U|g|CS User Manual

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U|g|CS stands for Universal Ground Control Software. The software is universal because it supports different vehicle and payload manufacturers and provides users with a unified environment for mission planning, execution monitoring, and the inventory and management of unmanned vehicles. Currently DJI Naza-M V2, A2, Wookong-M, Microdrones, Mikrokopter, ArDrone, ArduPilot, Pixhawk and other MAVLink compatible UAVs are supported, with an option to add more, by a custom development performed by SPH Engineering or by the clients themselves through an included SDK for third-party developers.

The U|g|CS architecture consists of three separate layers:

- Human Control Interface (Client);
- Universal Control Server (Server);
- Vehicle Specific Modules (VSM).

The **Client** provides a graphical user interface for operations such as: adjusting vehicle parameters, mission planning, monitoring telemetry and payload data, and replaying missions from an archive. The Client is designed to work on all main computer platforms (Windows, MacOS, Linux (Ubuntu)) and will soon also be available for mobile platforms (iOS and Android).

U|g|CS is tested to be stable on Windows, MacOS and Ubuntu 12, 13 and 14.

The **Server** is an intermediate layer. It contains the database, services for HCI and VSM, GIS and routing facilities.

Each **VSM** contains an adapter for a specific vehicle. It translates routes from our universal (vehicle-neutral) protocol to vehicle-specific protocols. It knows how to detect the vehicle and how to obtain and transfer it`s telemetry data to the Client and the Server.

Please Pay Attention!!!

1. **It is the responsibility of the user to operate the system safely in order to avoid harming other people, animals, legal property or encountering other damages by taking unnecessary risks.**
2. **The user must get acquainted with, and comply with location-specific legal regulations before using U|g|CS.**
3. **Please make sure that the first waypoint is located close to the actual take-off location and there is no significant vertical drop.**
4. **Also make sure that a correct take-off point altitude is specified before flight. For doing this, please refer to page 31 of this manual. It is important to do this because the barometer readings change between power-on, route upload and take-off.**

Installation and System Requirements

There are two installation modes for all operating systems:

- "Simple deployment" installs all the components on a single computer and runs the components as processes inside a user session;
- Users with advanced requirements can choose the "Advanced deployment" option that allows the installation of different components on separate machines and/or the ability to run them as separate services.

System requirements for Simple installation

OS	Windows	Mac OS	Linux
Operating system	Windows XP with SP2 or later; Windows 7 with SP1 or later; Windows 8*	Mac OS X Maverick 10.9 or later*	Ubuntu 12, 13, or 14 (32 bit and 64 bit)
CPU	Core 2 Duo or Athlon X2 at 2.4 GHz		
Memory	Minimum: 2 GB of RAM, Recommended: 4 GB of RAM		
Hard drive	2 GB of free space		
Graphics hardware	Graphics card with DirectX 9 support (shader model 2.0). Any card made since 2004 should work.		
Network	TCP/IPv4 network stack		
Screen resolution	Minimum supported screen resolution: 1024x768		

* Please note that the software has not yet been tested on server versions of Windows and OS X. Windows Vista is not supported.

System Requirements for Advanced Installation

Component	U|g|CS client	UCS	VSM	Emulator
Operating system	Windows: Windows XP with SP2 or later; Windows 7 with SP1 or later; Windows 8*			
	Mac OS: Mac OS X Maverick 10.9 or later*			
	Linux: Ubuntu 12,13, or 14 (32 bit and 64 bit)			
CPU	Core 2 Duo or Athlon X2 at 2.4 GHz		1 GHz processor (Intel Celeron or better)	
Memory	1 GB RAM minimum, 2 GB RAM recommended		512 Mb RAM	
Hard drive	1 GB free space		256 Mb free space	
Graphics hardware	Graphics card with DirectX 9 support (shader model 2.0). Any card made since 2004 should work.	VGA capable of 1024x768 screen resolution		
Network	TCP/IPv4 network stack			
Screen resolution	Minimum supported screen resolution: 1024x768			

* Please note that the software has not yet been tested on server versions of Windows and OS X. Windows Vista is not supported.

Windows

For quick installation follow these steps:

1. Run the installer ugcs-2.1.exe;
2. Follow the installation guide;
3. Read the license agreement carefully (you can find it at the end of this document).

Linux

For Linux, .deb packages are available on our website ugcs.com. For Linux installation instructions please go to http://apt.ugcs.com/doc.

Mac OS

For quick installation follow these steps:

1. Run the installer ugcs-2.1.dmg;
2. Follow the installation guide;
3. Read the license agreement carefully (you can find it at the end of this document).

Checking the Components and Running the Application

Windows

U|g|CS will start automatically after the installation.

You can start U|g|CS Client by clicking the icon on desktop. U|g|CS Client is a GUI application which starts U|g|CS Service manager and all necessary processes. All processes will be closed after exiting from U|g|CS Client. Alternatively you can run the service manager by clicking the icon on desktop.

U|g|CS Service manager will start the required background processes: universal control server (UCS), vehicle specific modules (VSM) and the emulator.

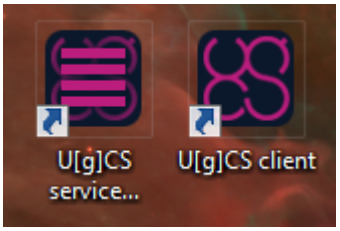

Figure 1. U|g|CS Service manager and U|g|CS client shortcuts.

Provided that the service manager starts properly, it can be found in system tray. Please check that all services are running. If a service has stopped it should be launched from the system manager's menu. Please note that "Administrator" privileges are required to run the services.

Provided that the U|g|CS components are installed as Windows Services, it is possible to open the "Windows Services" panel through the U|g|CS system tray icon.

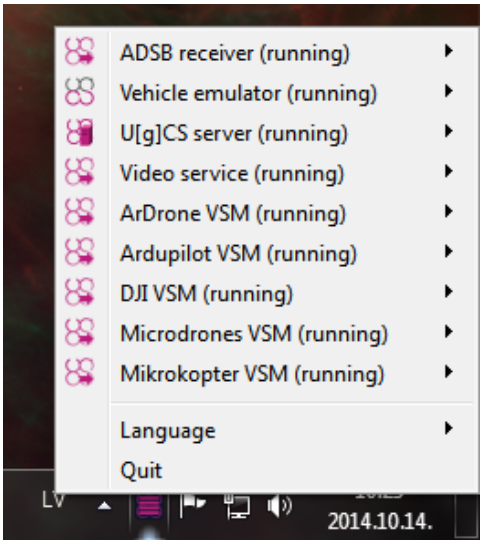

Figure 2. U|g|CS Service manager menu.

The desktop icon launches the U|g|CS Client. U|g|CS configuration is done automatically.

Mac OS

You can start U|g|CS by clicking the U|g|CS client icon in Launchpad.

After successful installation the Launchpad has folder UGCS with 2 shortcuts (U|g|CS Service manager and U|g|CS client). U|g|CS client will start GUI application and U|g|CS Service manager will all necessary processes.

Figure 3. Shortcuts in the UGCS folder in the Launchpad.

After starting the U|g|CS Service manager and U|g|CS client, the rest is done using the same method as in Windows. Please refer to the Windows section for more information.

Linux

For Linux installation instructions please go to http://apt.ugcs.com/doc.

The **U|g|CS Client** is started using the terminal command "$ ugcs-client" or from a desktop shortcut. All server applications on Linux will start as a service automatically.

Login

After the **U|g|CS client** starts it will auto-login. If you have more than one user account, a login page will be shown.

The default login - **admin** and password - **admin**.

Mission Workspace

When you start the application for the first time a new mission workspace will be created automatically. The screen consists of several parts:

1. The vehicle list (Figure 4, a) contains a set of vehicles available for control;
2. The route list (Figure 4, b) contains a drop-down list with prepared routes.

