

Impact of Wind on UAV Collision Avoidance

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Outline of Presentation

- ◇ Introduction
- ◇ Collision Avoidance
- ◇ Proposed Framework
- ◇ Results and Discussions
- ◇ Conclusions

Applications of UAV@ Wireless Connectivity

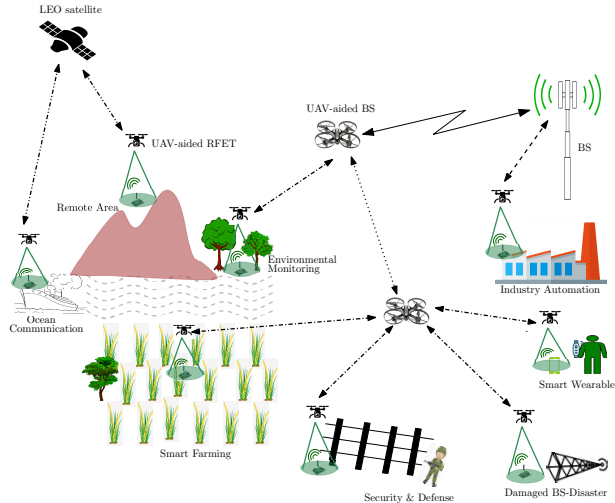


Figure 1: UAV-aided architecture

Collision-free movement

Challenges towards UAV Operation:

- Endurance
- Payload
- Security
- Malfunctioning
- **Safety: Collision-free movement**

Importance of collision avoidance:

- Safe Operation of UAV
- Avoid crashes
- Risk for people
- Cost of Infrastructure
- Need for Conflict Management solutions
- Navigation in close proximity to obstacles

Collision-Avoidance Mechanism

To avoid collision:

- UAV should make turn from sufficient distance (**turning radius**)
- UAV should make turn with appropriate angle (**semiapex angle**)

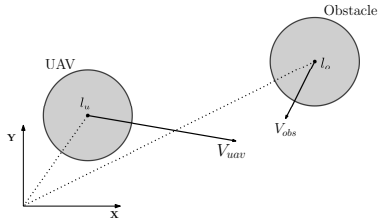


Figure 2: System model for collision-avoidance mechanism

Collision-Avoidance Mechanism (Contd.)

These parameters depend upon the velocity of UAV and Obstacle

Research Gap @ Literature:

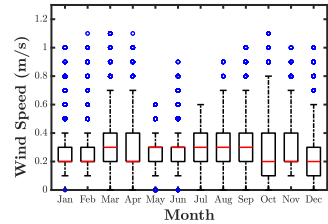
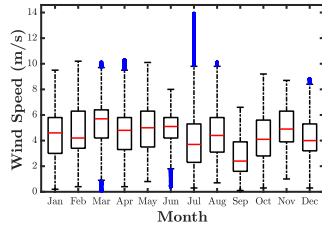
- Existing works do not explicitly consider the effect of wind
- Modelling of wind is complex
 - ▶ random nature
 - ▶ variation with altitude
 - ▶ direction as well as magnitude both are important

Consideration of wind profile is important, why?

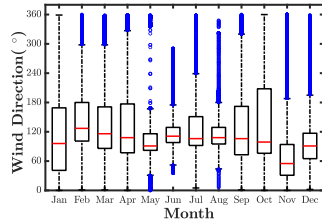
Wind Profile

Variations over year in:

1 Wind Speed



(a) Key West (Florida)



(b) Medford (Oregon)

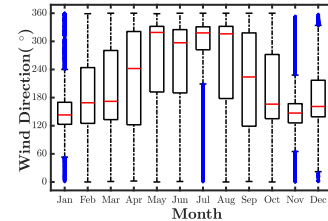


Figure 3: Variation of wind profile in different months for two cities of USA

System Model

Semi-apex Angle

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\langle \vec{V}_e, \vec{l}_u \vec{l}_o \rangle}{|\vec{V}_e| |\vec{l}_u \vec{l}_o|} \right]$$

Turning Radius

$$R = \frac{|V_e|^2}{g \tan \varphi_{\max}}$$

where,

V_e is effective velocity,

g is gravitational coefficient, and

φ_{\max} is maximum roll angle.^a

^aX. Zhou *et al.*, "UAV collision avoidance based on varying cells strategy", *IEEE*

Aerosp. Electron. Syst., vol. 55, no. 4, pp. 1743–1755, Aug., 2019. DOI:

10.1109/TAES.2018.2875556.

