

Search And Find Emergency Drone "SAFE Drone"

Team 4
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UMassAmherst Team Members

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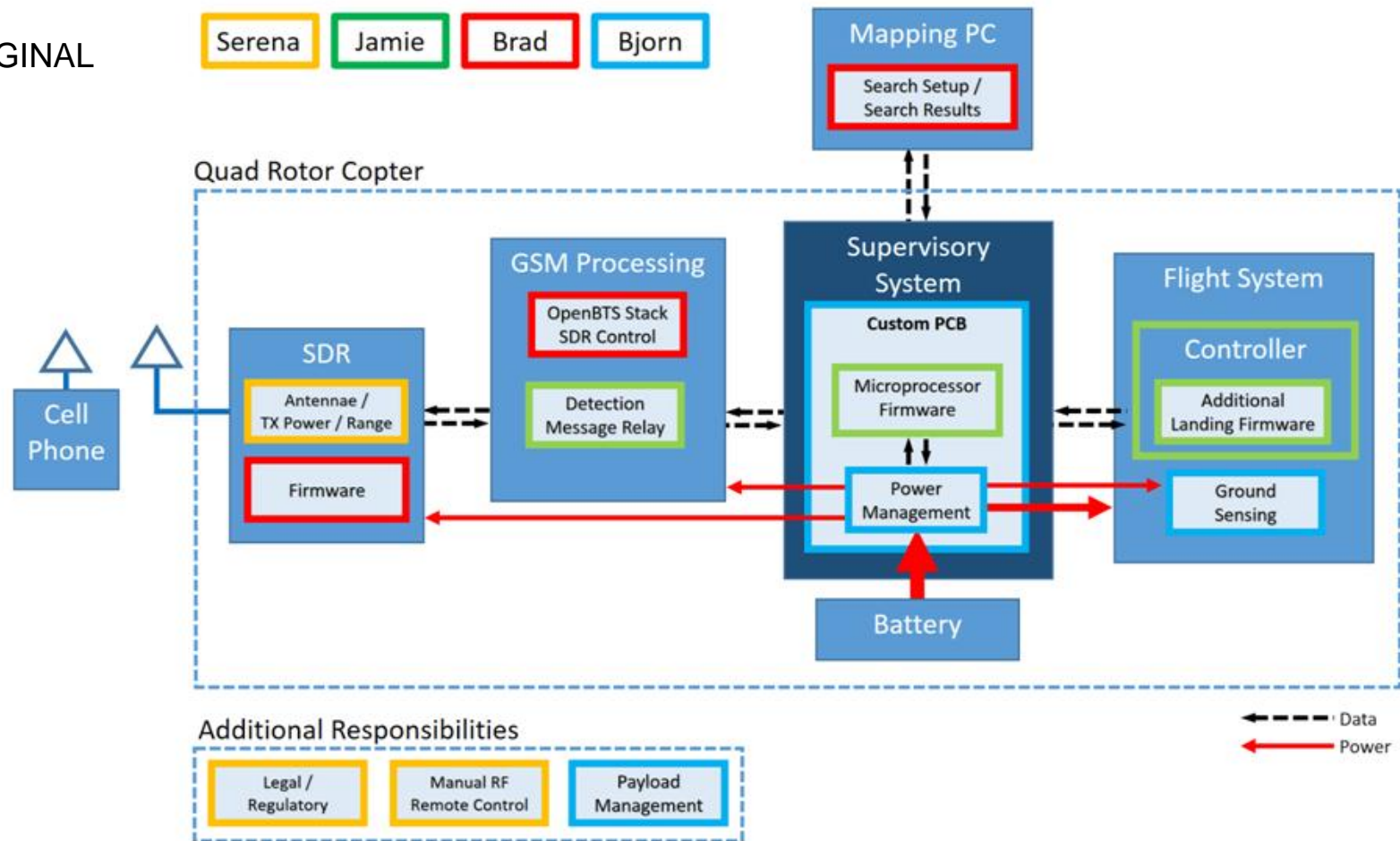
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Review of Project

- Fly a drone over a predefined area in order to find lost and injured hikers who have a phone but no reception
- Detection of signal emitted by a cell phone searching for service/cellular tower
- For use in wooded areas with no reception. This could also be useful for winter sports in case of an avalanche



ORIGINAL



What were the proposed MDR deliverables?



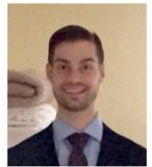
- Manual RF control of the drone that doesn't interfere with SDR



- Able to alert supervisory system upon IMSI identification



- Supervisory micro software functions complete: control flight waypoints, poll GPS



- Landing/Distance sensory able to detect distance accurately

Old Approach

- Previously, project assumed capture of IMSI within cellular signal of GSM network phone
- Deemed unfeasible within time and budgetary constraints

New Approach

- Detection of handheld cellular signal via received signal strength
- “Heat map” (gradient) created by mapping signal strength levels to GPS coordinates together



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Requirements

- UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) capable of autonomously scanning a pre-defined area.
- Ability to measure signal strength of 835-915MHz signals from 100'.
- Ability to record signal strength/GPS coordinates.
- Ability to return to home on completion.
- Present data to search teams by overlaying signal strengths onto map of mission.



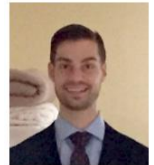
... Revised MDR Deliverables



- ~~Manual RF control of the drone that doesn't interfere with SDR~~
- Demonstration of detector picking up GSM band without interference from drone transmitter for safety on campus

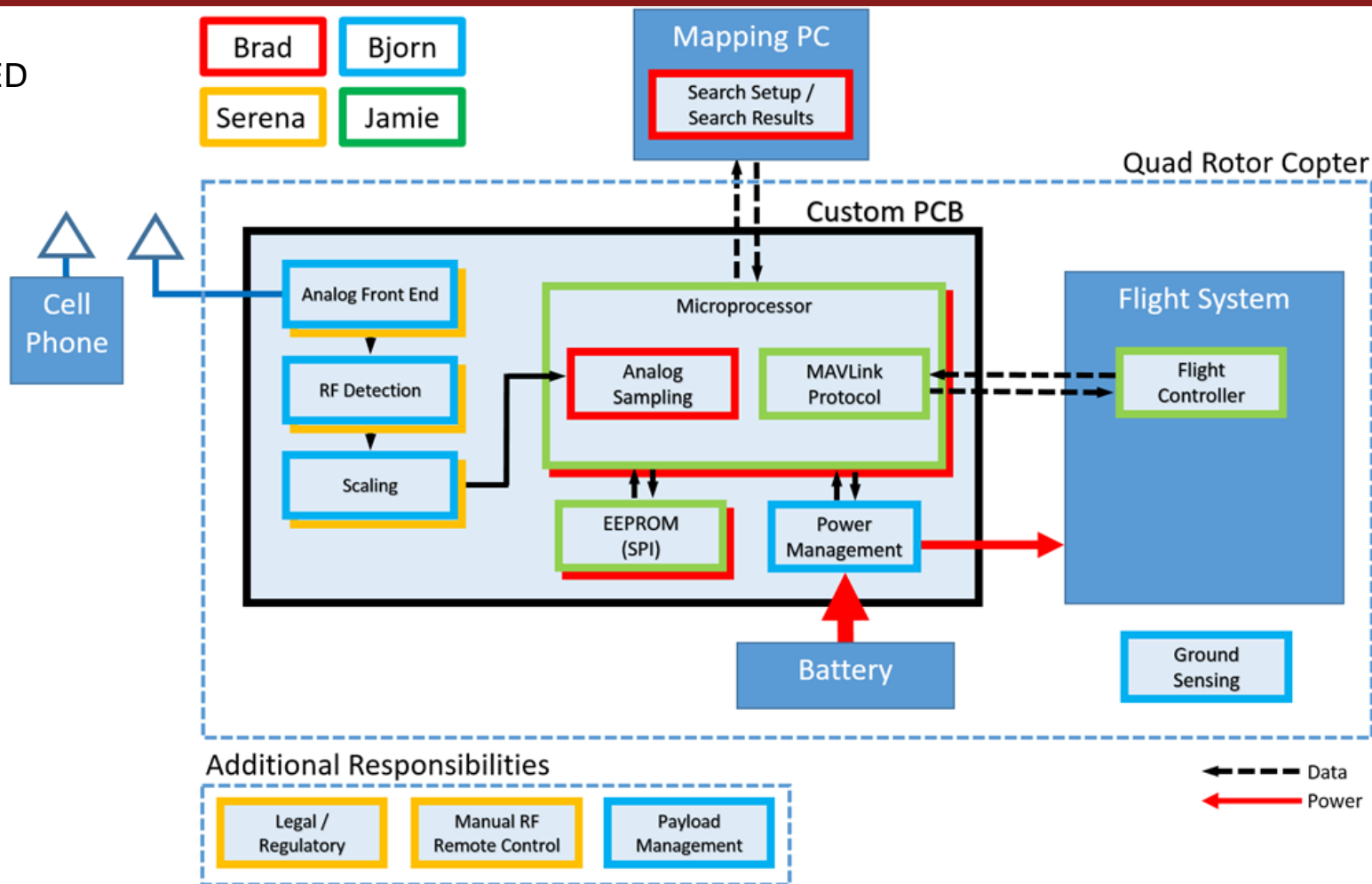


- ~~Able to alert supervisory system upon IMSI identification~~
- Generate “heat map” given GPS coordinates and signal strength levels detected
- Supervisory micro software functions complete: control flight waypoints, poll GPS