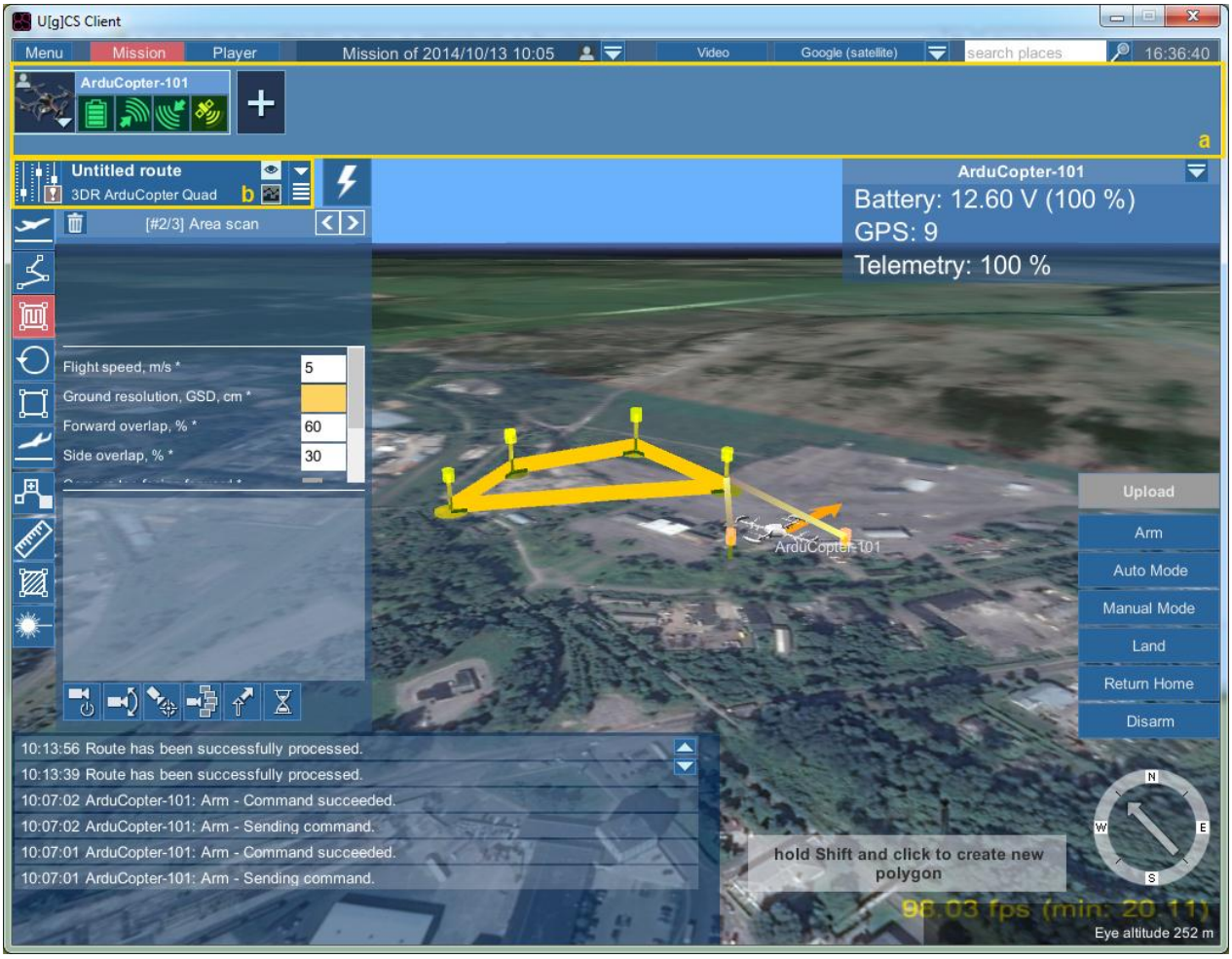

Figure 4. Mission workspace.

The *Add vehicle* (Figure 5, b) button opens the list of registered vehicles. To register a new vehicle connect your vehicle to U|g|CS, and ensure that the VSM for that vehicle type is running. U|g|CS should automatically detect the connected vehicle and assign an appropriate profile for it. For more information on specific vehicle workflows please refer to the "Adding a Vehicle to a Mission" section.

After adding a vehicle to the list and selecting it, its telemetry window (Figure 5, e), command history window (Figure 5, d) and command list can be seen. Each vehicle provides its own set of commands.

Figure 5. Mission workspace.

Multiple vehicles can be added. To select more vehicles, click on the *Add Vehicle* button (Figure 5, b). The button to create a route is located below it (Figure 5, c). When the vehicle is selected, the telemetry window (Figure 5, e) and the vehicle event log (Figure 5, d) will appear on the screen. See more about it in the "Editing Mission" and "Log Window" paragraphs. The current coordinates of the cursor are displayed in the lower right corner (Figure 5, f). Buttons for measurement tools are placed at the left border (Figure 5, g). The menu bar is located at the top of the window (Figure 5, a). It contains a set of basic parameters and buttons (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Menu bar.

The *Menu* button (Figure 6, a) allows you to exit to the main menu. The *Mission* and *Player* buttons (Figure 6, b and c) allow you to switch between the *Mission* and *Telemetry player* windows (refer par. "Telemetry Window"). The mission name is assigned according to the date and time of the creation of the mission (Figure 6, d). Next to the mission name, the release control icon (Figure 6, e) is displayed. Move the cursor to it to display the name of the user who has control, if you are working with a mission on two clients. Click the icon, if you want lock/unlock the mission. The *Video* button shows/hides the video window (refer par.

"Video"). Select *Map provider* (Figure 6, h) to choose between different providers. Enter the place name in the *Searching for..* bar (Figure 6, i) to quickly navigate to the specified position (internet connection required). Current local time displayed in the right corner (Figure 6, j). To minimize the interface click the Minimize button (Figure 6, k). You can also access the mission menu (Figure 6, f and Figure 7).

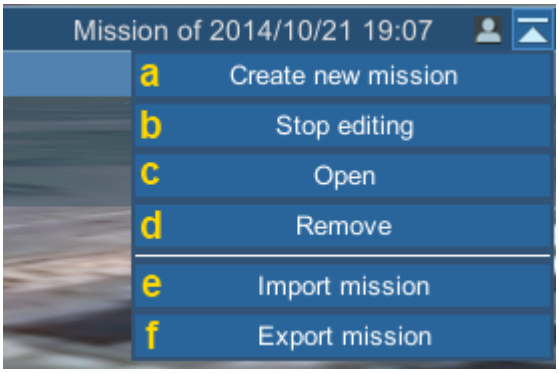

Figure 7. Mission menu.

Create new mission (Figure 7, a) starts the creation of a new mission.

Start/Stop editing (Figure 7, b) allows the current user to gain/release control over the mission. This means that in a multiuser environment another operator will not be able to edit this mission until control is released. This means that another user can't edit the mission while it is under the control of the current user. But if the current user releases control, another user can edit it.

Open (Figure 7, c) allows you to switch between missions.

Remove (Figure 7, d) deletes the current mission.

Import mission (Figure 7, e) allows you to load a mission from a file.

Export mission (Figure 7, f) allows you to save a mission to a file.

Adding a New Route

To create a route select the "New route…" (Figure 5, c) icon. There can be more than one route in a mission. Route creation consists of three steps.

Route Name and Vehicle Profile

The first step is to choose whether to draw the route manually or to import the route from a file. Select *Create from scratch* and move to next step to create a new route. Select *Import from file* to import existing route. Click *Browse* in appeared string and specify the path to the file with route. Import from .xml and .kml is available.

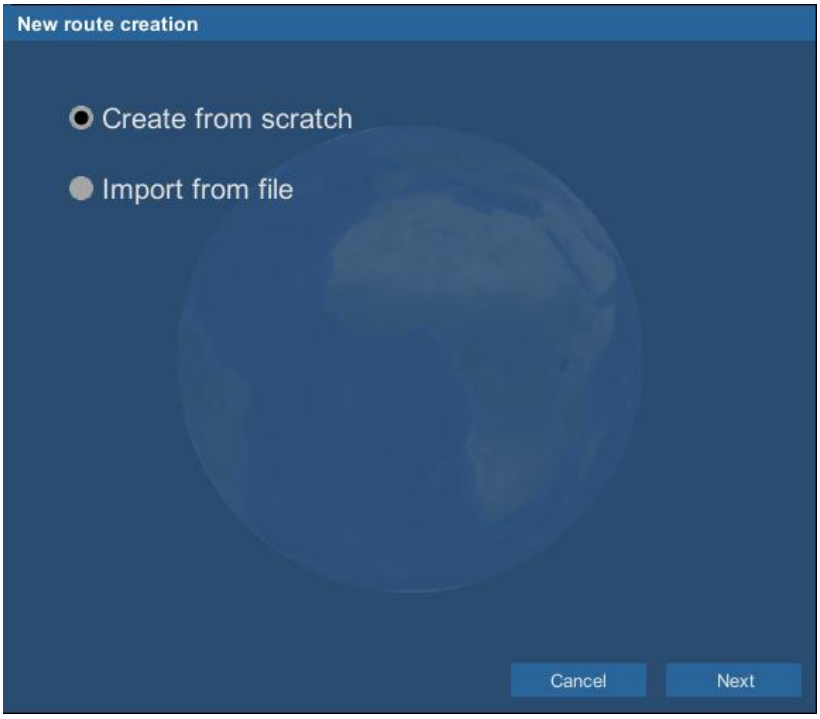

Figure 8. Route creation mode.

The second step is to name the route and specify the vehicle profile for the route. The vehicle profile defines common parameters for a vehicle class. For more information about vehicle profiles refer to the "Vehicle Profile" section. Route planning uses the vehicle profile instead of the vehicle instance. Thus one route can be uploaded to several vehicles sharing one profile.

