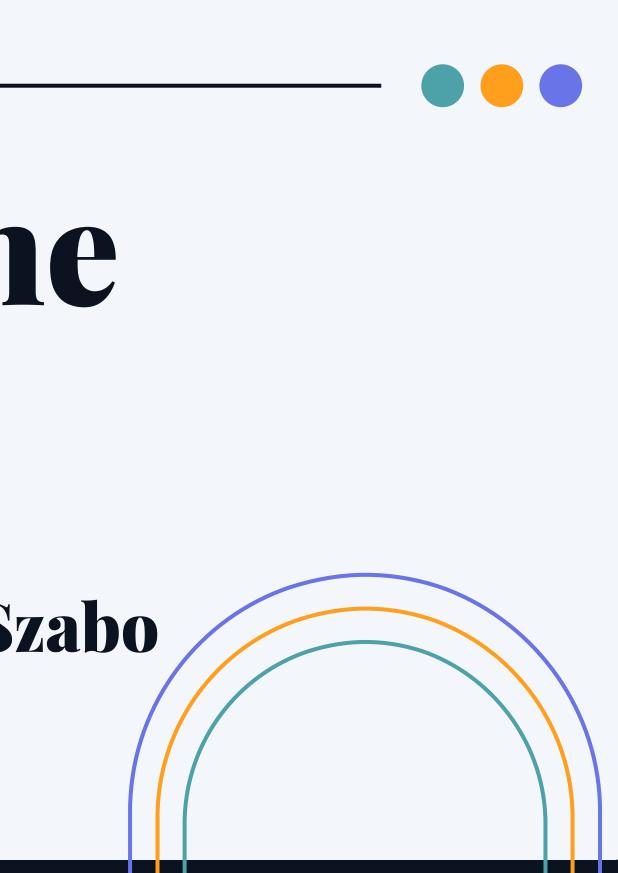
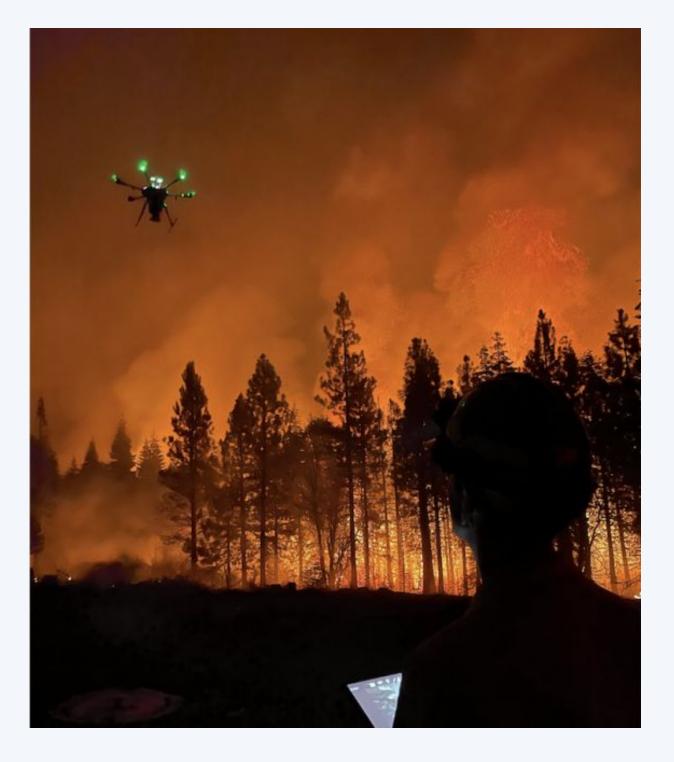
Flying Under the Radar

