

Drone Video Platform—Collision Avoidance, Situational Awareness, and Communications

STL-039-17, Year 2 of 2

Rusty Trainham, Paul Guss, Manny Manard, Willy Kaye, Mark Adan, Mark Norsworthy, Dan Haber, Ed Bravo, Karen McCall, Rusty Malchow, Keith Chase, Joann Jackson-Bass, Lance McLean, Tom McCullough

Acknowledgments

Mary O'Neill, Dan Frayer, Jessica Feener, Mike Madlener, Rick Allison, Ben Valencia, Jacqueline Brandon, Jason Jaworsky, Kevin Moran, John Bird, Drew Morgan, Kevin Kochersberger, Hovig Yalarian, Justin Sands, Wild Bill Tremblay, Don Bintz, Andrew Harter

Challenge

2

At the beginning of FY 2018, the collision avoidance task of this project was dropped because it had become a “commercial off-the-shelf” product for rotary drones, but it was still considered a very difficult problem for fixed wing drones.

In the second quarter of FY 2018, R. Trainham took over the project and decided to redirect efforts into testing a variety of sensors on a variety of platforms. The core module task was also dropped from the project because it duplicated what was already available commercially.

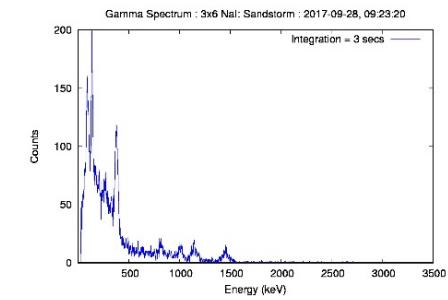
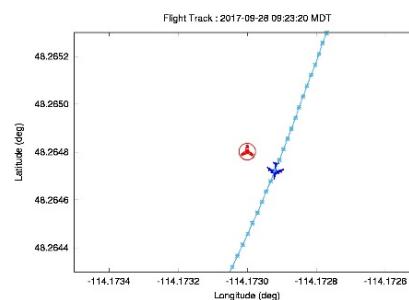
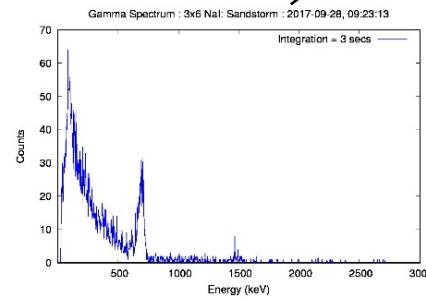
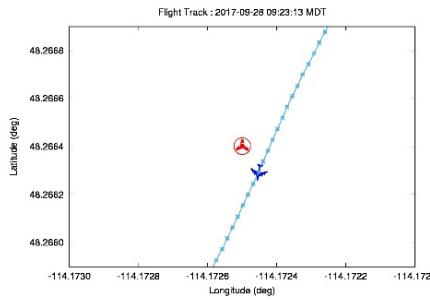
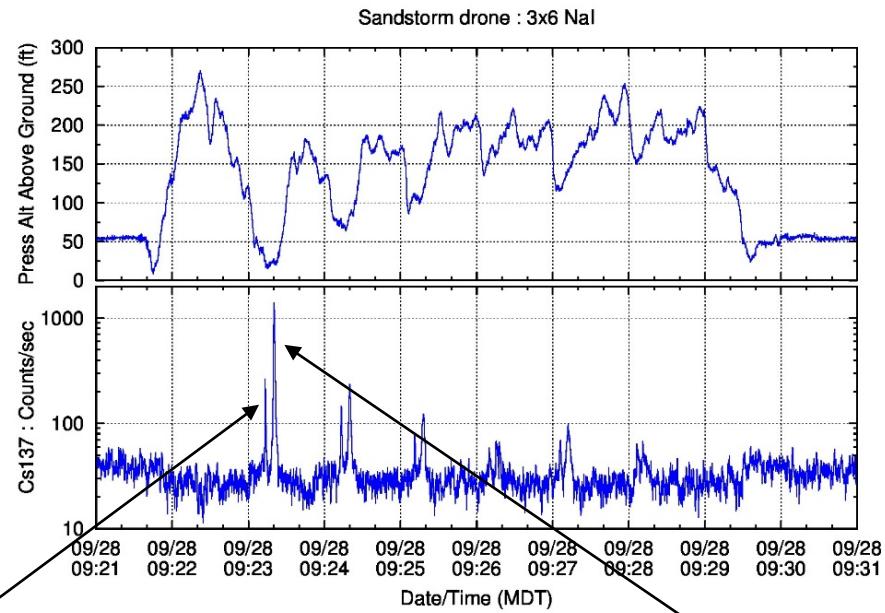
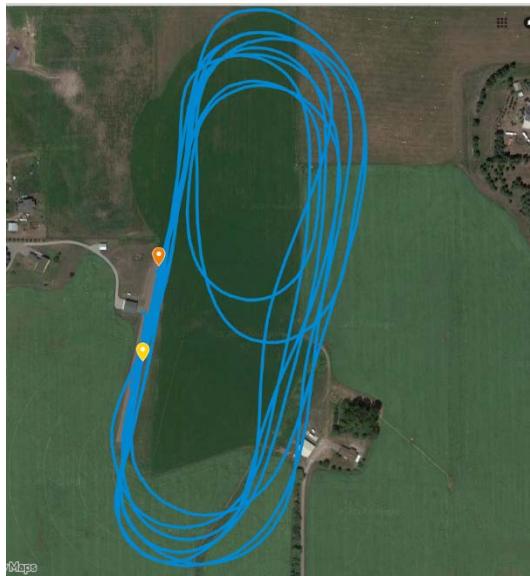
Since last year’s SDRD final review, we have conducted flight tests in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wisconsin. We have flown five different gamma detectors, a chemical detector and sampler, an optical spectrometer, and a point LIDAR on quadcopters, hexcopters, and the fixed wing T-28 and Sandstorm.