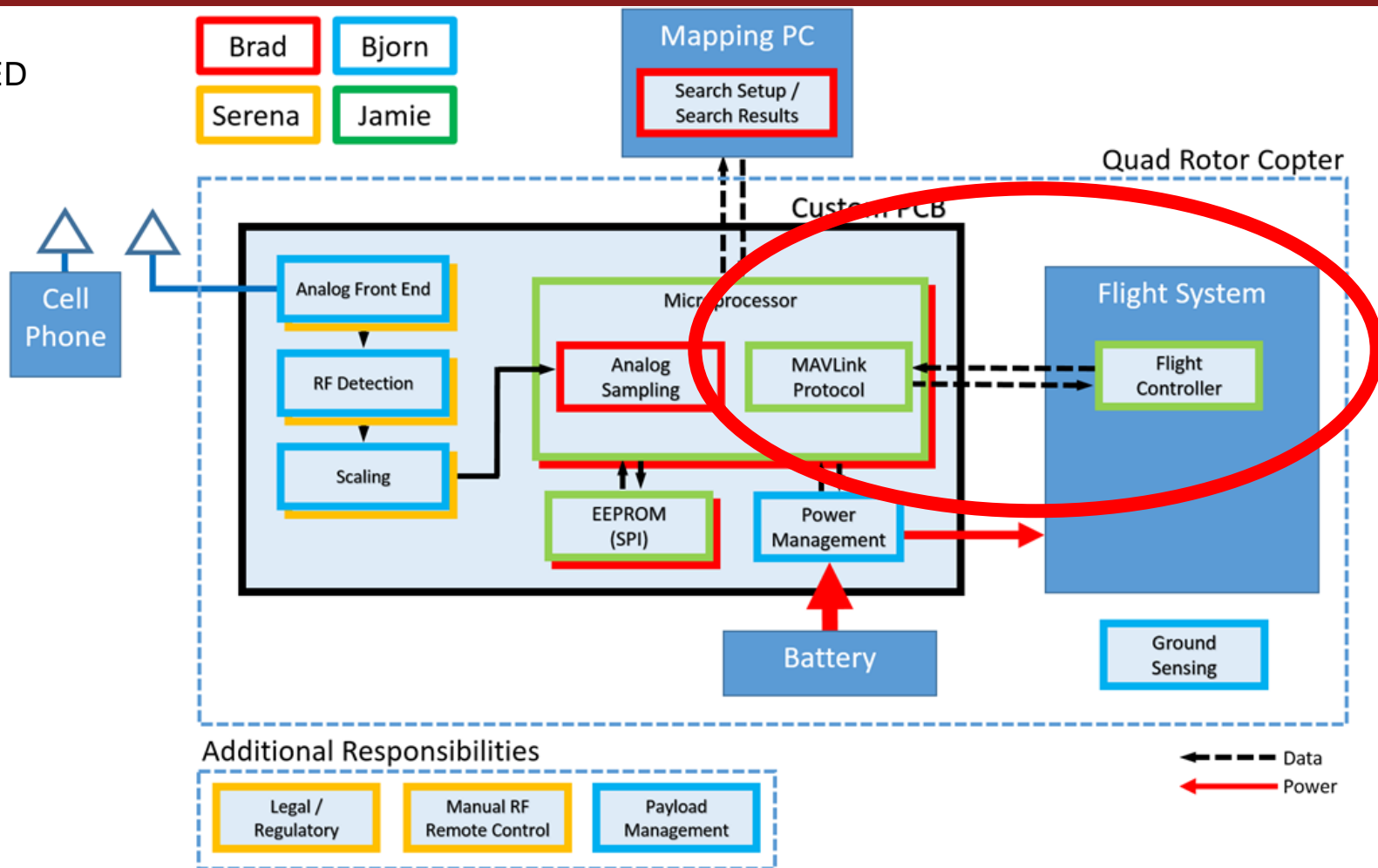


- Landing/Distance sensory able to detect distance accurately

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All objectives (then some) achieved:

- Demonstration of fully autonomous mission/flight
 - Including tuning of PID loops for stability
- Implement MAVLink protocol between micro and flight controller
 - Demonstration of receiving data incl. GPS, mode, etc
 - Demonstration of modifying flight mode

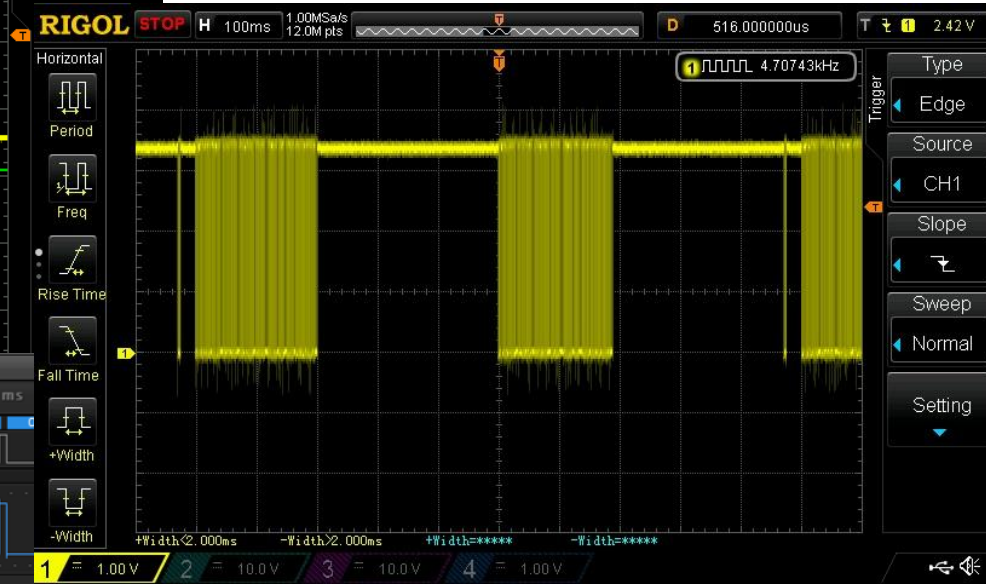
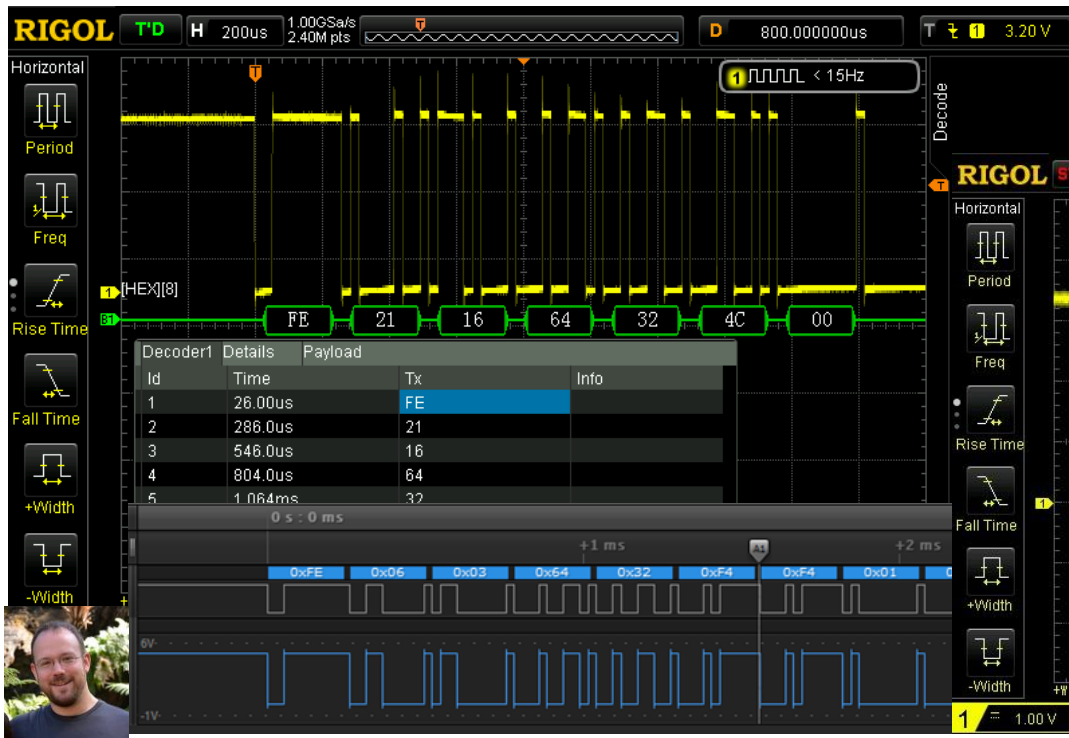


Flight System: Autonomous Mission

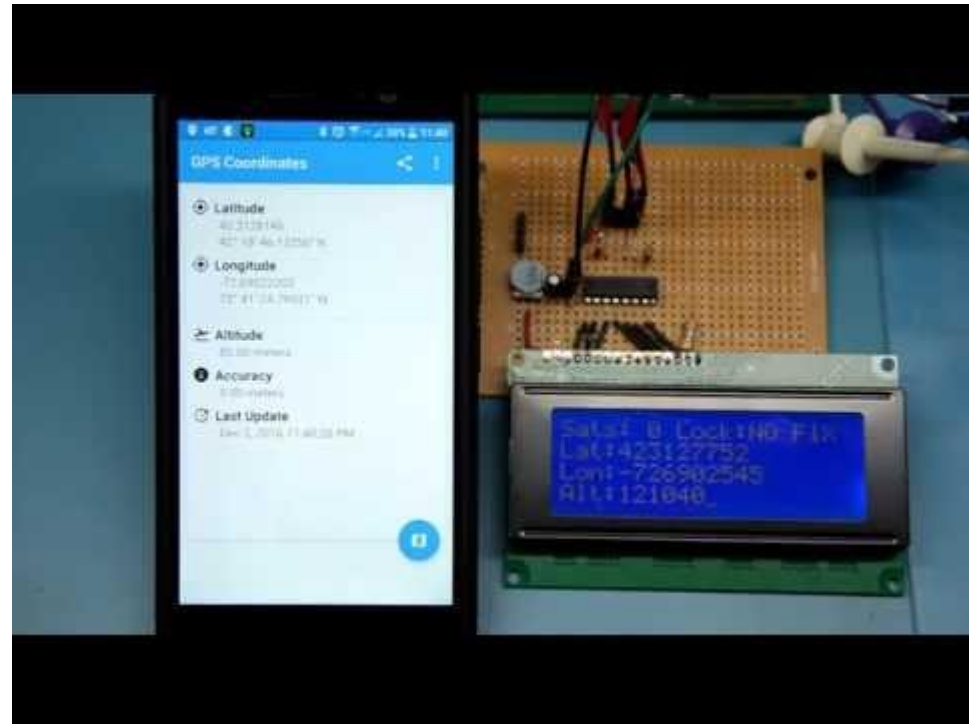
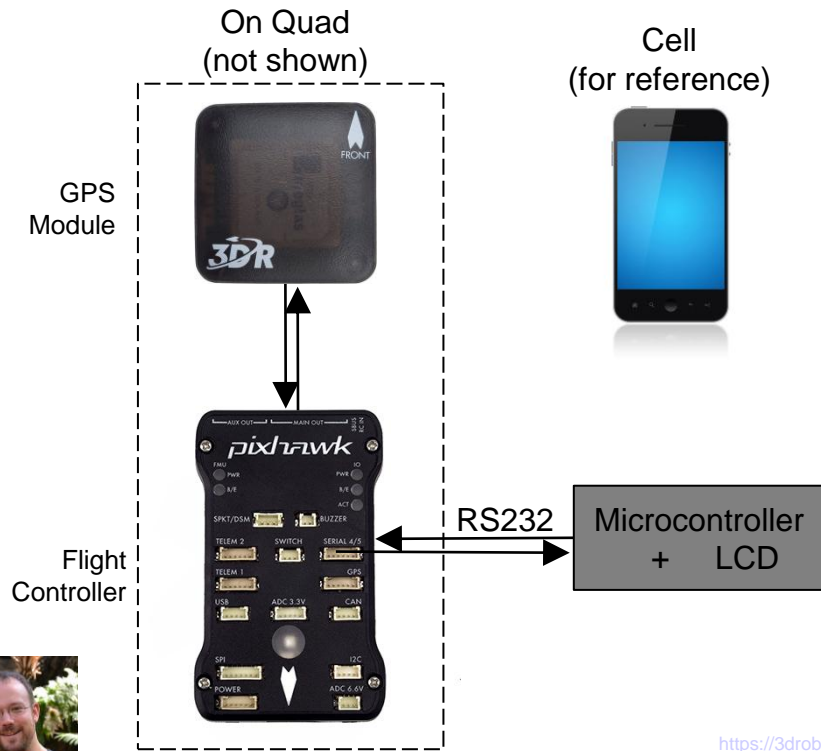