Angie Bu, Ayesha Gupta, Linsey Szabo



Use Case



Universal Drone Attachment

Maximize usability and cover large areas despite difficult terrain

Break Cost Barrier

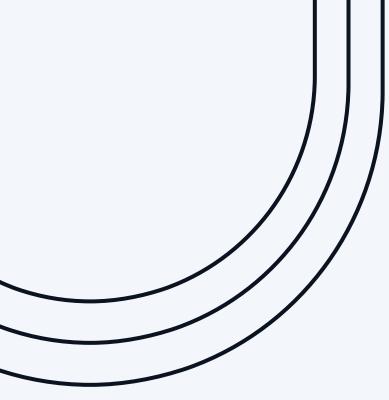
Our mmWave radar application is Detect and save locations of cheaper than drones currently victims for efficient rescue used for SAR



Fire SAR Missions

Reach areas where traditionally used infrared fails

Human Detection



30 minute flight duration

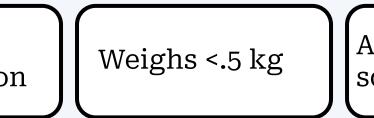
Withstand Conditions

Alert user around 100 degrees Celsius

10 m detection range

Quantitative Use-Case Requirements

Drone Compatible



Area of ~12 square inches

_		
S	5	

Safe Detection

3 s end-to-end

.7 F1 score for MLarchitecture

Solution Approach

We propose a mmWave radar-based application robust to visible occlusions like fog or smoke that employs machine learning to accurately process the images and detect moving humans. Lastly, our web application frontend enables location saving to efficiently rescue victims.

Since Last Time: Improving Usability

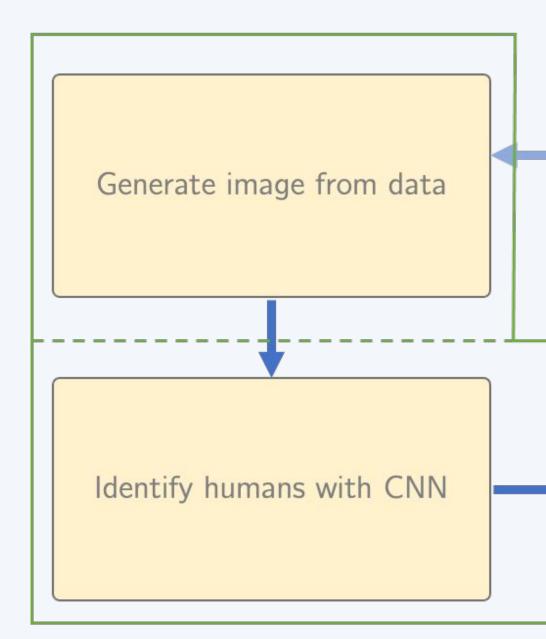
- Alert user when device is reaching a temperature that will negatively affect functionality
- Loud beeping noise makes victims aware of device presence to make themselves more noticeable