We have collaborated with H3D, USI, Virginia Tech, and ORNL.

In the coming year, we will continue those collaborations, and will add BYU and INL as collaborators.

Results 3x6 NaI on the Sandstorm in Montana

3

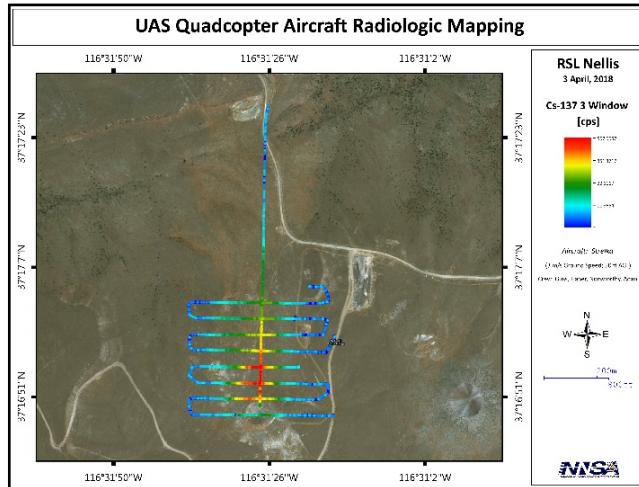


The double peaks in the strip chart are from the different sources placed at different locations.

The airplane icon is placed at the location of the highest signal rate.
The angle of the icon is set by the GPS course direction, and the track dots are separated by the GPS sample interval of 200 ms.

Results LaBr₃ on the ORNL Strelka at the Palanquin Crater

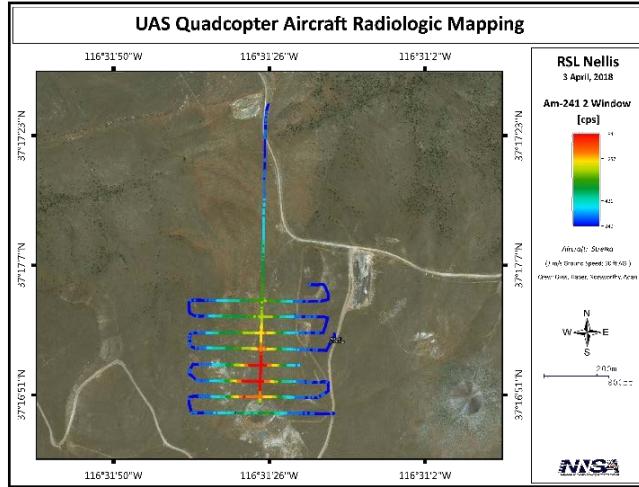
Cs-137 fallout distribution



LaBr₃ has twice the energy resolution of NaI.