Flight System: MAVLink madness



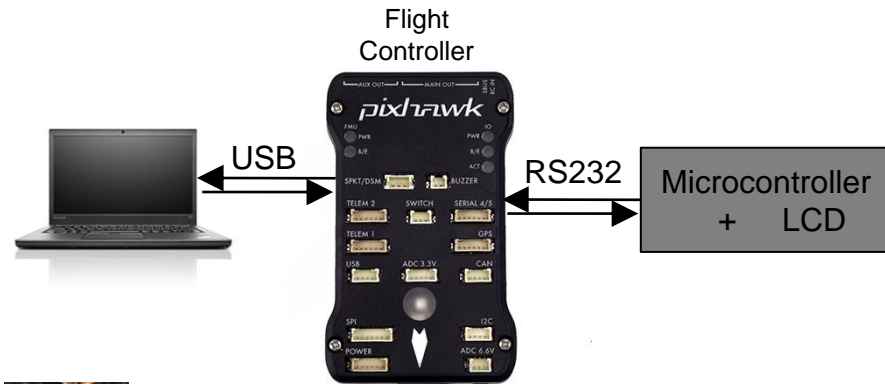
Flight System: Poll GPS Data



https://3drobotics.zendesk.com/hc/article_attachments/202536196/Pixhawk_Top2.png

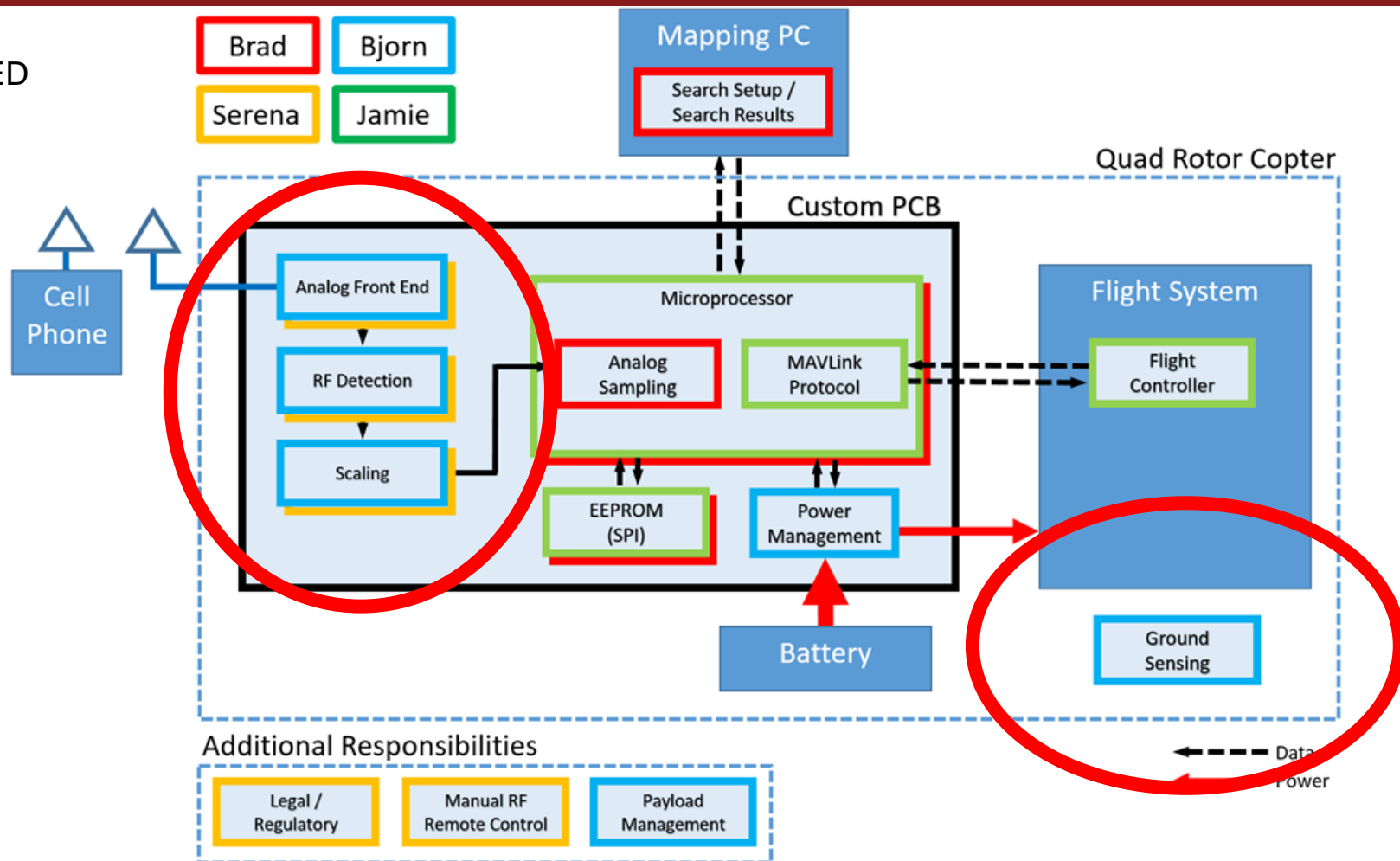
https://www.bhphotovideo.com/images/images1000x1000/3d_robotics_gps_kit_0003_gps_module_for_pixhawk_apm_1098161.jpg

Flight System: Active Control



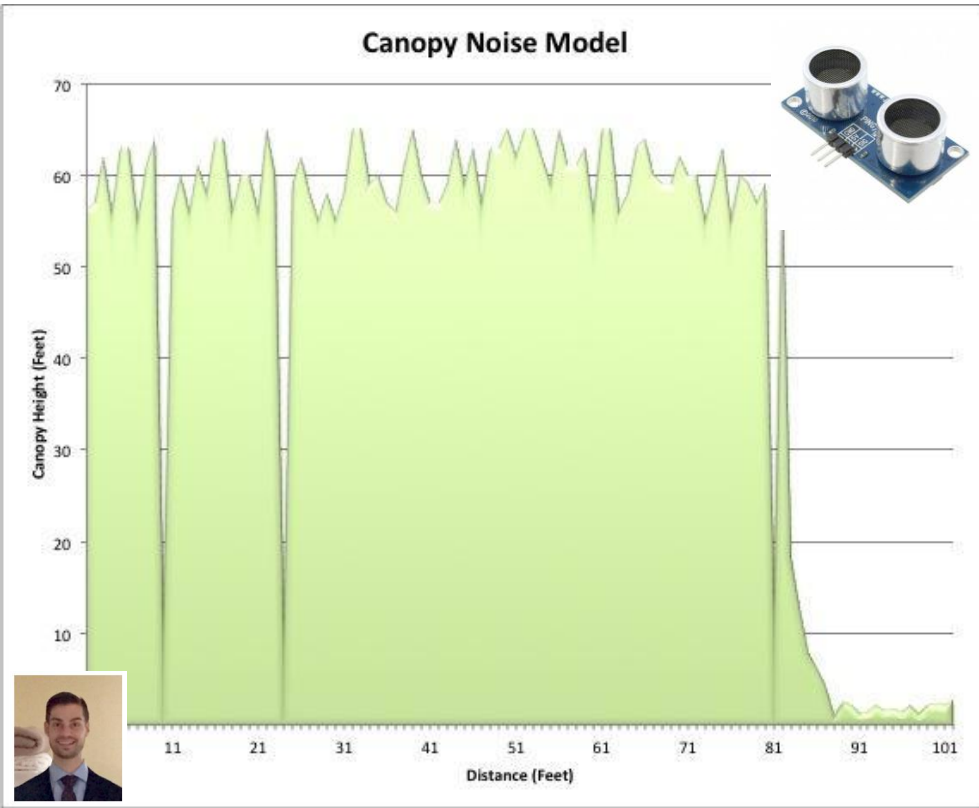
https://3drobotics.zendesk.com/hc/article_attachments/202536196/Pixhawk_Top2.png