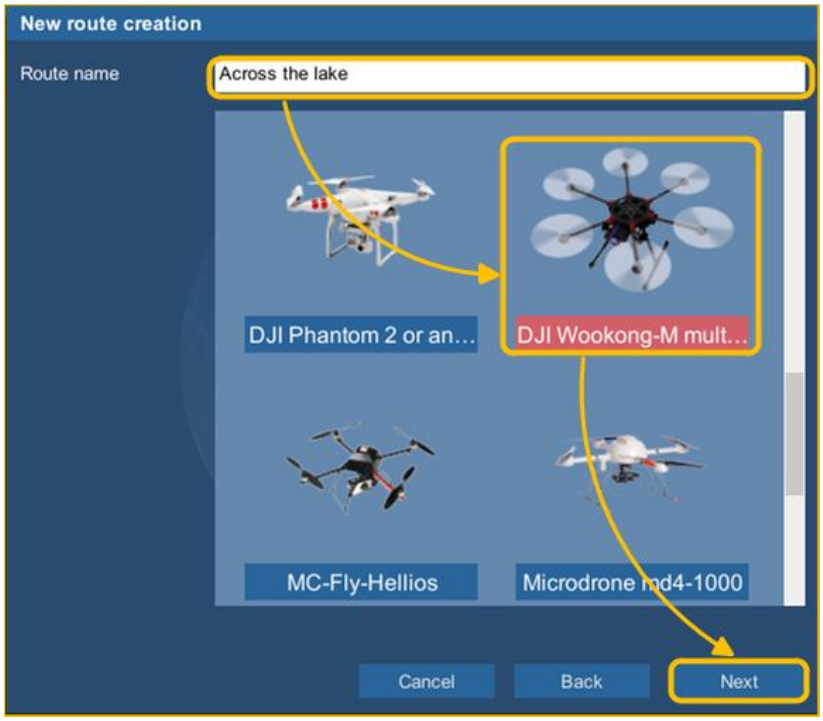

Figure 9. Route name and drone selection.

Route Parameters

The third step is to review and set missing parameters of the route. In order to ensure a safe execution of the mission, it is crucial to understand and review all of the parameters before the route is confirmed.

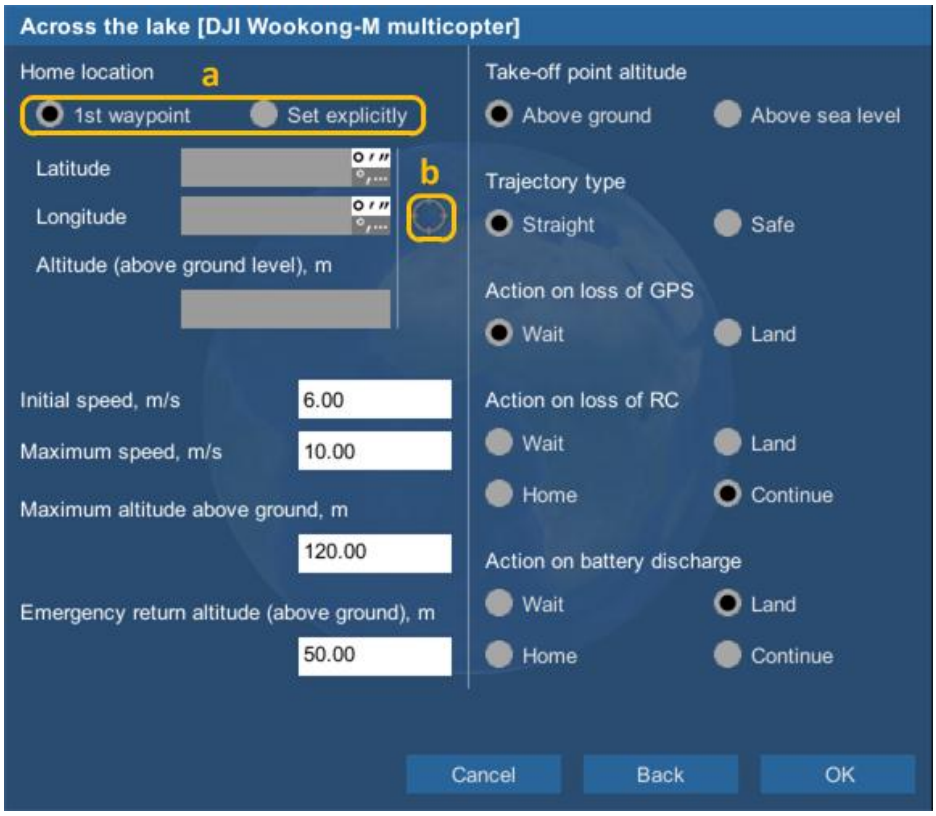

Figure 10. The third step of the route creation wizard.

Home location is a point to which the vehicle should return in the case of a failsafe condition being triggered automatically or the operator giving the command to return home. Failsafe execution conditions usually include emergency situations such as loss of RC or low battery charge level.

The home position can be set explicitly, or the first waypoint of the route can be set as the home location (Figure 10, a). If it is set explicitly, the coordinates can be specified in numerical form; either decimal or degrees-minutes-seconds (DMS) formats can be used.

Note: To switch to the decimal degrees format, click on the °,··· button. To switch back to the DMS format, click on the °′″ button.

An alternative and usually more convenient way to set the home position is to point it on the map. Click the button with the crosshair icon (Figure 10, b) to use this option. As soon as the map is loaded, the location can be defined by dragging with left mouse button while holding the “Shift” key. A pin will appear and change its height depending on the position of the mouse pointer (Figure 11). After the location has been chosen, clicking on the *OK* button takes you back to the wizard.

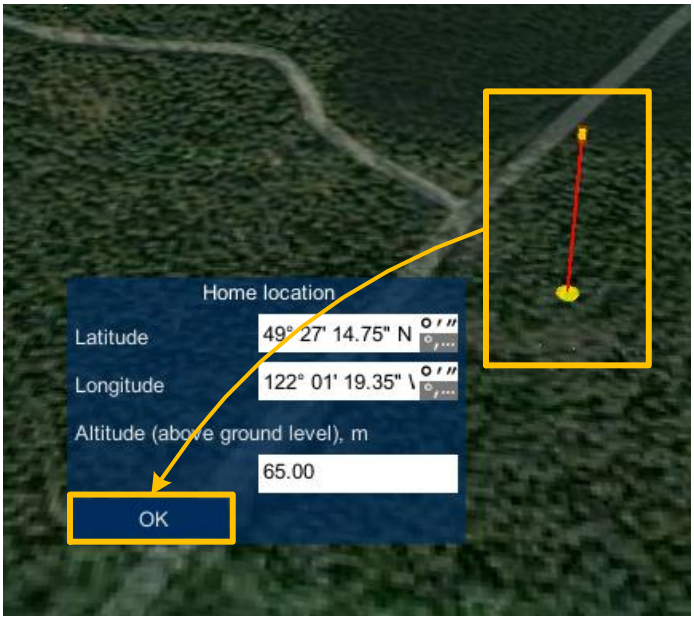

Figure 11. On-the-map selection of home location.

Initial speed is the parameter that defines the speed of the vehicle before the first waypoint is reached. Additionally, it defines the default speed for the rest of the route's elements.

Maximum speed is the upper speed limitation of the UAV. This value cannot exceed the maximum speed the vehicle can achieve (it is set in vehicle configuration and defined by vehicle manufacturer).

Maximum altitude is the altitude limitation for the route. Note that this altitude changes its type (above mean sea level or above ground) as one changes the altitude type for the route (see below).

Emergency return altitude is the altitude used by the vehicle to return to the home position in emergency cases or when the operator recalls it during the mission.

Altitude origin specifies whether altitudes are calculated from the mean sea level or from the level of terrain. Usually it is more convenient to specify altitudes relative to the ground level. Please note that once the choice is made, all the altitudes specified in the created route are interpreted in the chosen type. There is the option to change the altitude origin afterwards via the route options window.

Trajectory type is the parameter for defining the pattern of the route between two waypoints. Choosing the *Straight* option results in a direct line segment between the points whilst the *Safe* option generally produces two segments, one vertical and one horizontal, as schematically shown below.

The behavior of vehicles in different types of trajectories, and applicability of failsafe conditions, depend on the autopilot's capabilities. For more information check the manual and specifications of the device.

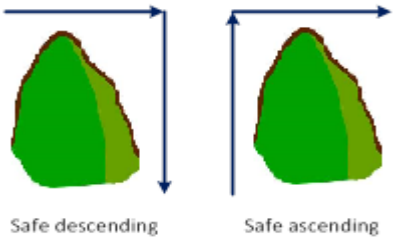

Figure 12. Safe trajectories.

Action on GPS loss, action on RC loss, and *action on battery discharge* are the pre-defined emergency actions. In all cases the option to wait or to land the vehicle can be chosen. Options to return to home position and to continue flight along the route are also available, provided GPS is operational.