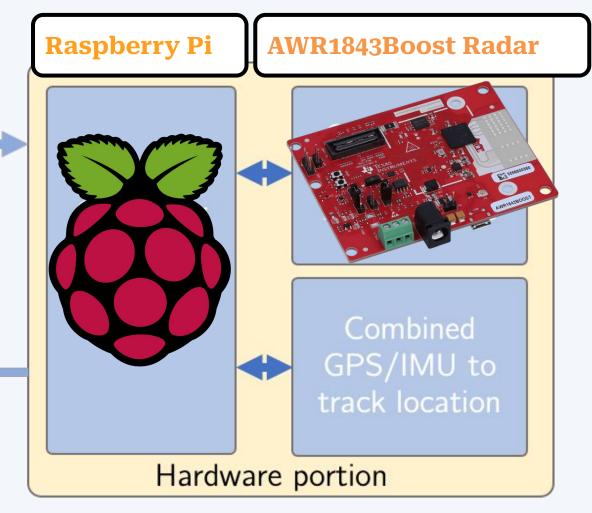


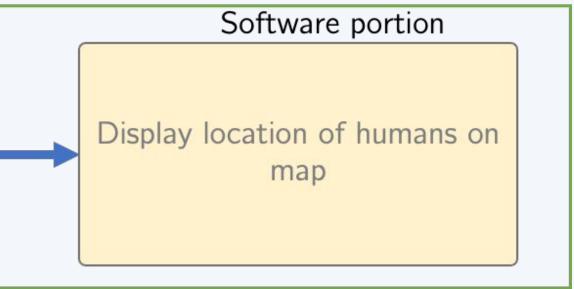


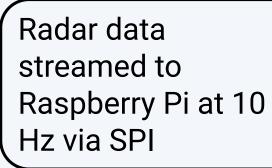
User initiates data collection

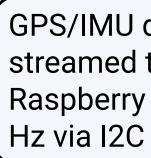
System Approach









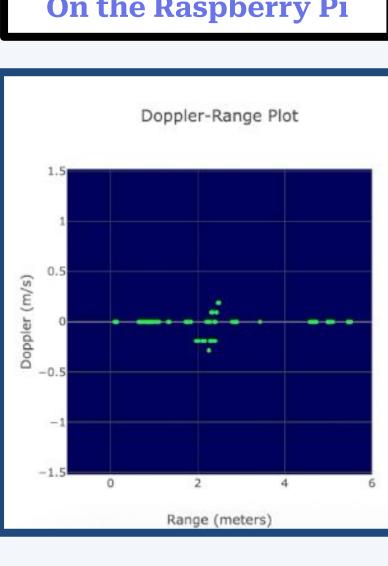


Hardware Approach

Construct range-Doppler map from raw radar data

Determine if temperature is too high: 1 if too high, 0 otherwise

Speaker beeps and can play a pre-recorded message



Onboard sensors

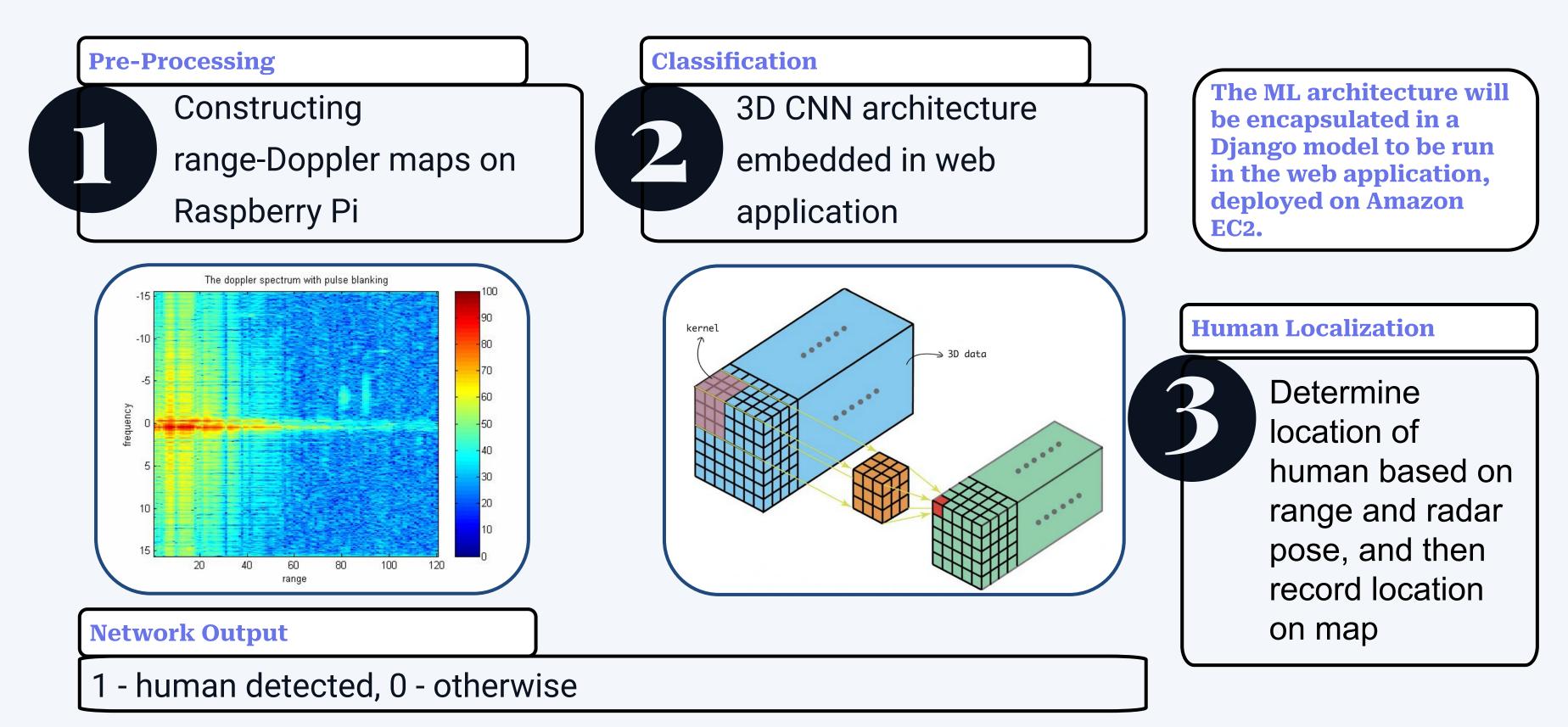
GPS/IMU data streamed to Raspberry Pi at 10