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Distance Sensor



Landing Feedback Sensor

- Ultrasonic
 - MaxBotix
 - Sparkfun Ping

Landing Capability

- Smooth transition

Terrain Following

- Able to avoid a 10' Canopy std dev

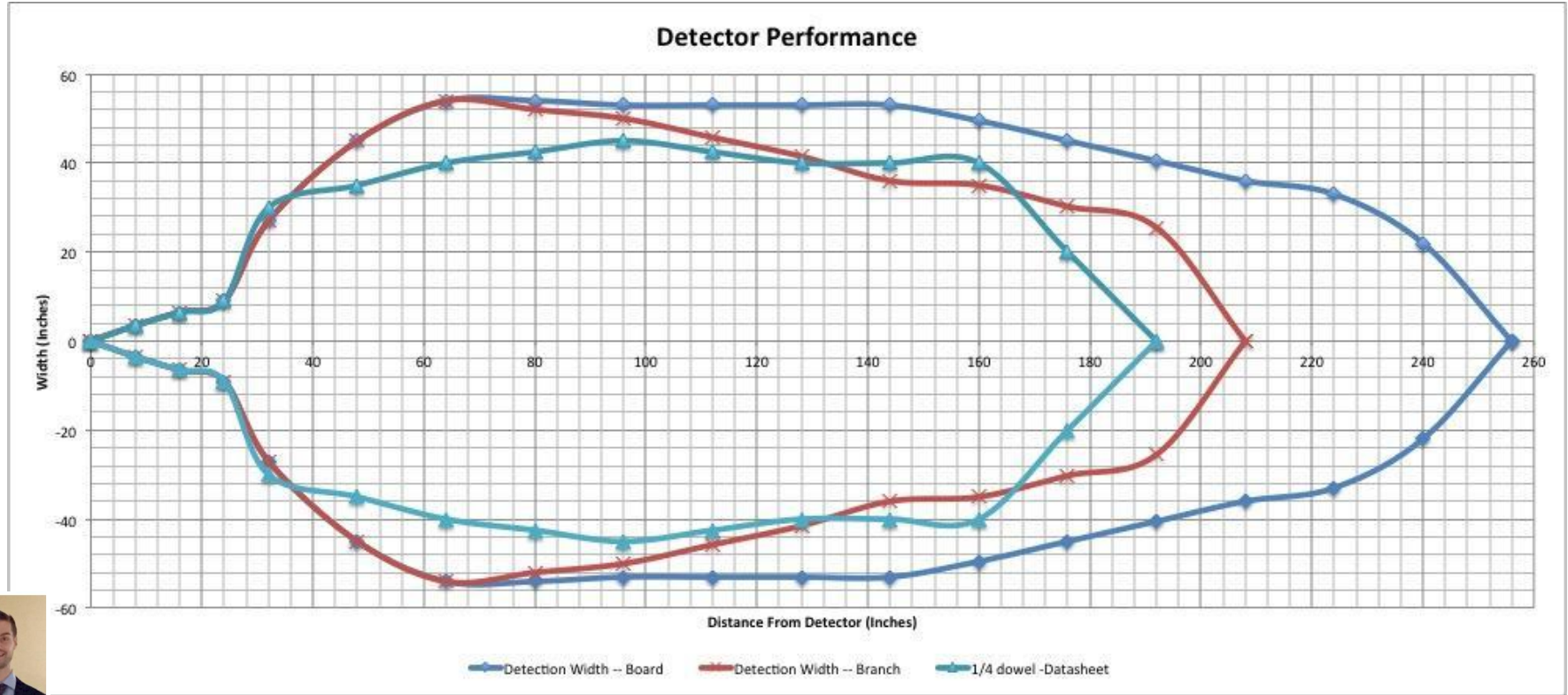
Distance Sensor -- Experiment Setup



10"x37.5" board

122" tree branch with appx $\frac{1}{4}$ " girth (at detection point)

Distance Sensor -- Results



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Power detection

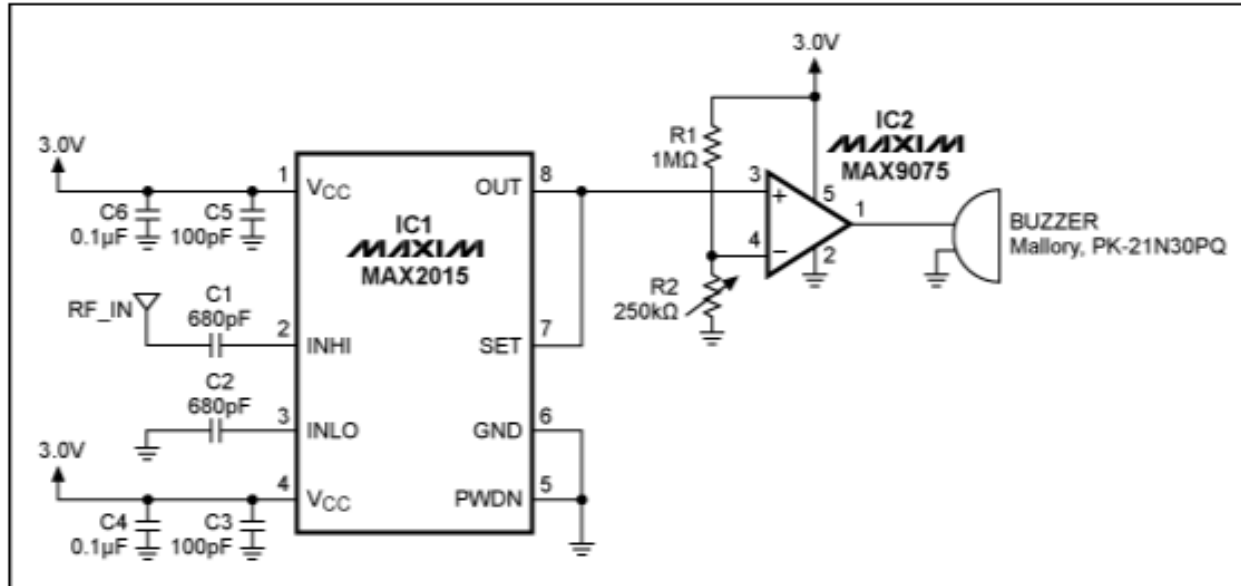


Figure 1. This circuit sounds a buzzer alarm when it detects an RF signal in the range 100MHz to 3000MHz, above approximately -35dBm.

[Click here for an overview of the wireless components used in a typical radio transceiver.](#)

MAX2015 Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI):

- -65 to 5 dBm RF input
- 0.5v - 1.8v Output
- 18.1 mV/dBm

$$\text{dbm} = 10\log(P/1\text{mW})$$

$$\text{dbmV} = 20\log(V/1\text{mV})$$

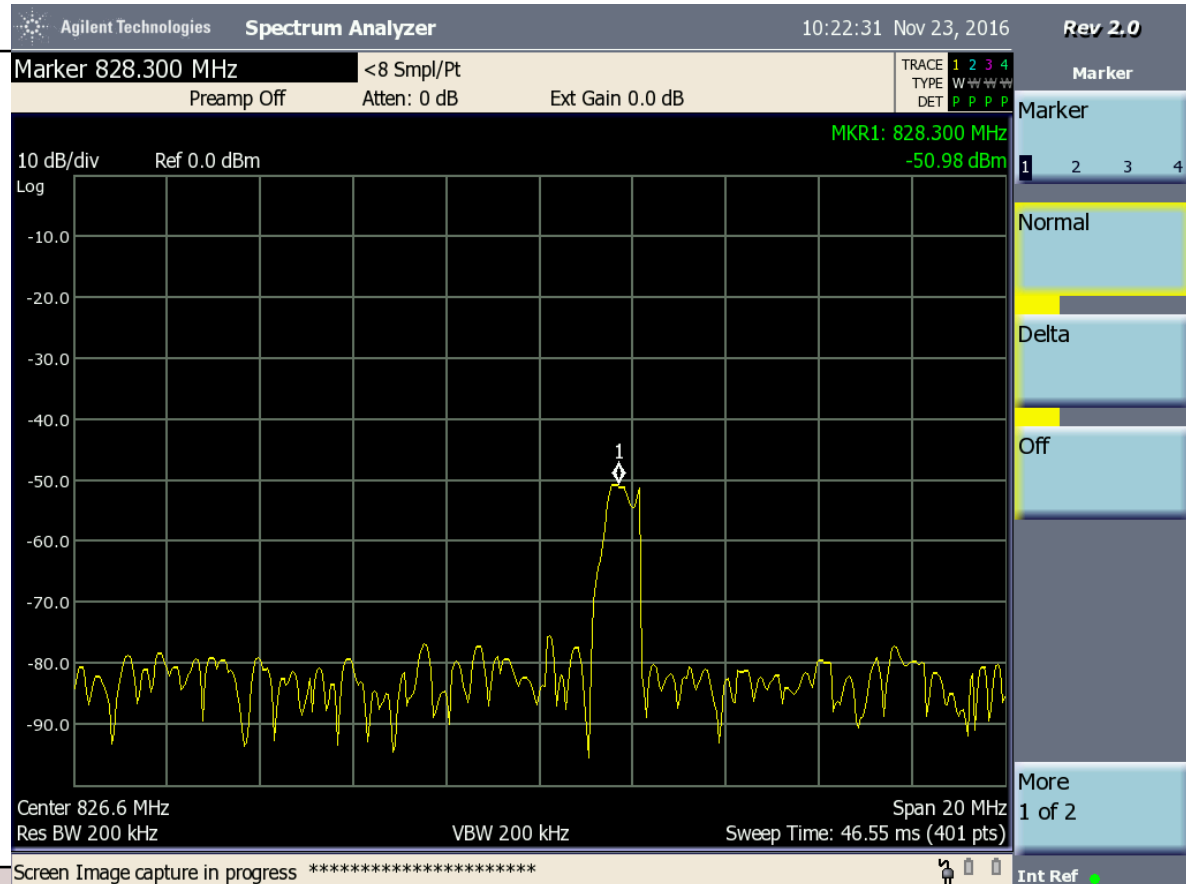
<http://s.eeweb.com/articles/2011/10/20/rf-bug-detector-circuit-1319152903.pdf>

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Power detection

- Antenna from our circuit on spectrum analyzer
- Calling serena from my phone
- shows the frequency of the cell phone when placing a call
- 10uW transmitted -- decent reception

