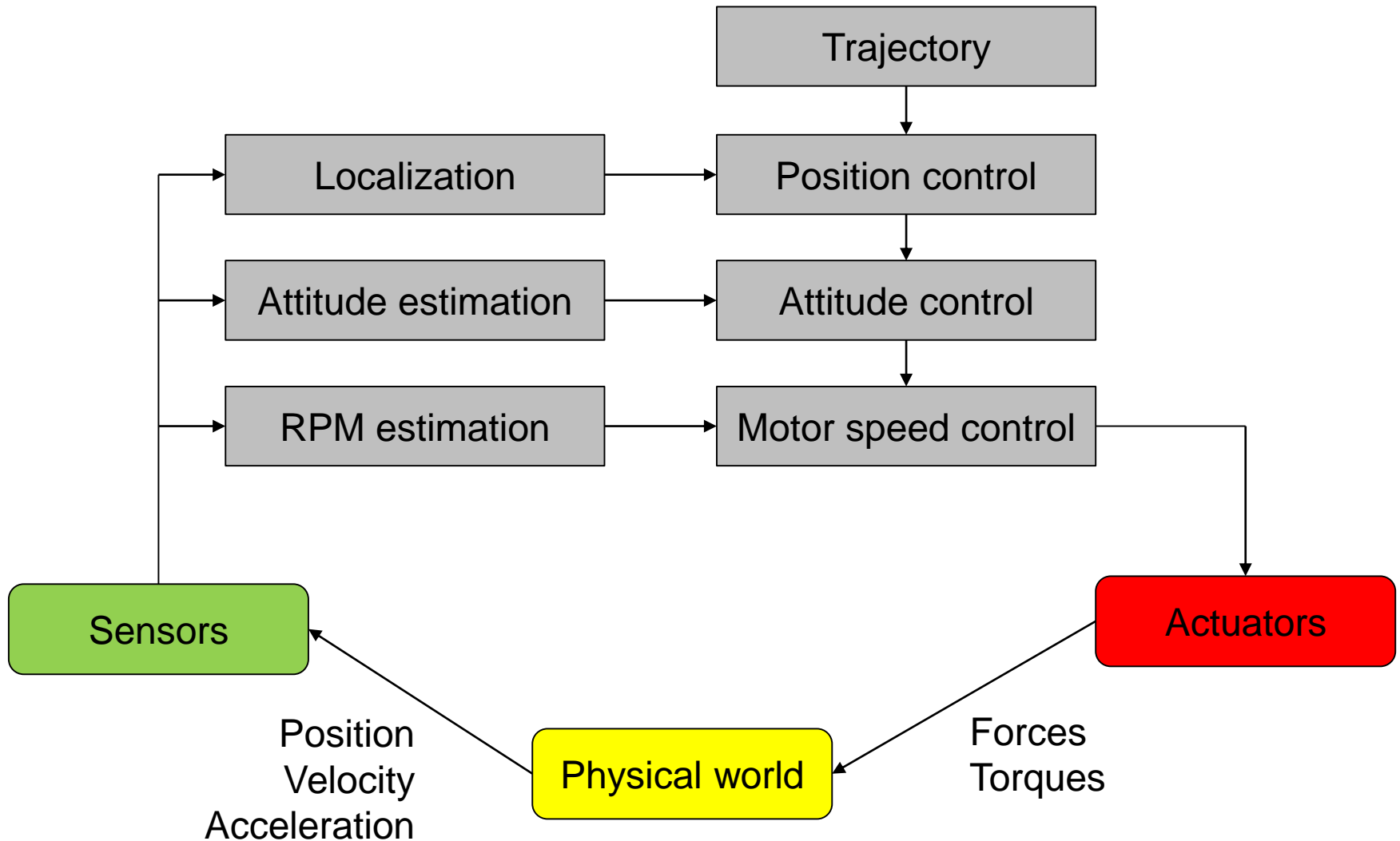
# Quadrotor control - Hovering

- Hovering means quadrotor needs to hold position
- Requirement:
  - Each rotor produces exactly the same thrust (if there is a slight imbalance, a movement occurs)

