

# Drone with auto control, land measurement and self-charging

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## **Keywords:**

Auto Control System, Land Measurement Module, Self-Charging Mechanism, Data Processing and Analysis

## **Introduction**

- In the realm of modern technology, the integration of advanced features in drones has ushered in a new era of efficiency and convenience.
- Among the myriad applications, the combination of auto control, land measurement capabilities, and self-charging mechanisms has emerged as a groundbreaking development in the field of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

## **Objectives**

The Objectives of the drone are Auto Control System is to Design and implement a robust autonomous control system for the drone. Develop algorithms for navigation, obstacle avoidance, and path planning. Land Measurement Module to Incorporate surveying and mapping tools for accurate land measurement. Implement distance and area calculation algorithms for mapping purposes. Self-Charging Mechanism is to Design a self-charging system for the drone to extend its operational time. Data Processing and Analysis is to Create software for processing and analyzing data collected by the drone. Develop algorithms for generating 2D and 3D maps, identifying features, and extracting relevant information. User Interface and Control Center is to Design an intuitive user interface for controlling and monitoring the drone. Implement real-time data streaming and visualization tools for the user. Communication and Connectivity is to ensure reliable communication between the drone and the control center.

## **Methodology**

Materials:

1. 3D Print: For creating the robot's body and housing components.
2. Raspberry Pi 4 (8GB): Main processing unit for managing complex tasks and AI functions.
3. 2-inch Display: For visual output, including interaction and feedback.

4. GPS: For location.
5. BLDCMotor: For flying the drone.
6. Arduino Nano: For handling low-level sensor data and motor control.
7. ESC: To control the motors.
8. Ultrasonic Sensor: For obstacle detection and navigation.
9. Raspberry Pi 4 Camera: For visual recognition and interaction.

#### Methods:

1. 3D Print: Design and 3D print the drone's body and component housings for optimal weight and aerodynamics.
2. Raspberry Pi 4 (8GB): Serve as the main processing unit to manage complex tasks, AI functions, and overall system integration.
3. 2-inch Display: Integrate for visual feedback, interaction, and real-time status updates.
4. GPS: Implement for accurate location tracking and navigation.
5. BLDC Motor: Use for propulsion and flight control of the drone.
6. Arduino Nano: Handle low-level sensor data processing and motor control.
7. ESC (Electronic Speed Controller): Control the BLDC motors based on commands from the Arduino Nano.
8. Ultrasonic Sensor: Incorporate for obstacle detection to aid in navigation and collision avoidance.
9. Raspberry Pi 4 Camera: Utilize for visual recognition, land measurement, and interaction.

#### Work Details:

1. Assembly:
  - 3D prints the drone frame and assemble the components.
  - Mount the Raspberry Pi 4, Arduino Nano, GPS, camera, ultrasonic sensor, BLDC motors, ESC, and display on the frame.
2. Programming:
  - Write and upload code to the Raspberry Pi 4 for high-level tasks (navigation algorithms, AI processing, image recognition) and to the Arduino Nano for motor control and sensor data processing.
  - Use libraries for GPS data parsing, camera interfacing, and ultrasonic sensor integration.
3. Integration:
  - Connect the Raspberry Pi 4 and Arduino Nano via I2C/SPI for communication.
  - Link the ESCs to the Arduino Nano to control the BLDC motors.
  - Interface the GPS and camera with the Raspberry Pi for real-time data processing.
4. Testing and Calibration:
  - Perform initial flight tests to calibrate the motors, GPS, and sensors.
  - Adjust software parameters for stable flight, accurate navigation, and reliable obstacle avoidance.

#### 5. Self-Charging Mechanism:

- Design a docking station with charging pads.
- Program the drone to return to the docking station when battery levels are low using GPS coordinates.

#### 6. Land Measurement:

- Implement image processing algorithms on the Raspberry Pi to measure and map land areas using the camera feed.

### Results

- Auto Control System: Autonomous Navigation: Implement advanced GPS and sensor-based navigation systems to enable autonomous flight and obstacle avoidance.
- Local Land Measurements: High-Resolution Imaging: Integrate high-resolution cameras, multispectral sensors, and potentially LiDAR technology to capture detailed images and topographic data.
- Self-Charging Mechanism: Automated Charging System: We can implement the turbines to generate the power and supply to the battery to increase the battery power to fly the drone.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the integration of auto control, land measurement capabilities, and self-charging features in drones represents a significant advancement in various fields, particularly in agriculture, surveying, and infrastructure inspection. By automating flight paths and incorporating precise land measurement tools, these drones offer unparalleled efficiency and accuracy in tasks such as crop monitoring, land mapping, and structural assessment

### Innovations

This innovative project aims to develop a drone that integrates advanced autonomous control, precise land measurement tools, and a self-charging system. By combining these technologies, the drone is designed to operate independently with minimal human intervention, providing significant advantages in applications such as agriculture, surveying, and environmental monitoring

### Future Scope

Autonomous Navigation, Surveying Tools, GIS Integration, Wireless Charging Infrastructure , Battery Management System (BMS), Land Measurement Sensors, Power Management, Weather Resistance