-50dBm at ~828 MHz

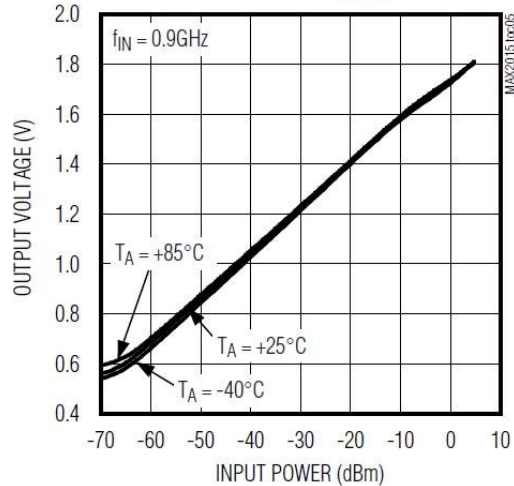


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Power detection

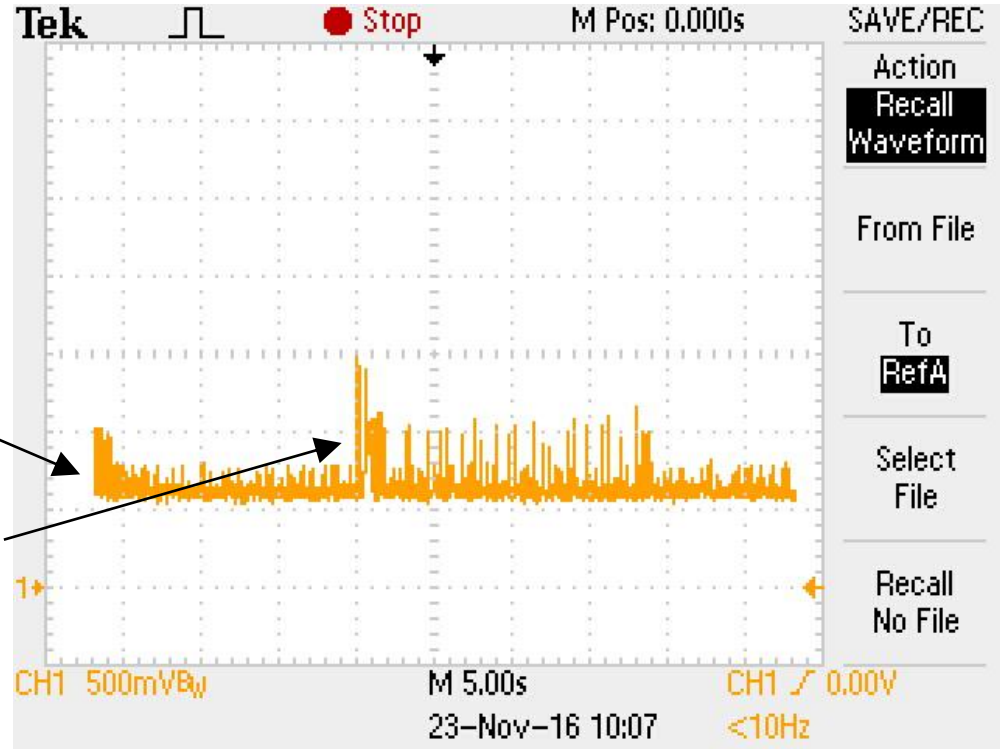
Slope: 18.1 mV/dBm

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. INPUT POWER**



Appx. 0.6V floor
measured on
Oscilloscope

Appx 0.85V from
Signal
transmission

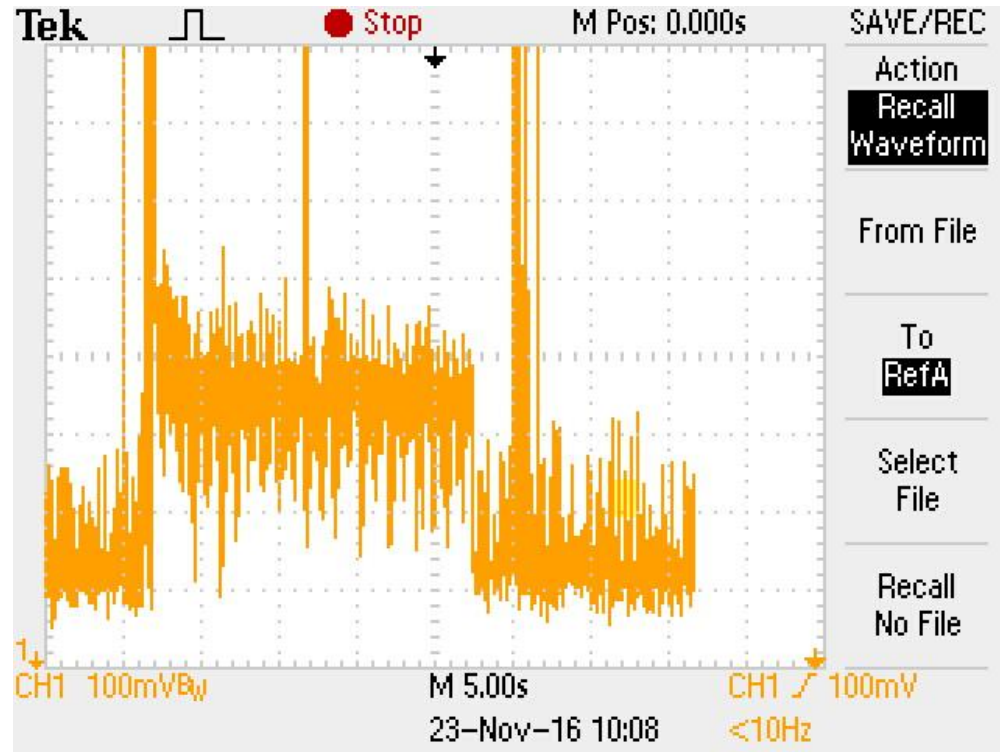


Results Comparable To Spectrum Analyzer Pwr Measurement ~50 dBm

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Power detection

IMSI Captured



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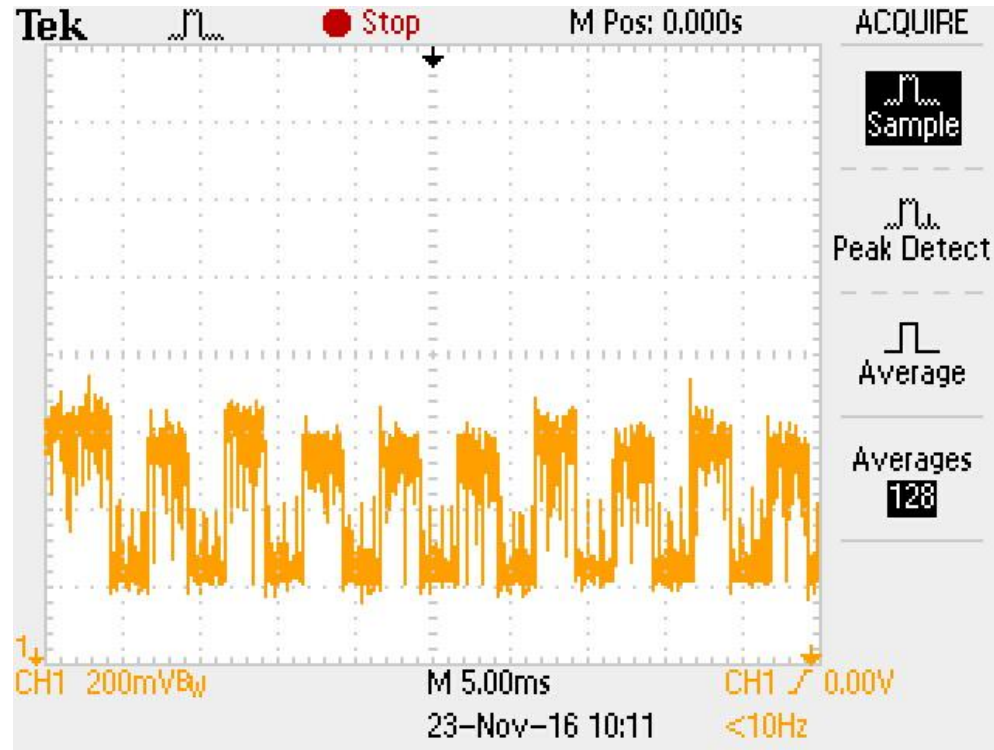
Power detection

Bjorn's cell phone contacting a tower almost every 5ms trying to secure a connection with Serena's cell phone.

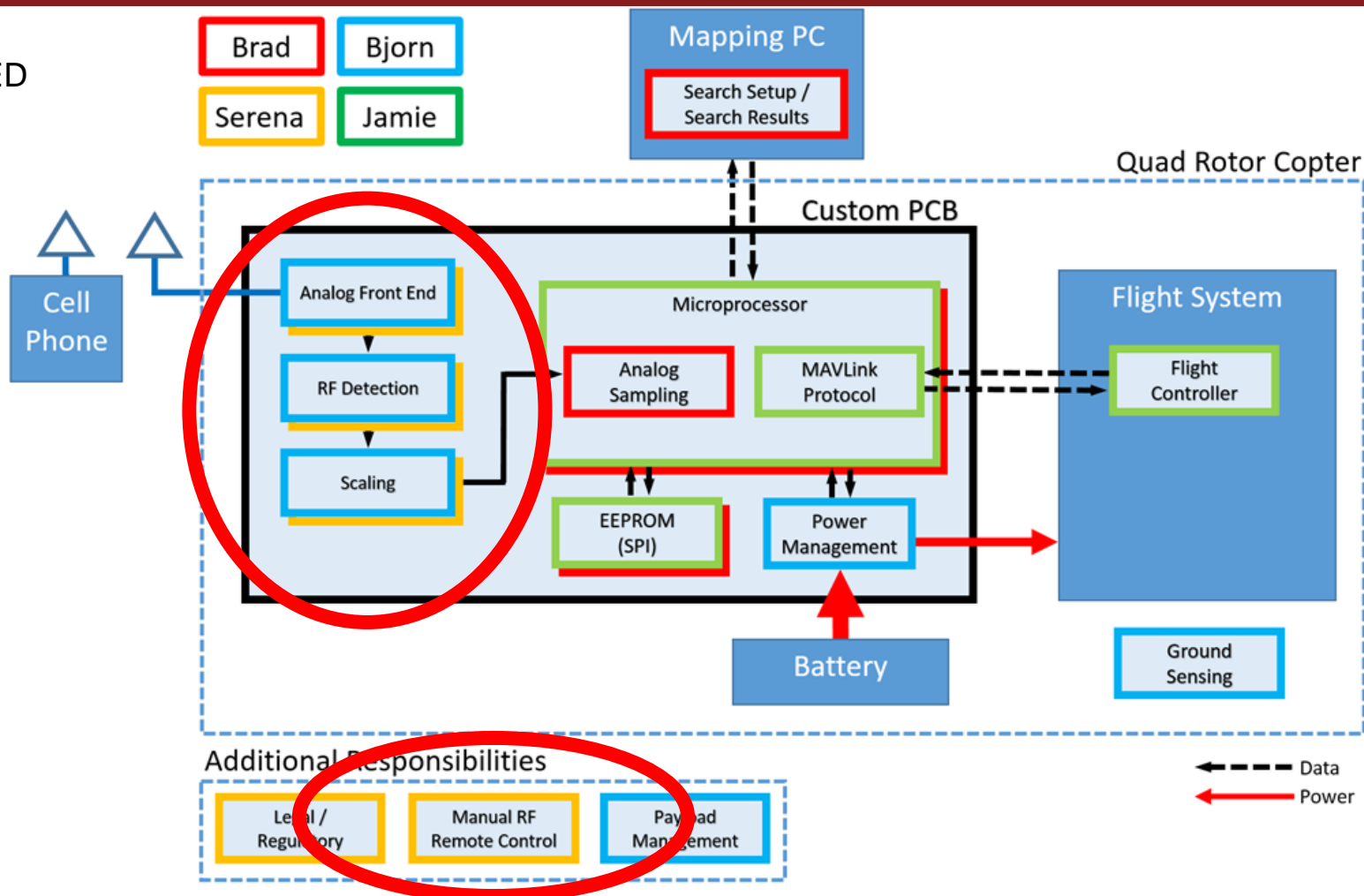
This is the Raw output voltage from the MAX2015

Currently:
Comparator/Buzzer circuit for demonstration.