Usually it is only required to specify the home position and safe altitude; other parameters have reasonable default values based on known vehicle properties. Still, it should be ensured that defaults are correct. The software will perform checks and will cancel route creation if incorrectly defined or conflicting values of parameters are present. Notifications about errors in values are displayed at the bottom of the window, and the particular parameter is highlighted.

List of Routes

The List of routes can be opened by clicking the *Open list* button (Figure 13, a) located to the right beside the particular mission. Each item on the list shows the route name and the name of the assigned vehicle. The *Remove* button (Figure 13, b) lets you exclude a specific route from the mission. Be careful when removing routes as route removal cannot be undone.

Figure 13. List of routes.

Creating more routes is similar to the creation of the first one. First open the list of existing routes, and then choose the *New route…* option (Figure 13, c). Please note that, once assigned to a route, the same vehicle cannot be assigned to another route in the same mission.

Show on map button () allows you to show/hide calculated routes on the map.

Elevation profile button () allows you to show/hide the elevation profile window for calculated routes.

Route selection is done using the abovementioned list of routes.

Editing Route Parameters

Route parameters can be modified by clicking the *Route options* button next to the name of the route (Figure 14, a).

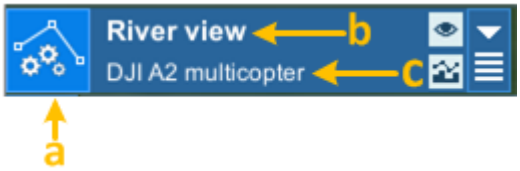

Figure 14. Current route bar.

In the Route options dialogue (Figure 15) the Vehicle profile can be reassigned (Figure 15, a), and route parameter values can be changed.

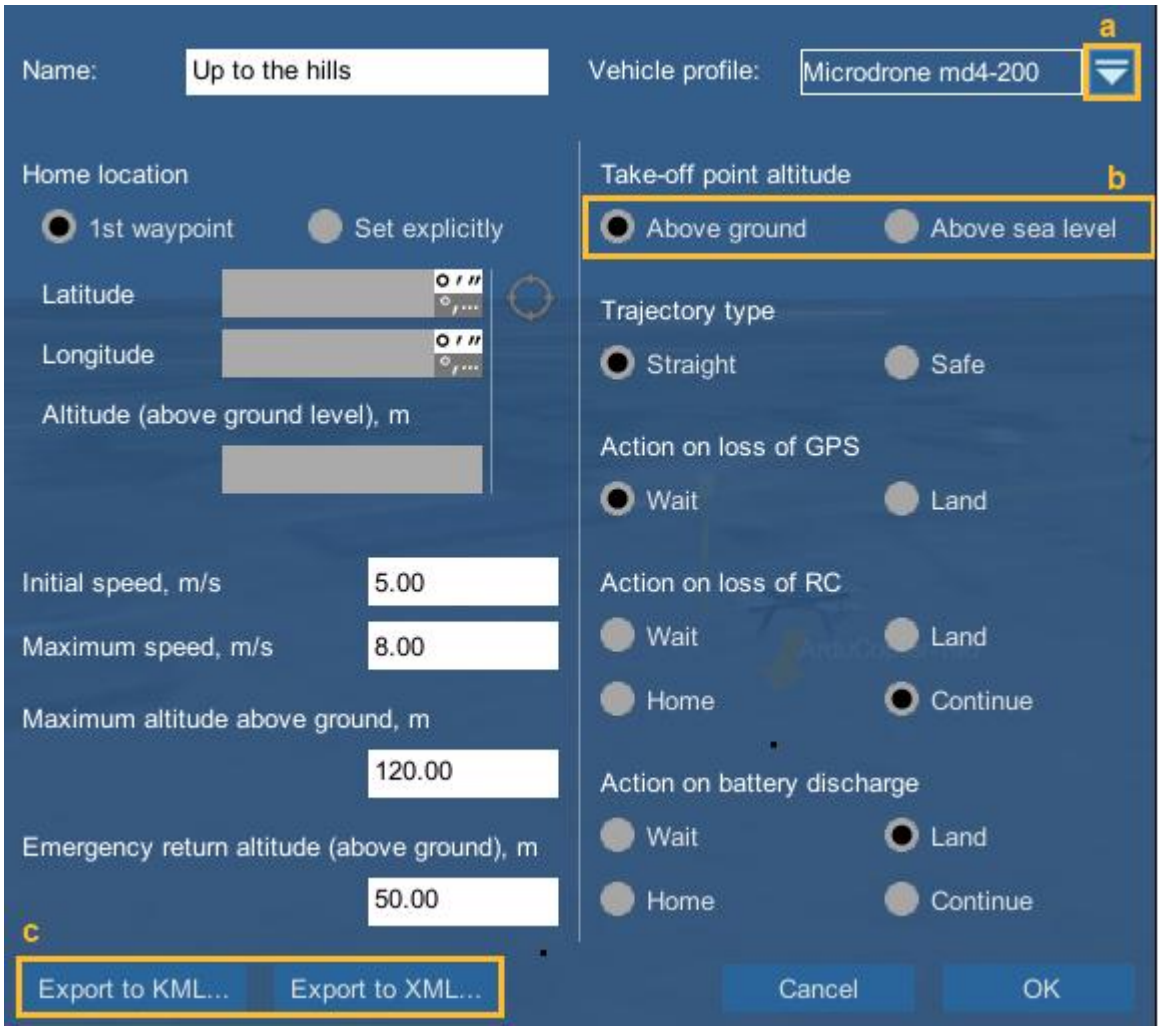

Figure 15. Route options dialogue.

A useful option is the change of take-off point altitude (Figure 15, b). It converts all the altitudes regarding the digital elevation model of the area. Locations of all the points are preserved.

You can make export your route to file. Export to .kml and .xml is available. Click *Export to KML* or *Export to XML* (Figure 15, c) in the Route options dialogue to start unloading.

Saving a Mission

Missions are not saved in a single file. All missions are stored in a single database so there is no need to specify a file when saving a mission.

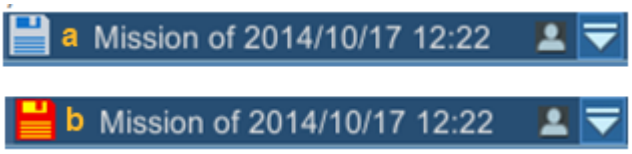

Figure 16. Mission saving.

The mission is automatically saved every 5 seconds if a change has occurred (Figure 16, a) or on mission upload (Figure 16, b).

Missions are distinguished by their names, which can be changed by clicking on the mission name (Figure 16). By default, the name of a new mission consists of the date and time of the mission's creation. To rename the mission, click the mission title and then supply the new name.

Near the right side a toolbar is located. The buttons set there depend on the vehicle type and autopilot.

Figure 17. Operation toolbar.

Upload (Figure 17, a) starts a mission uploading process. It becomes available when the route is calculated.

Arm/Disarm (Figure 17, b, g) activates/deactivates all systems and makes the vehicle ready for the flight.

Auto/Manual Mode (Figure 17, c, d) switches the vehicle between automatic flight mode and stabilized manual mode.

Return home (Figure 17, f) returns the vehicle home.

Land (Figure 17, e) lands the vehicle.

Editing a Mission

Routes in the mission are edited separately. The route currently open for editing is the one selected from the list of routes.

Navigation

This chapter describes map usage in order for the operator to be able to adjust the map view and create route elements.

Note: For full functionality of the map, an internet connection is required. Provided there is a proxy, its settings should be specified in the U|g|CS configuration.

Moving the map is done by holding the left mouse button and dragging, or by pressing the “arrow keys” or “WASD” keys on the keyboard. The map will follow mouse movements.

Zooming in and out is done by rotating the mouse wheel, or by pressing the “+/-” keys or “Page Up/Page Down” keys on the keyboard.

Map rotation is accomplished by dragging from left to right or from right to left while holding the right mouse button, or by pressing the “Ctrl + left/right arrow” keys or the “Ctrl + A/D” keys on the keyboard. To change the inclination, drag from up to down or down to up while holding the right mouse button, or press the “Ctrl + up/down arrow” keys or “Ctrl + W/S arrow” keys on the keyboard.

When using Mac OS you should use the ⌘ key on the keyboard instead of the “Ctrl” key for rotation and inclination of the map. For Windows/Linux OS use the “Ctrl” key.

The lower right corner of the map shows the current coordinates of the mouse pointer position. The displayed position corresponds to the point on the ground at which the mouse is currently pointing. This allows the operator to see the approximate landscape elevation (if eye altitude is less than 30 km) of a particular point on the map, as well as its latitude, longitude and eye altitude.

The compass component shows the direction the map is facing. To reset the direction to North, click the compass.

To navigate greater distances on the map, use the *Search places* bar in the upper right corner. Enter the location name to move to this location (Figure 18).