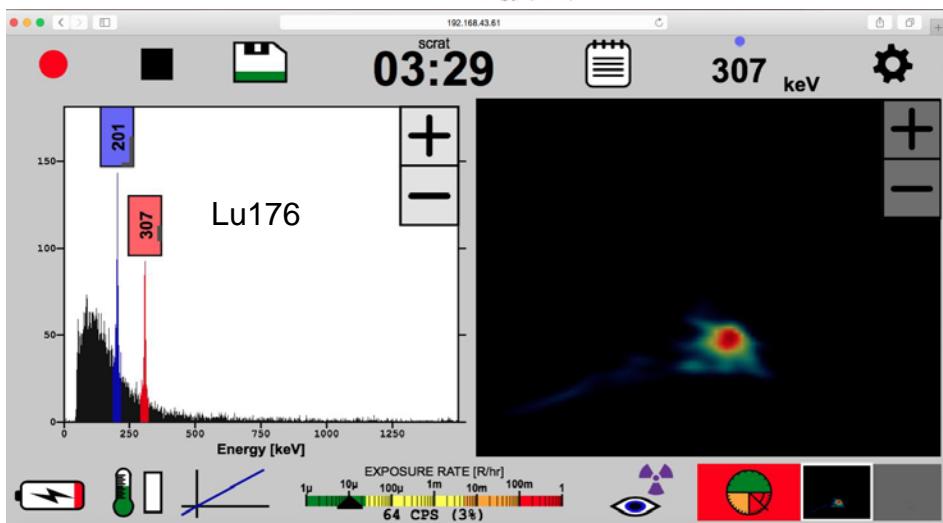
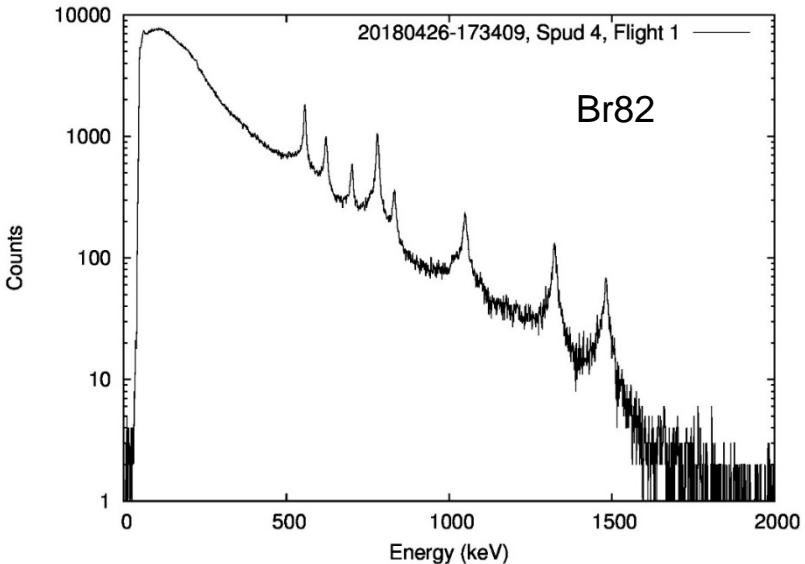
Am-241 fallout distribution



The LaBr₃ detector flew on March 30, 2018.

The Palanquin test on April 14, 1965, was #12 in the Plowshare series. The yield was 4.3 kT, and it left a 240 ft crater. The fallout from the venting blew north of the crater.

Results Virginia Tech Hexcopter with Apollo and Stubby at INL 5

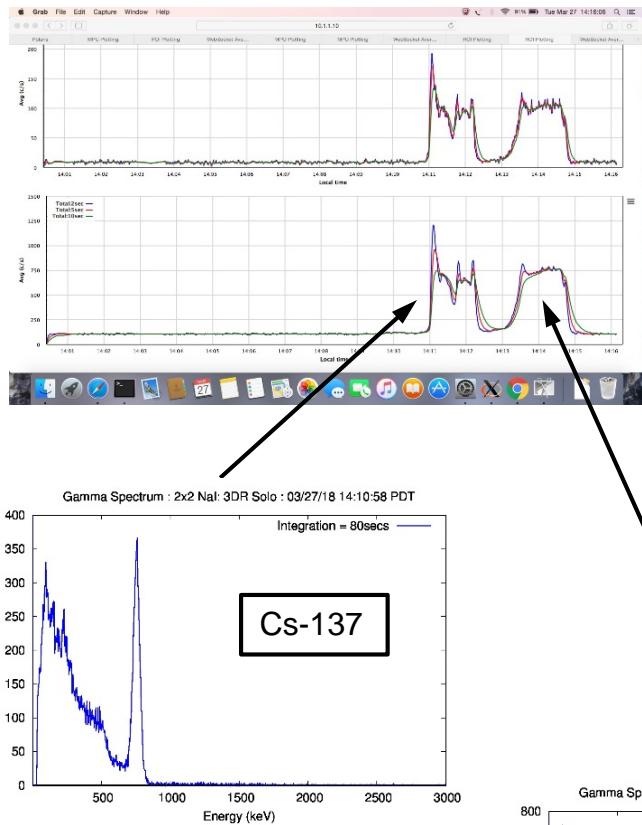


We tested automated gamma surveying, imaging, and the 4G LTE data link.