Serena is working on the gain stage into the ADC and filtering out unwanted signals.

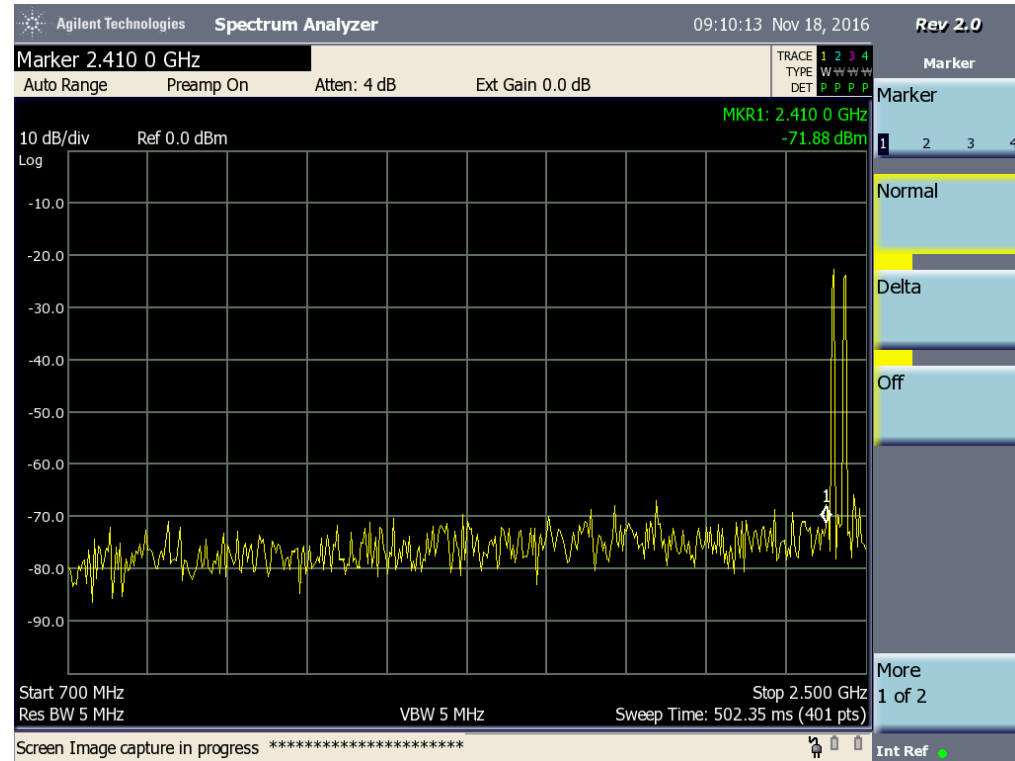


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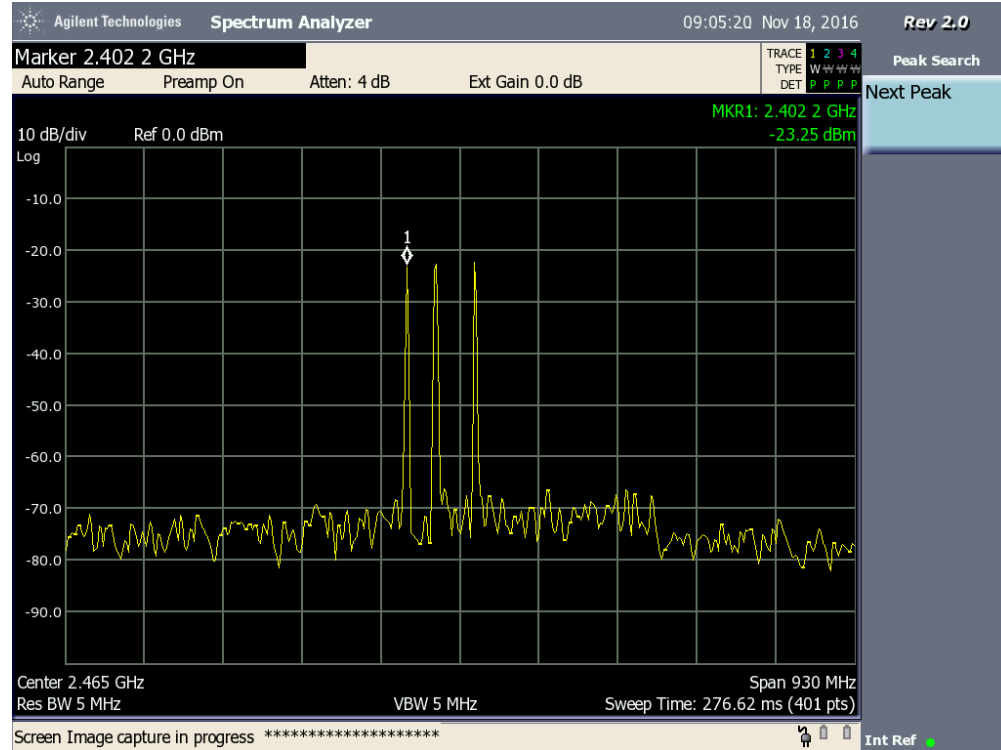
Manual “Control” of the Drone

- Needed for safety
- Using antenna from circuit, spectrum analyzer shows the remote control doesn't interfere with the 900MHz band



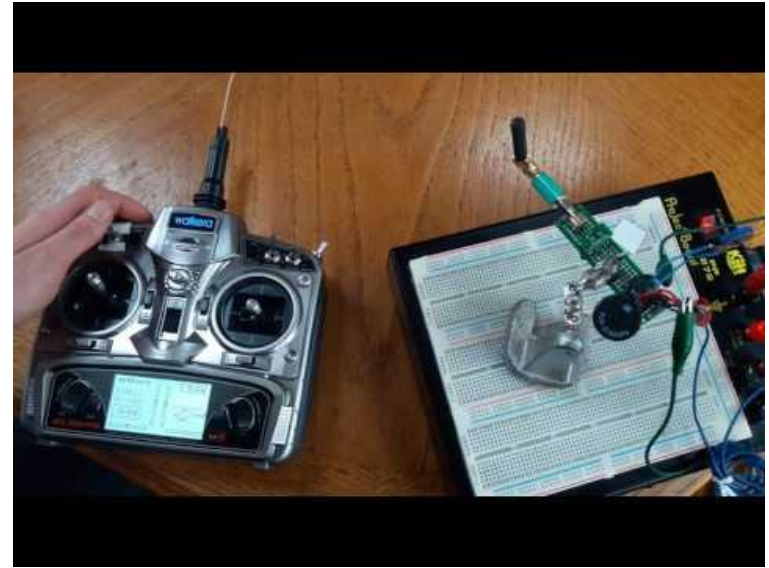
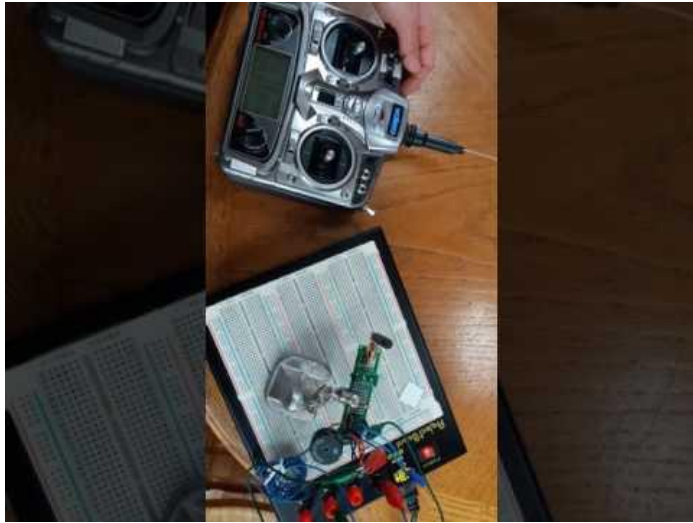
Manual “Control” of the Drone

- Spectrum analyzer shows the exact frequency the remote control interferes with



Manual “Control” of the Drone

- To filter out the 2.4GHz remote control frequency from the power detector circuit, need filter (Used 1.3GHz LPF)