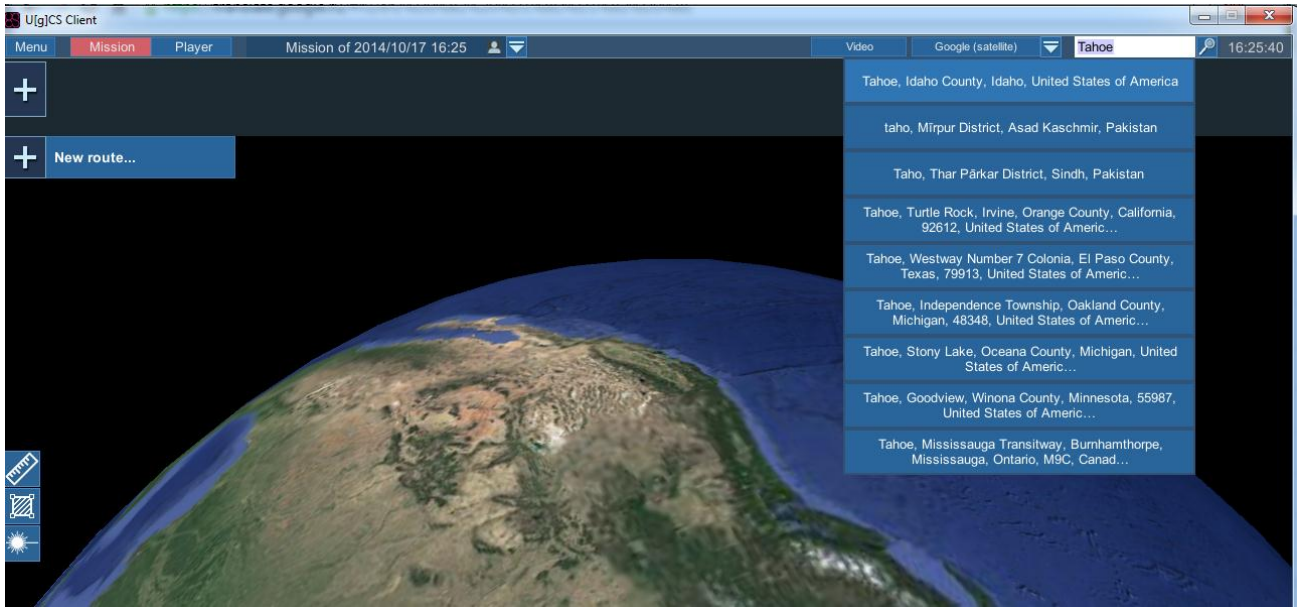

Figure 18. Search places.

The U|g|CS Map supports custom sources of map images. A source can be selected by clicking on the name of the current source (Figure 6, h) and choosing the required source. Available sources are specified in the configuration.

The telemetry component show/hide telemetry window, is switched on when the vehicle is selected (Figure 19). Telemetry can be displayed in edit and calculated route mode.

Figure 19. Telemetry window.

The telemetry window mode switcher (Figure 19, d) makes the window full sized or collapses it to short mode, when only 3 parameters are shown. The default mode is short. It shows the battery level (Figure 19, a), GPS (Figure 19, b) and telemetry level (Figure 19, c) values, which have a white, orange or red color depending on the charge or reception level.

Once some geographical elements in a route have been created, one can quickly focus the view on the route by clicking the route name. The map will move to the last element of the route (or to the first calculated waypoint in case of a processed route).

The Tools and Basics of Drawing a Route

A route consists of a sequence of elements (route segments). Route segments allow for the setting of waypoints or the creation of more complex constructions like an area or a circle. For each segment a geographical object such as a point, a polygon or a building is set. The resulting path is shown after the route calculation process has completed. Tool selection is done from the toolbar at the left side of the window. Currently available tools are shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20. Available tools.

The *Waypoint* tool is the default tool. To create a new waypoint, press and hold the “Shift” key while simultaneously dragging up from the ground to the desired height. Therefore, not only the location but also the required altitude of the waypoint is set in one motion. The waypoint’s position can be adjusted more precisely later. The pin can be dragged by its base to change latitude and longitude. Dragging the pin by its head changes the altitude of the waypoint. Alternatively, coordinates can be corrected in numerical form using the properties window of the waypoint. Multiple waypoints can be drawn in sequence. Each waypoint you draw creates a new route segment connecting particular waypoints.

The *Circle* tool makes the route go around the specified point at a required distance. Creating a circle is similar to creating a waypoint. To change the radius of the circle, drag the circular part of the pin. The radius can be specified in the properties of the circle in numerical format. Like with waypoints, circles can be added to the route in sequence.

The *Perimeter* and *Area* tools are based on polygons and allow the vehicle to fly along a closed path or to cover an area with the required density of flight paths (e.g. for the purpose of scanning the area). To create a polygon, hold the "Shift" key and click on the map where you intend to have the corners of the polygon. Polygon corner pins can be moved by clicking and holding their bases. Latitude and longitude may also be adjusted by means of editing properties. To close the polygon, set the last pin close to the first one (or drag the last pin close to the first). A polygon must have at least three corners.

The *Take-off* tool is used to mark the take-off position and parameters.

The *Landing* tool is used to mark the landing position and parameters.

For complete information on how the tools work (how they produce commands that will be uploaded to vehicles) please see the Tool Parameters chapter.

Each tool has its own properties window. All the properties windows look similar. There are two buttons on the header row used to select the previous and next route segments. On the right side there is a *Remove segment* button. The properties window is divided into three sections. The first displays and allows the editing of the coordinates and general values of tools. The second contains parameters specific to the chosen tool. The last contains the list of attached actions and buttons used to create new actions.

Figure 21. Layout of tool inspector.

Basic Waypoints

Tools, except for the *Waypoint* tool, are designed to automatically create sequences of waypoints in a more accurate and effective way than by defining them manually using the *Waypoint* tool. These automatically generated waypoints are further treated in U|g|CS as basic waypoints. Basic waypoints are locations that will be visited by the drone. Provided that safe calculation of route has been chosen, additional waypoints will be added automatically in-between the basic ones to avoid collisions with obstacles or violation of minimum altitude constraints. For example, see Figure 22 where additional waypoints were produced after setting two base waypoints.

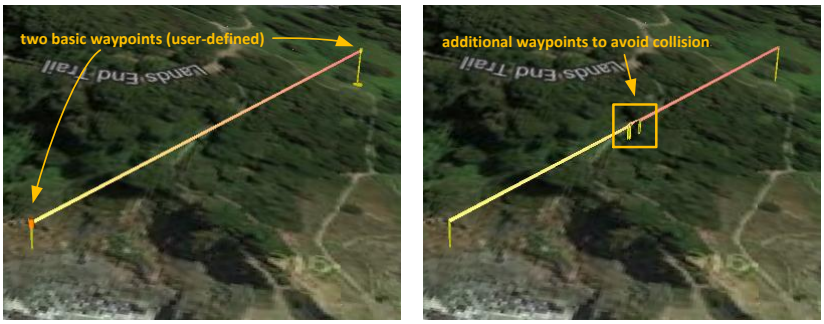

Figure 22. Additional waypoints inserted between the basic ones.

The following table presents how each of the tools produces basic waypoints:

Tool	Basic waypoints
Take-off	Take-off vehicle in the current position
Waypoint	Set explicitly by the user.
Area scan	Generated in places where the camera has to take shots.
Perimeter	Correspond to vertices of the polygon elevated to the required height.
Circle	Set at equal distance from each other to give decent approximation of the circle. Number of basic points may be set by the user or are set automatically.
Landing	Vehicle landing in the selected position

Adding, Removing, and Editing Route Segments

By default, route segments are added in order of creation, the next one succeeding the last one created before. To insert a segment between two existing segments, select the segment, and then create the segment as described in the previous section. Each new segment of the route is created after the currently selected waypoint. To select a waypoint, click on its pin's head. To select a circle, click on its head or on its circular part. A polygon is selected by clicking near its contour. To select a segment based on a building, click the marker located above the building. You can deselect current tool by clicking tool icon.

You can edit value in the segment's properties window manually. To confirm the input value use button "Enter" on the keyboard.

Note: there are special cases when the inserted segment is created using the same tool as the one currently selected. E.g. if the next segment is required to be a polygon tool, the existing polygon has to be closed and finished beforehand. Until then, new polygon corners are added to the unfinished figure, not to the new one.

If using the building tool, click the *Choose next* button in the properties window to choose the next building; otherwise, clicking on a building will modify the current segment and will not produce a new one.

Note: Click the insert new segment route icon () to add a new segment before the current segment.

When a route segment is selected, you can edit it as if it had just been created: move points, change the radius of circles, modify corner points of polygons or change the selected building for the building tool. You can select the next segment by clicking arrow button in the upper right corner of the segment's properties or by click button "{" and "}" on the keyboard. The selected segment can be removed by clicking the *Remove segment* button in the upper left corner of the segment's properties or click button "Del" on the keyboard.

Tool Parameters

Each tool requires the specification of additional parameters which customize the planned path of the drone. These parameters are listed in the segment properties window. Some of them have default values; others require manual specification of values. Please ensure you understand the meanings of these parameters and always review their values to avoid unexpected results. Parameters without correct values are highlighted. Parameters marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory, the others are optional.