Results

RadSolo at DRA

Radiation level at the drone



STL 3DR RadSolo with “Stubby” 2 × 2 NaI



Eu-152 Source

ORNL 3DR Solo

ORNL Strelka with LaBr₃

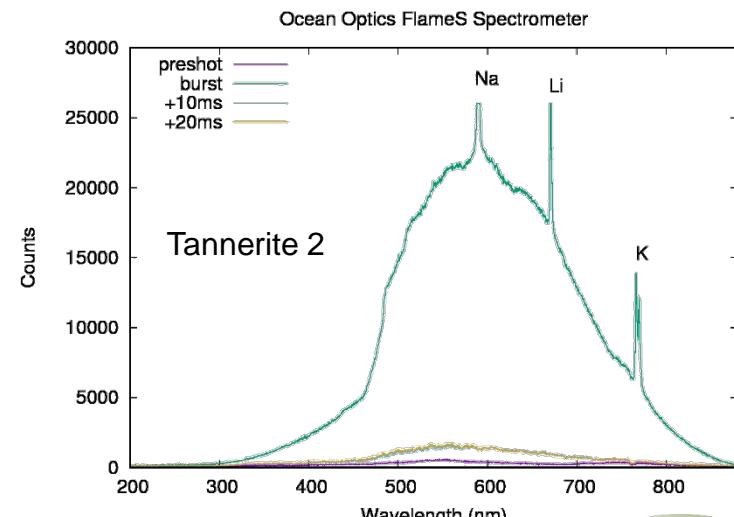
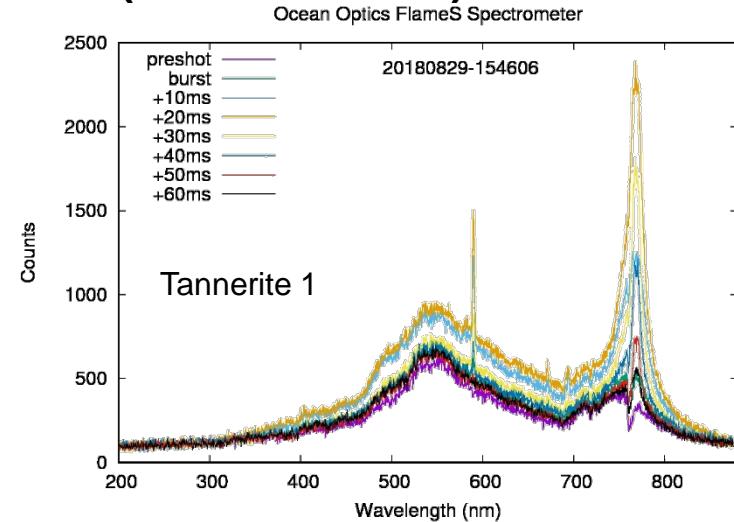
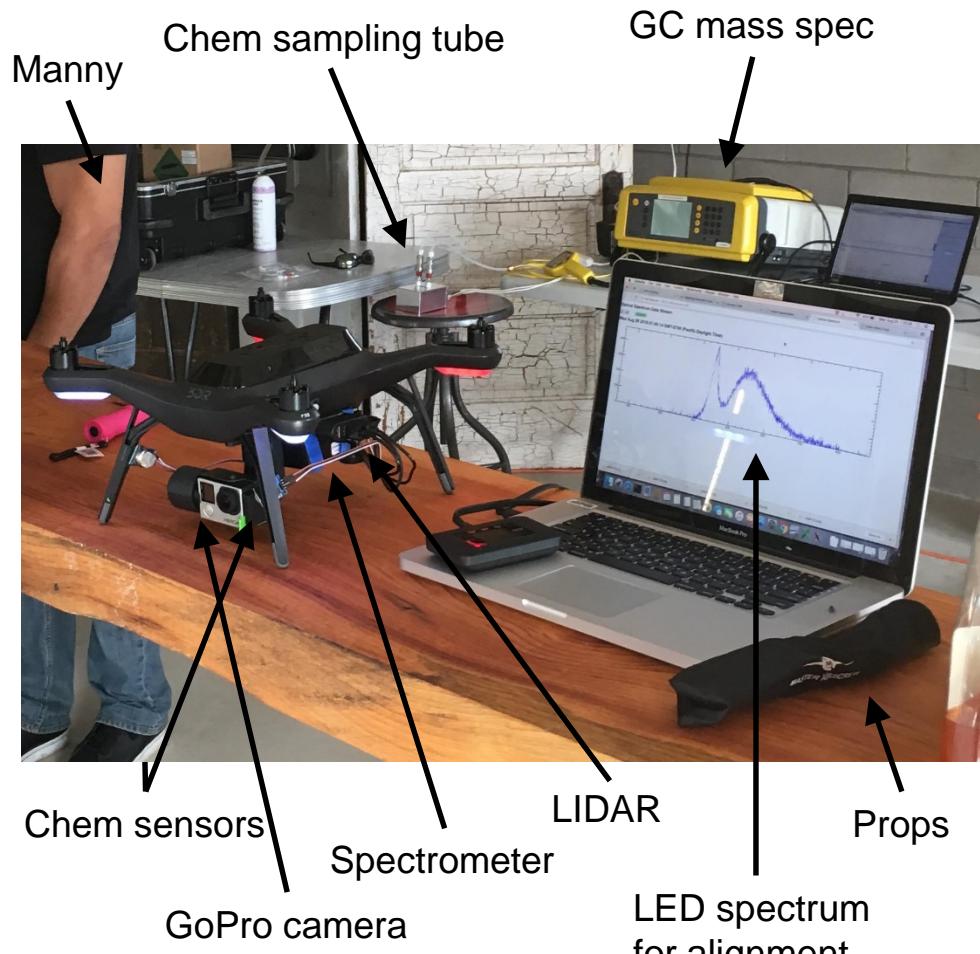
The strip charts and the spectra are displayed in real time in a web browser.