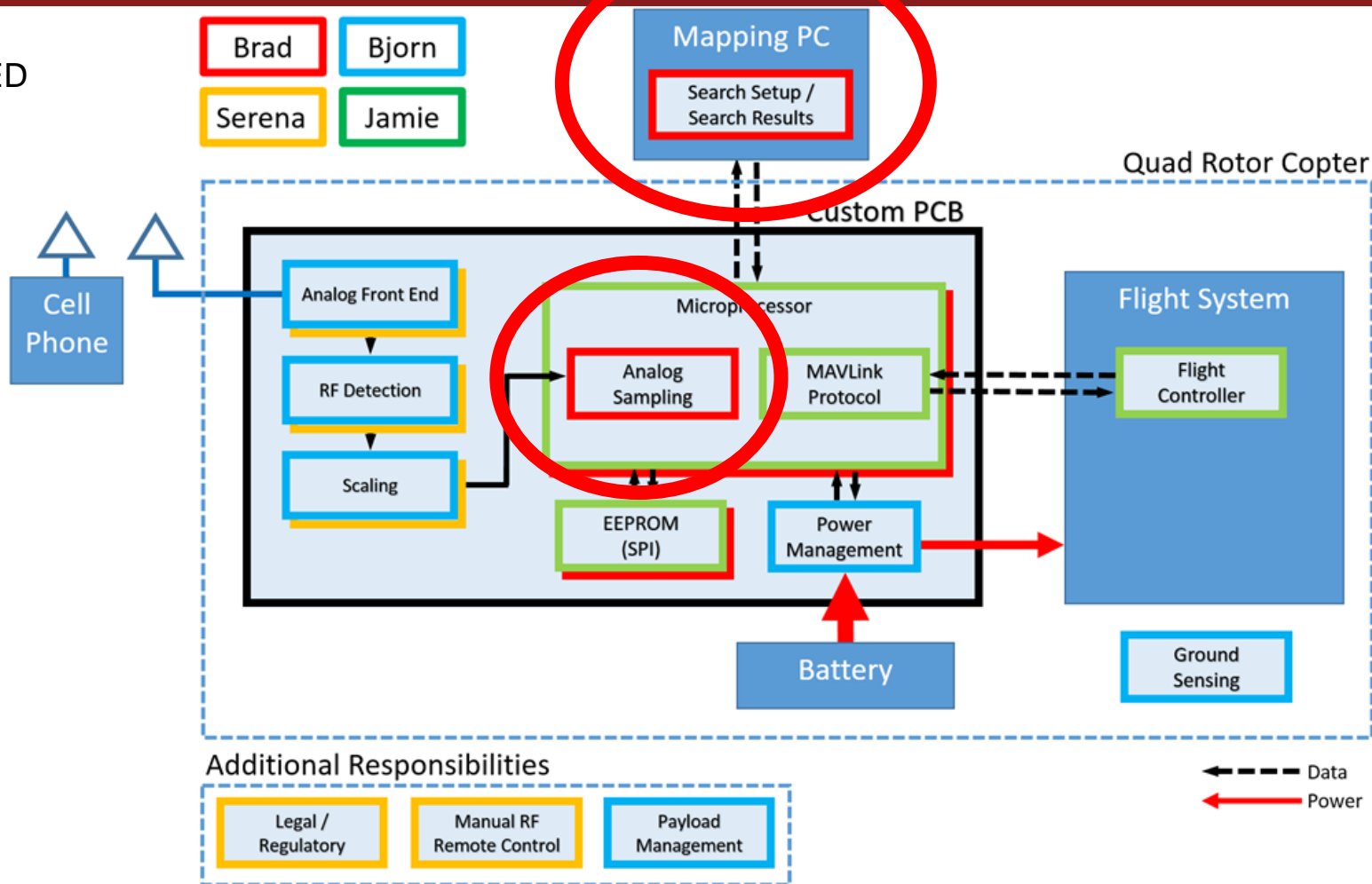


Manual “Control” of the Drone

- Now, can test the range of the circuit using a cell phone that doesn't have service
- Tested up to 85ft, circuit can detect cell phone signal trying to connect to the tower



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Supervisory Microcontroller

Inputs:

- ADC in order to convert analog power signal to digital data
- USART in order to receive GPS,Speed, etc, from flight controller

Outputs:

- USART to EEPROM to save power level and GPS Coordinate data
- SPI to USB interface to download data file to host PC

Functions:

- Keep track of state
 - Lift off
 - Traveling (Without sampling)
 - Traveling (With sampling)
 - Landing
- Calculate sampling speed



Analog Sampling

Analog to Digital Converter

- Convert analog signal from power detector circuit
- High resolution (10 bit ADC)
- Sample 500mV to 1.8V with 3.3V reference voltage
- Minimum 500KSPS

403 distinct power levels!

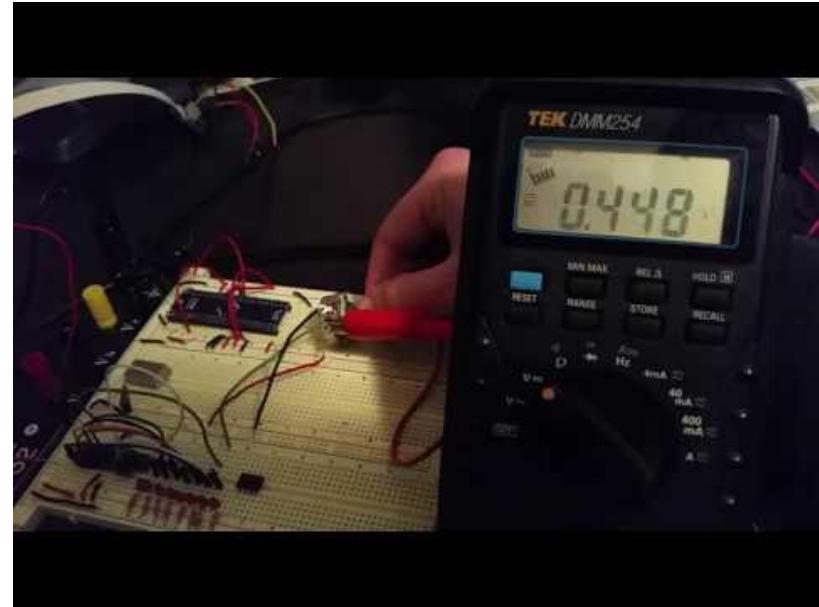
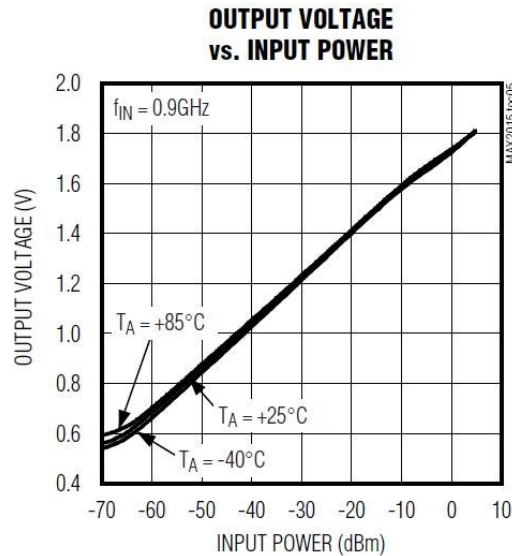
$$\left(\frac{.5V}{3.3V}\right) \times 1024 = 155$$

$$\left(\frac{1.8V}{3.3V}\right) \times 1024 = 558$$

$$558 - 155 = 403$$

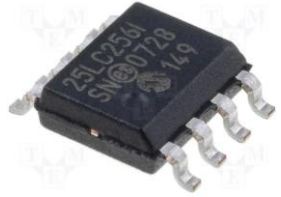
0x09B to 0x22E

.1861 dBm per bit



Power Level & GPS Data

- Power level data saved as 4 byte integer representation of power level
- GPS coordinate data is in decimal degree format, saved as 4 byte floating point
- Data file saved on EEPROM as list of Power Level & GPS Coordinate tuples
- Used by host PC to create visual representation of power signatures



Example Data File

```
155, (42.393960, -72.528880)
175, (42.393930, -72.528962)
250, (42.393900, -72.529044)
318, (42.393870, -72.529126)
400, (42.393840, -72.529208)
558, (42.393810, -72.529290)
400, (42.393780, -72.529372)
318, (42.393750, -72.529454)
250, (42.393720, -72.529536)
175, (42.393690, -72.529618)
150, (42.393615, -72.529576)
```



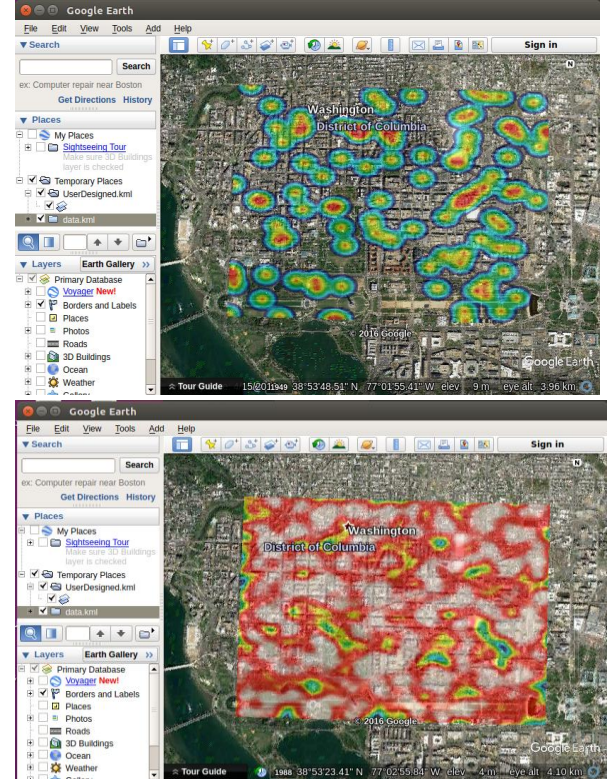
UMassAmherst Heat Map

Requirements:

- Software needs to be easy to run.
- Heat map needs to be customizable.
- Visualization needs to be accurate.
- End result needs to be flexible for various situations.
- Rendering needs to be automatic given any GPS/power data file.
- Image needs to be able to be overlaid on top of satellite map.

Challenges:

- No plug and play code available.
- Generic point merge model not sufficient:
 - Resolution not small enough to eliminate inaccuracies.
 - Too many data points saturate the image.
 - Based on quantity of points, not a weighted system.



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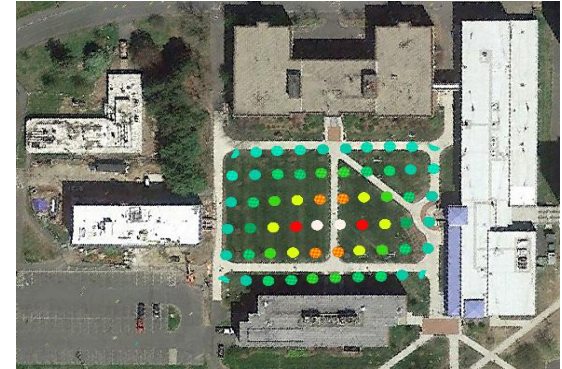
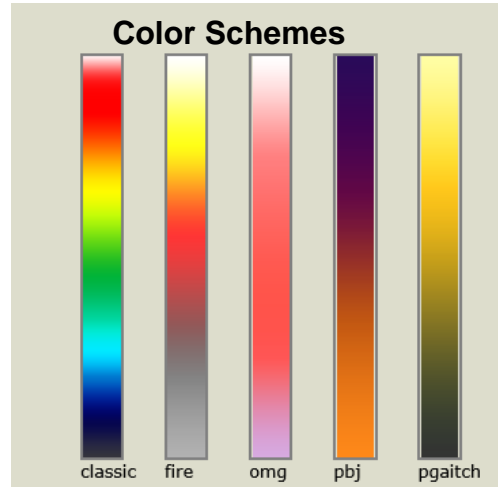
Heat Map

Solution:

- Points are based on power level measured, not quantity of points.
- Program takes few parameters.
- Visualization pinpoints location of signal with error congruent with number of data points (aka: more data points=more accuracy)
- Data is averaged out so few erroneous signals won't throw off entire map.