To edit the parameters of the existing route segment, select it as described in the previous section. Parameters can be specified before the actual segment of route is created. It is enough to select a tool.

The following table describes parameters for each of the tools.

Tool	Parameters
All	*Flight speed* – flight speed of the drone for this segment of route. Must not exceed maximum speed specified in the properties of the route. Must be a positive value. *Avoid obstacles* – flag to be set if buildings have to be taken into account when planning the path. Do not uncheck without specific need to do so. *Avoid terrain* – flag to be set if the path has to satisfy a minimum height over terrain condition (the corresponding value is one of vehicle parameters). Do not unset this flag unless necessary.
All except for *Waypoint*	*Actions in every waypoint* – can be checked to repeat actions attached to the route segment in every basic waypoint generated by the tool.
Take-off	*Climb rate* – climb speed of the drone for this segment of route.
Landing	*Descent rate* - descent speed of the drone for this segment of route.
Area scan	**Route calculation is performed so that the route points are placed at the same height relative to the ground. This height is calculated based on the camera settings and set value GSD.** **Note:** this tool requires a camera to be selected as a payload. The camera must have properly specified (positive) values of minimum focal distance, maximum focal length, sensor size (width and height), and sensor resolution (horizontal and vertical). For more information about setting a camera for vehicle and camera parameters please see the Adding a Payload to a Vehicle Profile and Payload List sections. *Ground resolution (GSD, cm)* – approximate ground resolution for resulting images (in centimetres per pixel).

Forward overlap – ratio of the overlap in neighbouring frames (consecutive by motion vector, see the scheme below). Value is set in the range from 1% to 90%.

Side overlap – ratio of the overlap in neighbouring frames (placed in neighbouring rows, see the scheme below). Value is set in the range from 1% to 90%.

Camera top facing forward – concerns the camera orientation to the motion vector. If the flag is set, then it is assumed that the camera is oriented so that the frames overlap over the upper frame boundary motion vector. If the flag is removed then the frames overlap along the lateral frame boundary.

Direction angle - used to change the direction of the main scanning progress. By default, the algorithm calculates a route scan in a bounded polygon so that the main course of the scan is performed in the direction of "South-North".

Actions in every waypoint – if the flag is cleared, the algorithm generates only the turning points. Point between the turns of the vehicle will be skipped.

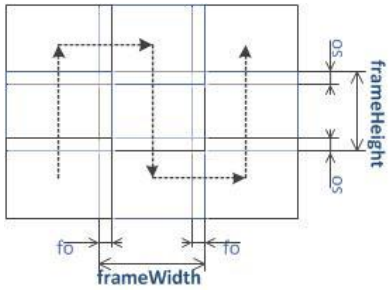

Figure 23. Sample area scan route (fo - forward overlap, so – side overlap).

Calculation:

1. Calculate the altitude required for camera recording:
    a. **heightAgl** = (**f** * **GSD** * **sensorWidthPx**) / **sensorWidth;**
    b. **heightAgl** = (**f** * **GSD** * **sensorHeightPx**) / **sensorHeight;**
    c. Selected minimum value calculated of **heightAgl**.
2. Calculate the frame size:
    a. **frameWidth** = (**sensorWidth** * **heightAgl**) / f;
    b. **frameHeight** = (**sensorHeight** * **heightAgl)** / f.
3. The scanning area is partitioned into frames of calculated sizes with given overlaps. The direction of passage is selected using *Direction angle.* The route is based on the "snake".

Perimeter	*Flight height* – altitude of flight along the perimeter. This altitude is not affected by the altitude type chosen for the route. *Number of laps* – number of times the drone flies along the perimeter.
Circle	*Number of laps* – number of full turns the drone has to make around the circle. *Fly clockwise* – flag indicates whether the drone will fly clockwise (checked) or counter clockwise (unchecked). *Number of approximating points* – number of basic waypoints generated. If left blank, this parameter will be automatically determined from the radius of the circle. *Follow terrain* – if enabled all generated waypoints have the same altitude from ground (AGL altitudes are equal). If disabled, all the points will have equal AMSL altitudes

Note: The route segment can be selected by clicking on the corresponding pin or on the line connecting it to the next segment. The selected segment is highlighted together with the connecting line.

Log Window

At the bottom of the mission editor is a *log window* (Figure 4) that displays messages about the status of operations (calculation of the mission, unloading, and changing vehicle modes) and the results of the commands. All errors are accompanied by a sound signal.

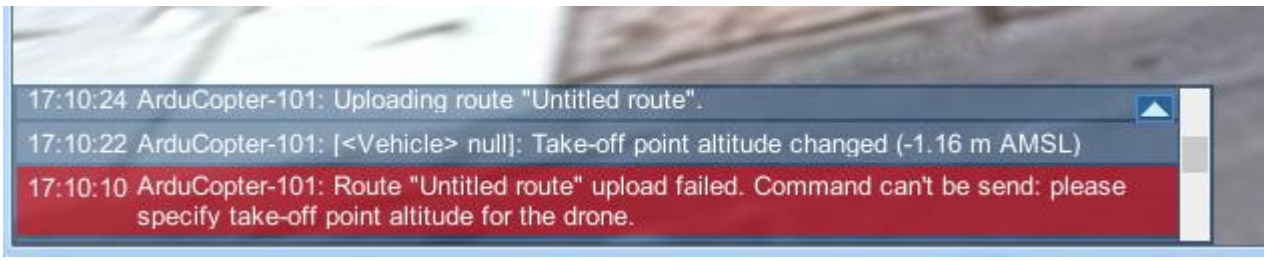

Figure 24. Log window.

Mission Calculation

After the route has been formed with all segments in place and their parameters are double checked, the mission is ready for processing.

The calculation process is executed by clicking the *Calculate* button (). The mission is automatically saved when the route calculates. Calculation might take some time. A window is displayed showing progress of the calculation. Calculation can be aborted at any time by clicking the *Cancel* button.

During the calculation process the route is checked for feasibility according to predefined rules. First it checks whether figures and parameters are specified correctly. All polygons must be closed and all parameters must be correctly specified before proceeding. Correct parameters must also be supplied for actions attached to the route segments.

To ease error correction for a route, a message is displayed pointing to incorrect values before route calculation proceeds. The first route segment with an invalid parameter is automatically selected. After the

problem has been fixed, click the *Calculate* button again. If no more errors are found, the calculation process will be launched.

Processing Errors

Common errors for route calculation are provided below:

The starting (ending) point of a route is not passable. The first (or last) point of the route has an AGL altitude less than the minimum required by the vehicle or is inside an obstacle. Modify the first (or last) route segment to fix the problem.

The path cannot be found. Please try to set a more precise route (for example, add more points). Usually shown when the landscape configuration is too complex to produce a path. Substitute route segments created using tools with plain waypoints or add/remove additional waypoints.

The location exceeds the maximal altitude specified for the route. One or more points are set too high. Either lower it/them or change the maximal altitude parameter in the route options.

The distance between the point and an obstacle (building) is less than the safe distance specified for the vehicle. At least one of the points is too close or inside a building and has to be relocated to a safe distance from the building. If a point is set inside the building, temporarily turn off the buildings layer by clicking the *3D objects* button to reveal and move the point.

The distance between the point and the ground is less than the safe height specified for the vehicle. At least one of the points is not high enough to satisfy the minimal altitude condition and must be elevated.

The total number of waypoints in the route exceeds the maximum number of waypoints that the vehicle can handle. The route needs to be simplified to have less waypoints

To make a route less complex the following techniques can be used:

Observe the calculated route to find out which route segments produce the densest sequences of waypoints. Then substitute these segments with waypoints (use the *Waypoint* tool for that).

Sometimes a large amount of waypoints is produced to avoid collisions. In such cases try placing basic waypoints in a way that takes the UAV over less obstacles.

Simply removing a certain amount of route segments which are not crucial for the aim of the mission can fix this limitation of the UAV.

Of course there is always the option to consider the use of an UAV which supports the required amount of waypoints.

Estimated time of flight of the route exceeds the maximum flight time specified for the vehicle. The route is too long for the endurance of the selected vehicle. Some segments can be removed to make route shorter. Other options include an increase of the flight speed or installing a battery with a larger capacity (maximum flight time parameter of the vehicle should be updated). For more information about how to update vehicle profile parameters please see the Edit Vehicle Profile section.

Speed of the vehicle specified for the segment must be greater than zero. The value of the speed parameter is expected to be a positive digit.

Speed specified for the segment is higher than the maximum speed specified for the route. Decrease the flight speed parameter for the route segment.

The path cannot be found. Please try to change the location of the basic point(s) or values of parameters. One of the segments of the route cannot produce a path. That particular segment should be modified.

The radius of the circle is too small (less than a meter). Radius of the circle has to be one meter or more.