Results

SpectroSolo in Wisconsin

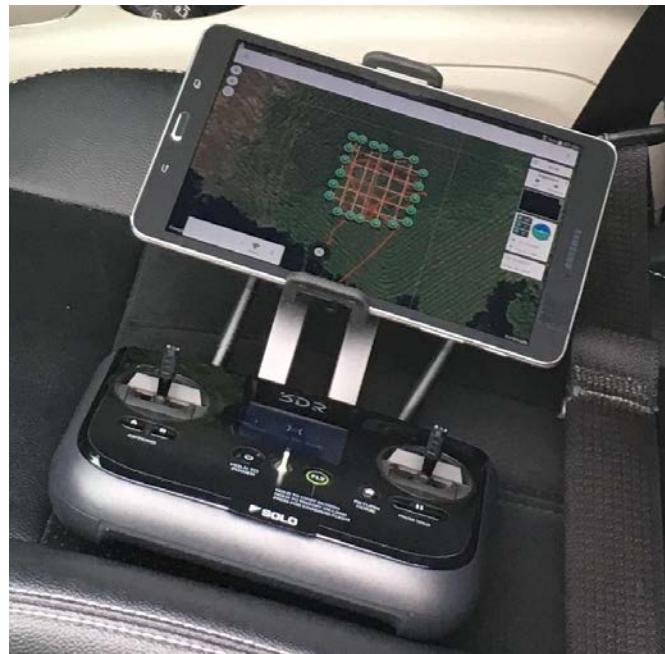
7

Ocean Optics Flame S spectrometer (200 to 850 nm)