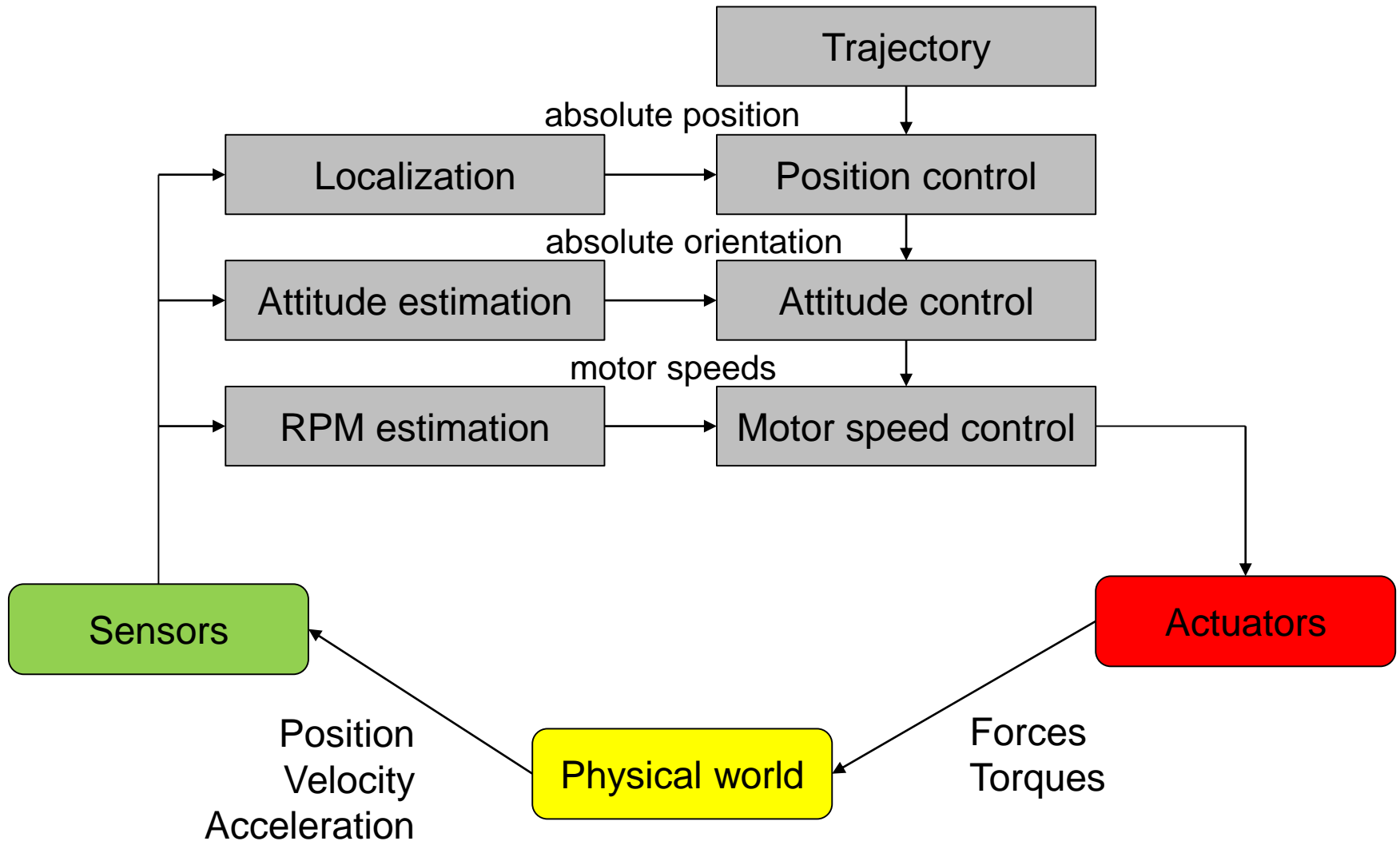


- Practically infeasible – control loop necessary
- Control loop means measuring deviation from hover position and then act against deviation
- What needs to be measured for this?
  - Is attitude/orientation enough? – If attitude is perfect zero than there is no movement

# Elements of quadrotor control



# Measurements needed for quadrotor control



# Control timings

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- Motor control happens on motor boards (controls every motor tick)
- Attitude control implemented on micro-controller with hard real-time (at 250Hz-1000Hz)
- Position control (at 4-250Hz)
- Trajectory (waypoint) control (at 0.1-1Hz)