The number of approximating points cannot be less than three. Change the *Number of approximating points* parameter of the Circle to be three or more.

The height of the circle's center is less than the safe height specified for the vehicle. Increase the elevation of the circle.

The minimum height is less than the safe height specified for the vehicle. Increase the minimum height of the building scan segment.

The minimum height is higher than the max height. Review the Minimum height and Maximum height parameter values of the *Building* tool. If Maximum height is not specified, make sure that minimum height is less than the height of the building.

The scanning step exceeds the difference between maximum and minimum heights. Either decrease the scanning step or increase the maximum altitude of the building scan mission.

The calculated route will cross other buildings with the given values of parameters. This means that there are buildings situated too close to the selected building for a safe path to be found. Increase the *Minimum height* parameter in order for scanning to begin (or end) higher than the neighbouring buildings. Another option is to change the *Safe distance* parameter value.

No cameras are assigned to the vehicle. The route has at least one segment created with the *Area scan* tool, but the payload does not contain a camera as one of its elements. Attach a camera to the vehicle (using the route options dialogue) or remove the *Area scan* segments.

The value of the crop factor for the assigned camera must be specified and *Values of the focal length for the assigned camera must be specified.* There is a camera amongst the payload items but its parameters are not specified. Make sure that crop factor and focal lengths are all set to correct values.

Other possible errors are described in the Troubleshooting chapter.

Calculation Results

As soon as calculation is completed, the results are displayed (Figure 25, b). All successfully calculated segments of the route are connected by green lines. Each route drawn previously will be shown with waypoints prepared for upload to the vehicle. The elevation profile shows landscape elevation along the path with proper altitudes of the path shown.

Both absolute and relative altitudes of each generated waypoint can be seen by moving the mouse pointer over the waypoint. Statistics of the calculated route are presented above the elevation profile (Figure 25, a). These are estimated flight duration, route mileage, total number of waypoints and min/max values of AMSL (above the mean sea level) and AGL (above ground level) altitudes of the path. Please ensure that the minimum AGL altitude value is sufficient for safe flight.

If there is more than one route in the mission, switch between them to observe calculation results.

To return to editing mode, click the *Edit* button. Clicking again on the *Calculate* button will re-calculate only the changed segments of the route. Therefore, re-calculations usually take less time.

Elevation Profile

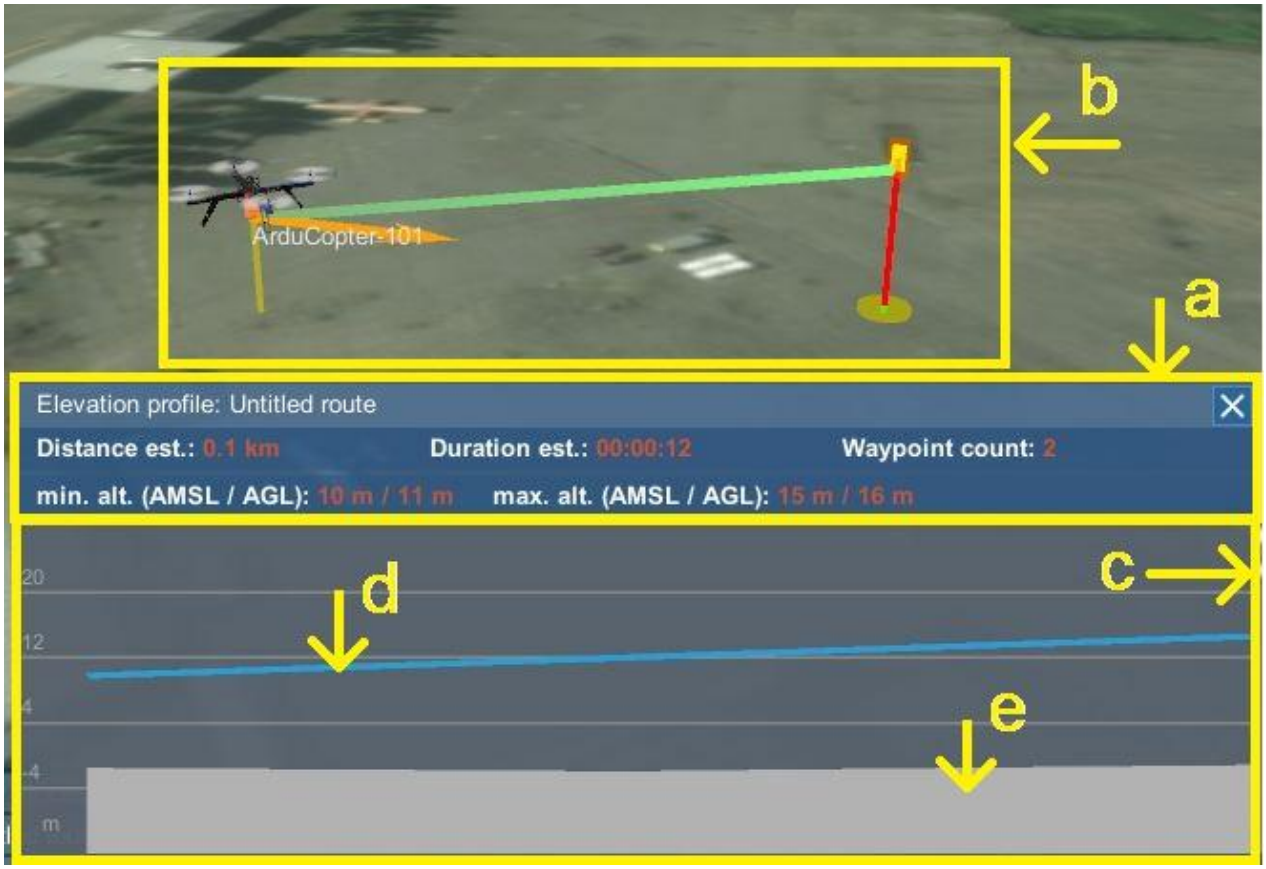

Figure 25. Calculated path and elevation profile.

After successful calculation, the "Elevation profile" screen will appear at the bottom of the screen. To enable/hide the window click the *Elevation profile* button ( ) on the route panel. The window shows the height profile (Figure 25, c) for the calculated mission.

On the elevation profile windows you can see the profile heights trajectory (Figure 25, d) and ground level (Figure 25, e). If the route passes over a building, its profile is also displayed in the window. The window also displays the number of waypoints in the route, the approximate length and duration of the flight.

Actions

Each route segment can have a sequence of actions attached to it. An action is a task performed by the vehicle when it passes through the segment or one of its waypoints. Not all available actions can be performed using any vehicle. For more information about available actions refer to the vehicle's manual.

Adding, Removing, and Rearranging Actions

To add an action, first select the route segment. Actions are found at the lower part of the segment properties window.

To add an action, click on corresponding button from the list of actions (Figure 26). The new action will be added to the list. To change the order of actions use the *Move up* and *Move down* buttons. An action can be removed from the list by clicking on the *Remove* button in the upper left corner.

Figure 26. Supported actions.

Types of Actions

The *Camera attitude / zoom* action allows you to change the angles of camera pitch, roll, and yaw or to set the required zoom level of a camera. Angles can be defined from 0° (inclusively) through 360° (exclusively). Zoom levels are integral positive values.

Camera mode allows you to turn off the camera or choose one of the following modes: "*On"* for continuous video recording, *"Shot"* for a single photo, or "*Shot series"* for a sequence of photos with a set interval.

Attention: once turned on the "*Shot series"* mode will not turn off until the action to do so is specified.

The *Yaw* action specifies the heading relative to the movement direction. The value must be in range from 0° to 360°.

Point of interest (POI) sets the point of interest for the vehicle to face towards during the flight. It can be either set by entering latitude, longitude, and altitude in numerical form or by clicking the *Crosshair* button in the action properties and drawing the POI in the same way that waypoints are drawn. When done with on-the-map editing of the POI, click the crosshair button again.

Panorama action.

Wait action.

Note: The *Point of interest* action does not affect connection between the route segments for which it is set.

Adding a Vehicle to a Mission

To add a vehicle one must click on the "+" button at the upper left corner of the map (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Add new vehicle to mission.

The *Add vehicle* button opens the list of registered vehicles. For more information about connection and registering a new vehicle please refer to the "Registering a New Vehicle" section. You can add multiple vehicles to a mission.

To remove an inactive or unnecessary vehicle from the Active vehicle list, one must choose "Remove" from vehicle drop-down list (Figure 28).