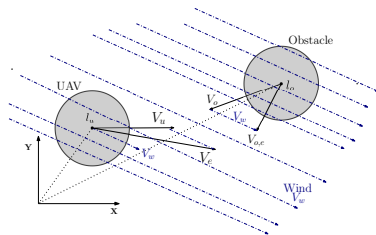


Figure 4: System Model

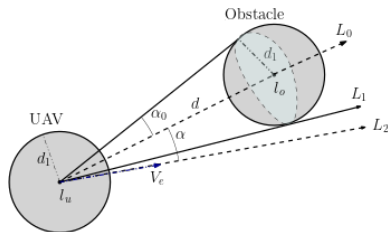
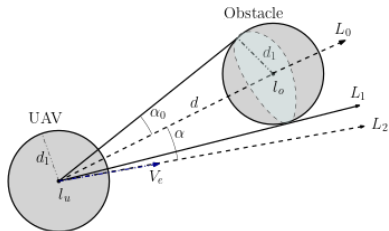


Figure 5: Obstacle Cone

Modeling Parameters



To avoid a collision

- *Turning Radius, $R < d$*
- *Semi-apex angle, $\alpha > \alpha_0$*

R and α are random in nature, how to model?

- Wind data of four years (2018-22) have been considered in the analysis
Source: NREL¹
- **Discrete-time Markov Chain (DTMC)** is used to model the parameters R and α

¹“Wind resource data, tools, and maps, national renewable energy laboratory (NREL),USA”, (), [Online]. Available: <https://www.nrel.gov/grid/wind.html>

Estimation of Probability of Collision Avoidance

We propose that P_{CA} can be estimated as Eq.(1) if $R < d$; otherwise $P_{CA} = 0$

$$P_{CA} = \Pr\{R < d\} \cdot \Pr\{\alpha > \alpha_0\} \quad (1)$$

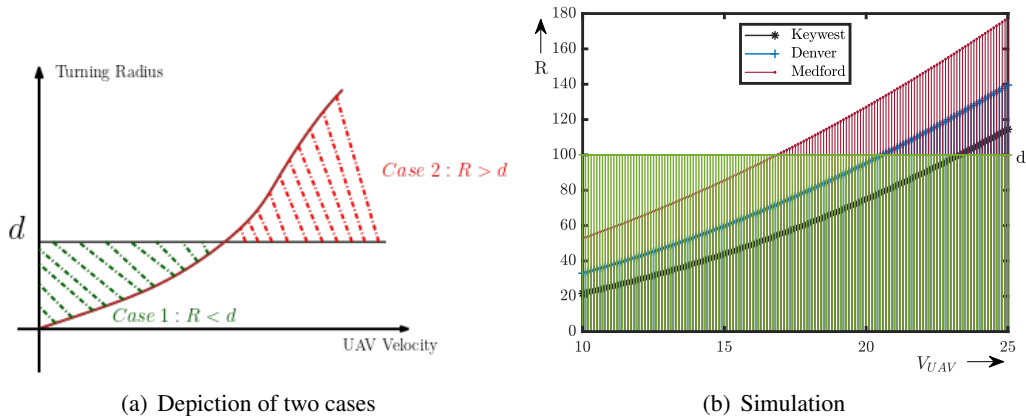


Figure 6: Variation of R with different windy cases

Simulation Results

Simulation considers: $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $\varphi_{\max} = 30^\circ$, and step sizes of 1° for the semiapex angle and 0.5 m for the turning radius.

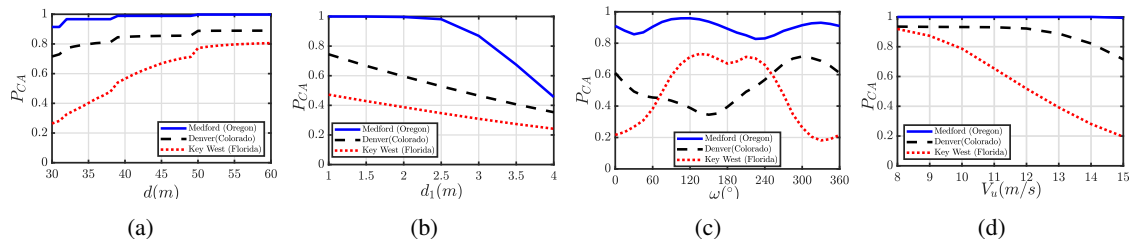


Figure 7: Effect on P_{CA} when there is a change in

(a) Spatial distance (b) Obstacle dimension (c) Direction of UAV movement (d) UAV speed

Concluding Remarks and Future Works

- A framework to incorporate the effect of wind has been proposed
- Statistical modeling of probability of collision avoidance has been presented
- Ignoring the effect of wind will lead to inaccurate system design, which may have severe consequences
- UAV must be aware of its direction and speed of movement as well as wind profile while making the turn to avoid collision
- Optimization of UAV velocity profile according to wind profile to improve collision avoidance probability