Temperature sensor data streamed at 1 Hz

On the Raspberry Pi

Stream range-Doppler map, location, orientation, and temperature notification data to base station computer via WiFi

Software Approach



Implementation Plan

mmWave radar		AWR1843Boost cour
Raspberry Pi		RPi 4 with 8GB RAM
3D printed chassis		PLA frame and rado
Temperature sensor		Adafruit TMP36 fron
GPS/IMU sensor		OzzMaker BerryGPS
ML architecture		Keras API, drone rad
Google maps API		Will purchase online,
Speaker		AS02008MR-LW152-
9V Battery		Assembly powered b
Buck-Boost Converte	r	From previous cours

- ourtesy of CyLab
- M from course inventory
- ome printed at TechSpark
- om TechSpark
- S-IMUv4 purchased online
- adar dataset from Gent University
- ne, easy integration into web app
- 52-R from previous coursework
- d by single 9V battery
- rsework

Testing, Verification, and Validation

Quantitative Measures

- Timing (ms)
- Accuracy (%)
 - F1 Score
- Temperature (Celsius)

• ML

Risks & Unknowns

- Hardware
 - Increase data rate for accuracy
 - Decrease data rate for speed
 - Tune hyperparameters
- Web app
 - Reduce HTTP requests
 - Simplify html/css files

Testing, Verification, and Validation

Test Inputs

- Temperature sensor: Heat gun
- Radar: Fog machine
- ML architecture: Drone Radar
 Dataset Smart Robot Lab
- Web app: Manual geolocation inputs

- Radar angular resolution: 15°
- GPS/IMU localization accuracy: 0.5 m
- Temperature sensor: 100° C
- ML architecture: .7 F1 score
- Web app timing: 10 ms
- End-to-end timing: 3 s

Test Outputs



Drone Testing

- We seek to test our sensor suite with
- the DJI Matrice 100 drone after
- verification of our system:
- Integration with system on stationary,
 - unpowered drone
- Systemdrone
- System functionality on hovering

Project Management –

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Acquiring radar															
Find a dataset															
Set up web app															
Train ML architecture on dataset															
Validate ML architecture															Angie
Capture radar images															Linsey
Radar integration with drone															Ayesha
Finish frontend functionality															
Test ML architectures on radar images															
Integrate ML architecture with web app															
Test whole pipeline (radar to web app)	1														
Slack															