Results

ChemSolo in Wisconsin

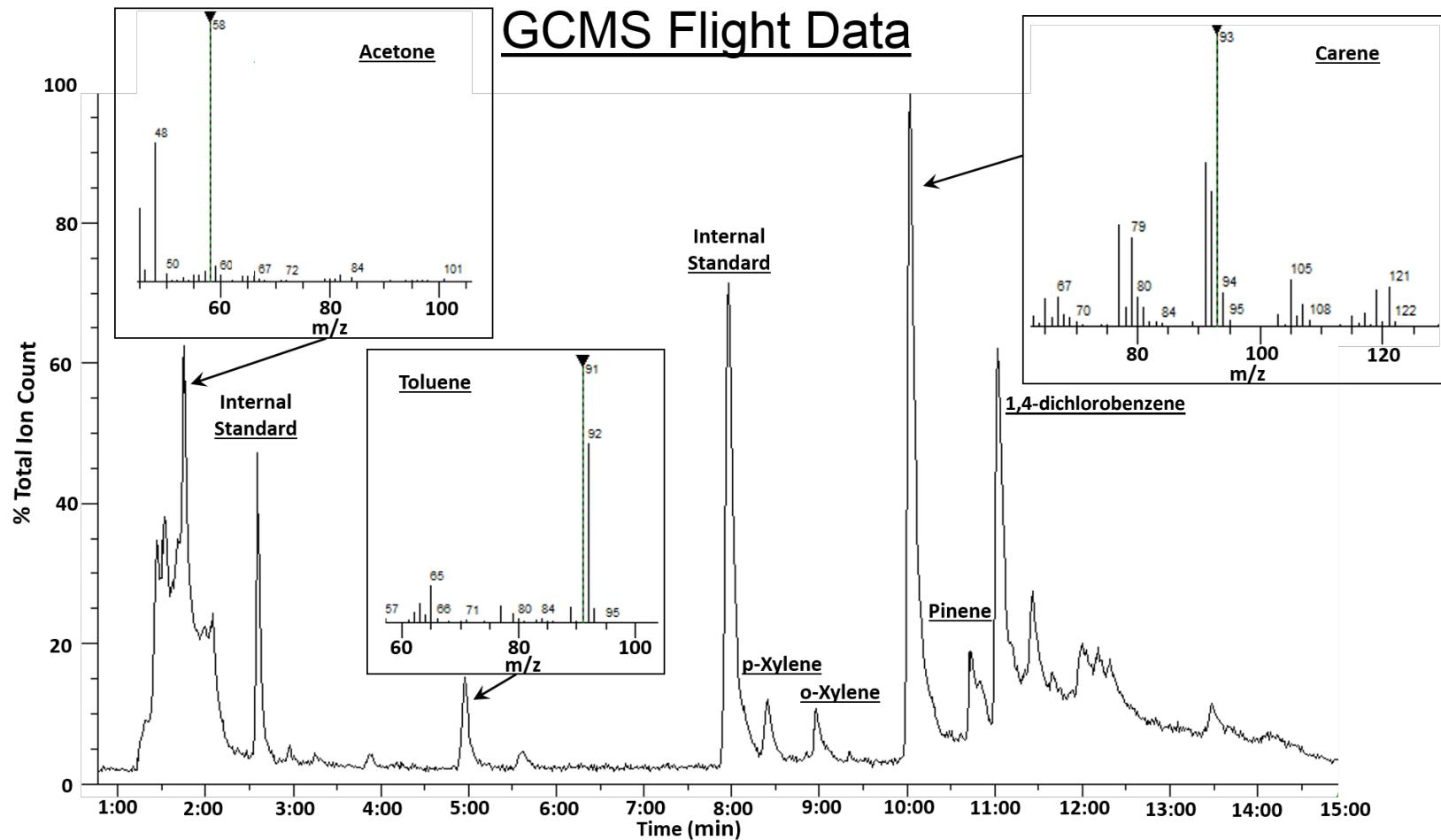


Results

ChemSolo in Wisconsin (cont.)

9

Plume sample collected by the quadcopter over the bonfire



Smoke from rags soaked with acetone and kerosene burning in barrels was sampled during quadcopter flyovers of the fires.

Path Forward

10

Cheaper and expendable hardware needed

On July 26, 2018, the Virginia Tech hexcopter carrying the Apollo and Stubby detectors crashed at INL.



The cause was a prop failure.

The hexcopter and pod were totaled, but both detectors survived.
Payloads need to be cheaper and considered expendable!

Another Palanquin mission with the Virginia Tech hexcopter flying Apollo and Stubby is scheduled for September 20 to 28.

Beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS) flight with Sandstorm and the 3x6 Nal is scheduled to take place at Yucca Lake the week of October 8.

We are currently planning the FY 2019 schedule, and we plan to fly a neutron detector (CLYC), a multispectral IR detector, multipoint LIDAR, other chemical detectors, and possibly a mass spectrometer. Any suggestions?

We also wish to test an aerial drop of a rotary drone by a fixed wing drone. This would allow missions that are long range and require long dwell times.

We are discussing a new generation of the H3D Apollo gamma imager.

We are discussing a new Virginia Tech heavy-lift, long-duration rotary drone.

We will collaborate with Cammy Peterson's group at BYU on adaptive automated flight planning, and will conduct a test of the algorithms at the NNSS.