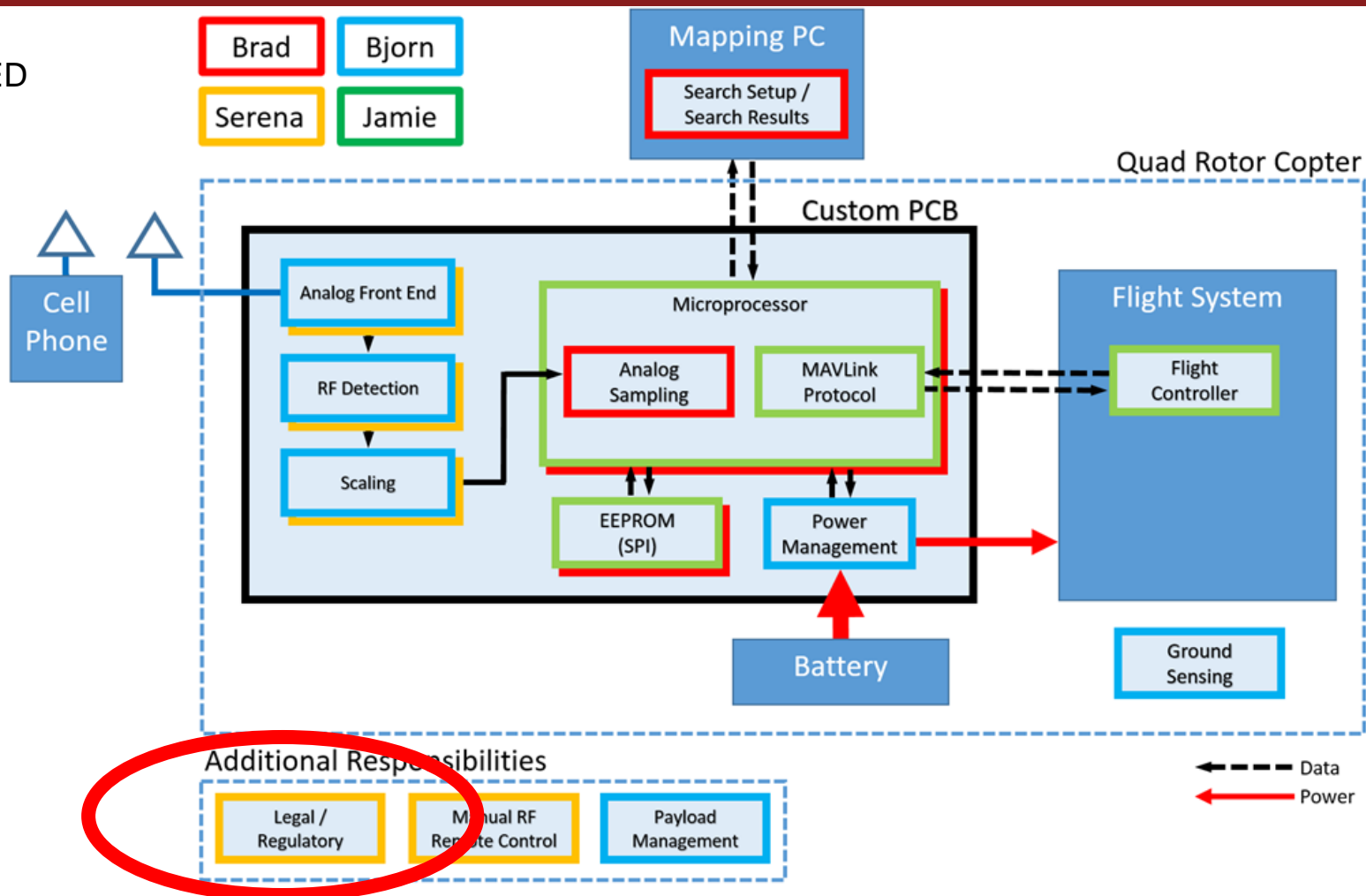
Customization Options:

- 5 Different Color Schemes w/ varying degrees of temperature gradient.
- Opacity from clear to opaque (0-255).
- Dot size = to number of pixels (1-P).
- User defined data file.



```
brad@brad-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop
brad@brad-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ python Demonstration.py
Please Enter User Mode: 1
Please Enter Filename: Example1.txt
Please Enter Opacity: 140
Please Enter Dot Size: 53
Please Enter Color Scheme: fire
Heat map saved as "UserDesigned.kml"
brad@brad-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

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Legality Issues Solved

- To transmit on the 900MHz band, which may be necessary later, need a technician class HAM radio license, which is in progress
- The drone is registered as a UAS (Unmanned Aircraft System) with the FAA, which is needed in order to fly



Path to Project Completion

By MDR (completed):

- Autonomous flight: sensor polling, control of craft
- Detector circuit sensing GSM band w/out interference from manual controller
- Generate “heat map” given simulated GPS/detected signal levels
- Landing/Distance sensory able to detect distance accurately

By CDR (critical subsystem integration):

- Microcontroller code complete
- Sensing circuit output scaled for A2D
- Flight-ready system prototype
- Mainboard + sensing PCBs drafted

By FPR (tuning + final touches)

- User interface software complete
- Signal level detection at range spec.
- Energy consumption/reserve algorithms
- Mechanical fixturing/wiring/enclosures



Under and on track:

Flight controller	\$69.86	
Propellers		\$16.00
New Receiver		\$30.48
Telemetry cable	\$22.00	
RTL-SDR		\$25.95
Range sensor		\$62.00
<u>Components/Parts</u>	<u>\$108.92</u>	
Total Used:		\$335.21

Budget Remaining: **\$164.73** (PCBs + parts)



Proposed CDR Deliverables



1. Output of signal detection circuit compatible with the ADC; comparator portion of signal detection circuit designed/routed (“daughterboard”)



1. Microcontroller functions completed: Capability to write ADC and GPS data to EEPROM, Ability to output data from EEPROM to host PC, Sampling functions complete, Finite State Machine Complete.

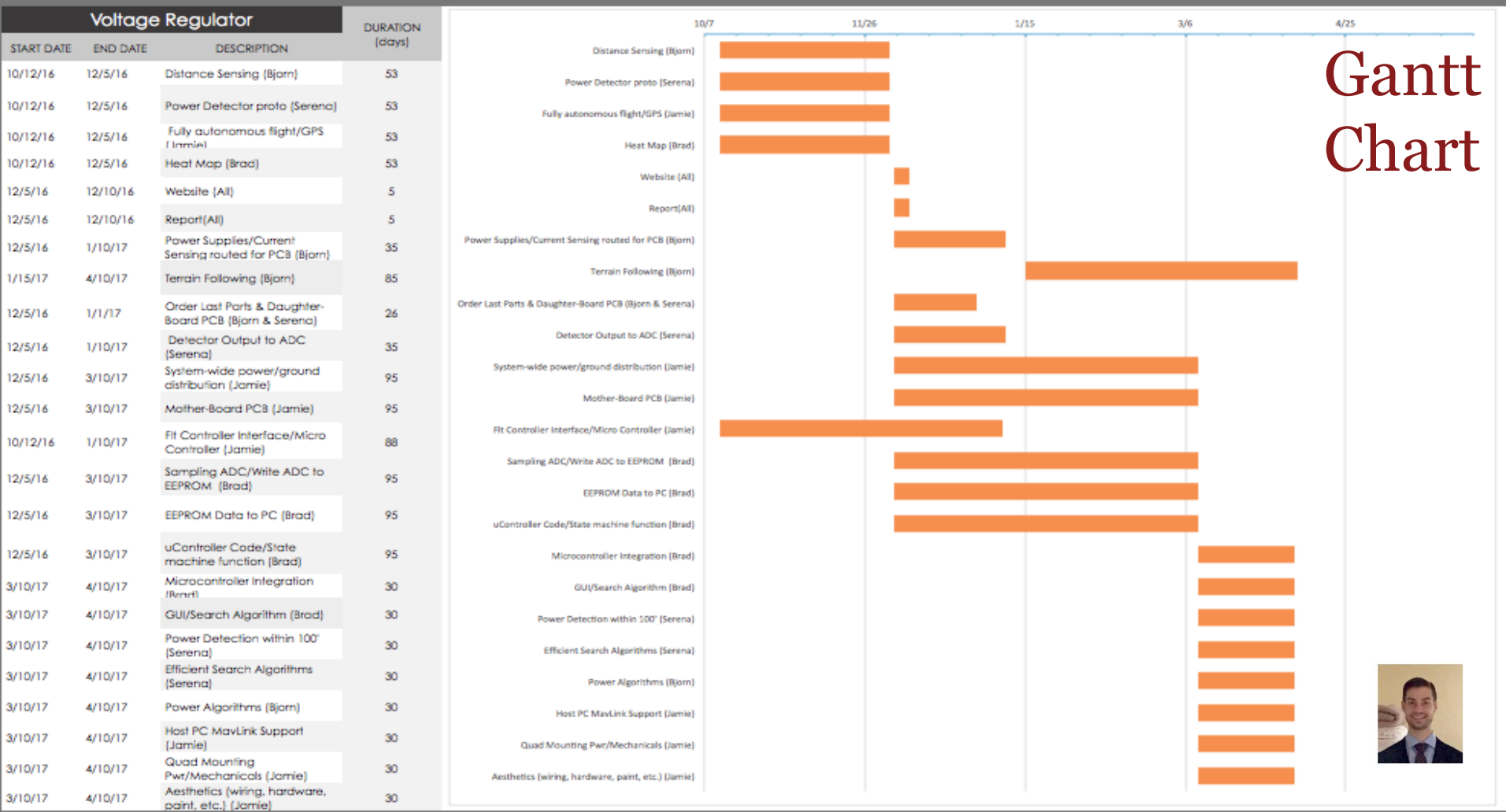


1. Main PCB routing complete: board/system mechanicals, microcontroller, PC interface, EEPROM, battery connections. Integrate “daughterboard” support and power supply routing (Bjorn).



1. PCB power supplies and RF portion of signal detection circuit designed/routed (“daughterboard”)

SAFE DRONE Team 4: Serena Thomas, Jamie Kline, Bjorn Galaske, Brad Marszalkowski



Questions?