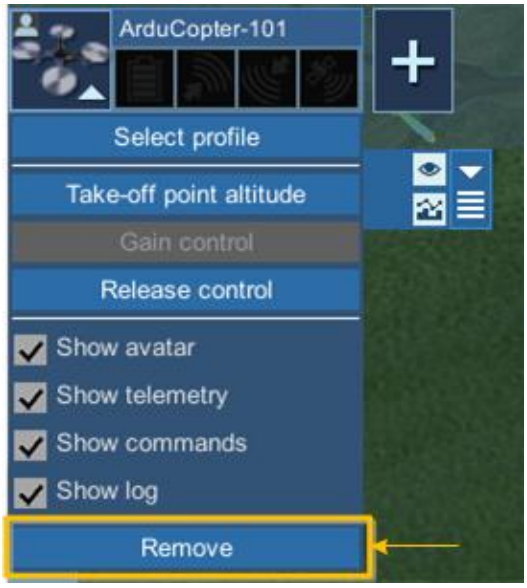

Figure 28. Remove vehicle from mission.

After successfully adding a new vehicle and connecting it, you can see some information about the vehicle status in this section (Figure 29). When experiencing status changes, they can be seen instantly by looking at this set of indicators. Any of those icons will change from green – good status to red – attention needed.

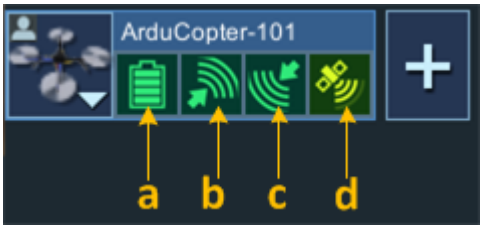

Figure 29. Vehicle indicating icons

(**a** - Battery level, **b**- uplink status, **c**- downlink status and **d**- GPS status)

In the drop-down menu there are additional options and actions for the chosen vehicle (Figure 28):

Select profile - It is possible to choose a different profile for the current vehicle, if the wrong profile is selected. To do so one must click “Select profile” and choose a new profile for the current vehicle.

Take-off altitude – You can set a new take-off altitude for the vehicle. Please see more information in the Take-off Altitude section.

Gain control – lock control for the chosen vehicle.

Release control - unlock control for the chosen vehicle.

Show avatar – hides/shows the vehicle icon on the map.

Show telemetry – choose whether to display telemetry info or not.

Show commands – choose whether to display vehicle command buttons or not.

Show log – remove or show vehicle specific information in the log window.

Take-off Altitude

Take-off altitude – this is the height above ground of the starting point or the current point of the vehicle in the current moment. Its installation is necessary to adjust the heights of the waypoints before uploading them into the vehicle, because sensor readings (barometer) accumulate errors during long stays in the air.

When creating a new mission, the altitude status can be “not available”. This is because either, for the specific vehicle profile, the default take-off altitude is not set or was not set automatically by our software. We will further explain the importance of proper take-off altitude.

To set take-off altitude please choose vehicle at the top of the map and click the drop-down menu.

Figure 30. Set take-off altitude.

Take-off altitude is set to zero automatically by our software when a new mission is uploaded to a disarmed vehicle. So the software predicts that aircraft is disarmed and on ground level.

But prior to uploading a new mission to an armed vehicle, take-off altitude must be set manually in the vehicle menu (upper left corner). This is because of altitude drift that can happen due to vehicle sensor specifics and can cause incorrect altitude reporting. Sometimes the take-off altitude (after resetting power on the vehicle) can reset and you will need to set it again.

It must be noted, that it is highly recommended to always check altitude values. Altitude drift problems cannot be solved by software only and require operator attention. Always check, after power cycling a vehicle or mission upload, whether the altitude is reported correctly.

After setting the take-off altitude it is displayed in the vehicle card.

Uploading a Mission

If you are satisfied with pre-calculated routes, missions can be uploaded to vehicles. Upload is done by clicking the *Upload* button. The mission is saved and forms the waypoints uploaded to the assigned vehicles.

Figure 31. Uploading process indication.

During *uploading*, information upload process progress is shown in the log window (Figure 31). When the route is being uploaded to the vehicle you can see the following message on the log window: “Vehicle

name: Uploading route “Route name””. Do not interrupt the connection between the computer and the vehicle.

When the route has been successfully uploaded you can see the following message on the log window: “Vehicle name”: Route “Route name” successfully uploaded”.

If the upload to the vehicle fails, you can see the following message on the log window: “Vehicle name”: Route “Route name” upload failed”. Error can be caused by a malformed path if the route calculation was not completed before the upload attempt. Alternatively, the connection to a vehicle was lost in the middle of the process or the vehicle did not accept the set of commands. This state is an unrecoverable error that aborts route uploading. In case of error it is recommended to check the connection to the vehicle, and the calculated path before the next upload attempt.

When a route is planned for a vehicle profile which has differences from the profile for the current vehicle, during route uploading, a window is displayed with several options (“Cancel”, “Copy”, and “Set profile”). The “Cancel” button aborts the upload and returns to the route editor to continue work. The “Copy” button copies the current route to the new instance with the default current vehicle profile which is now selected for the vehicle. The “Set profile” button returns you to the route editor, and you can select a new vehicle profile for the current vehicle.

When mission upload is completed, the mission is ready for execution.

Measurement Tools

Several tools are available to ease mission planning:

Figure 32. Measurement tools.

The *Distance measurement* tool allows you to draw a line, and displays its length.

The *Area measurement* tool allows you to draw a polygon, and shows the size of the area.

The *Visibility range* tool allows you to place a point and find the distances to all obstacles around that point. The tracing is performed on a horizontal plane.

You can deselect current tool by clicking tool icon.

Telemetry Window

When the mission is in progress the telemetry window (Figure 33) is shown. Three gauges at the top of the window show the battery charge level, number of GPS satellites visible, and the quality of the downlink channel. This gauges will have a white, orange or red color depending on the charge or the quality of the signal.

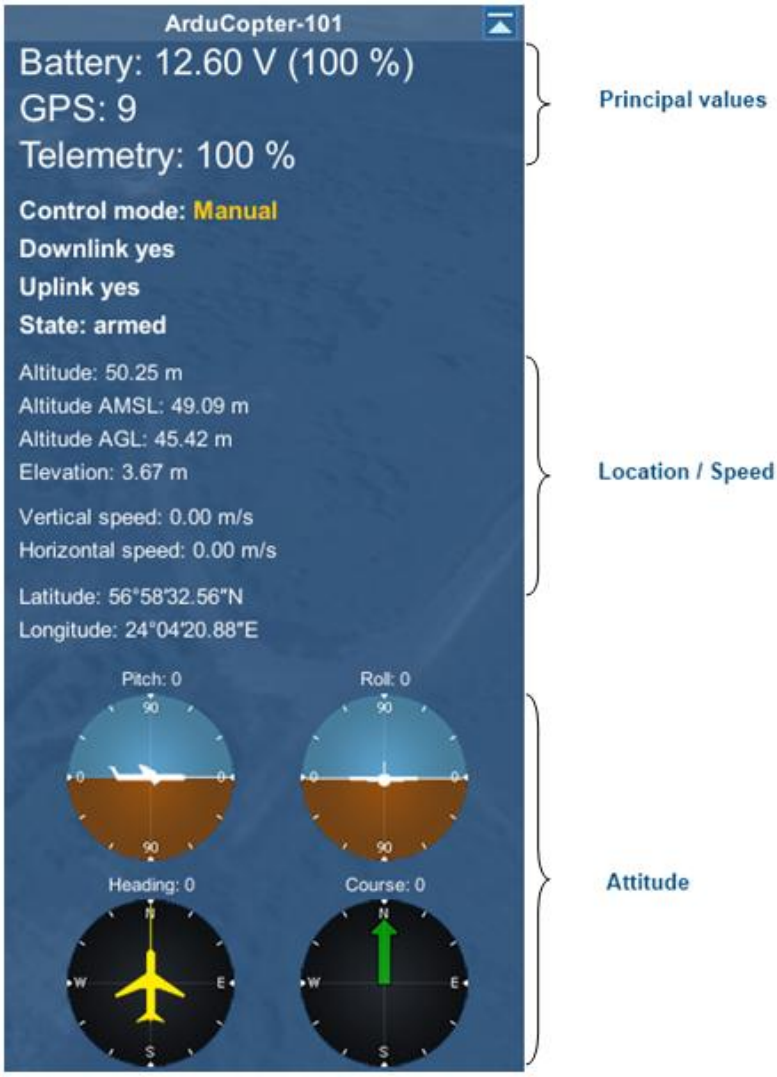

Figure 33. Telemetry window.

Principal values (Battery, GPS, and Telemetry). These values indicate the level of the battery voltage, the number of GPS satellites and quality of the signal telemetry.

Control mode - Control mode status - automatic flight mode or manual mode.

Downlink - Downlink connection status.

Uplink - Uplink connection status.

*State – State of vehicle status – Arm (*activates all systems and makes the vehicle ready for the flight) or Disarm (deactivates all systems and makes the vehicle not ready for the flight).

Latitude and *longitude.* Current latitude and longitude (WGS-84 coordinates) of the vehicle, calculated according to GPS coordinates.

Altitude. Shows the current altitude of the vehicle. Usually this is the height that the vehicle sends and calculates using the barometer from the starting point.

Altitude AMSL. Shows current altitude of the vehicle above the mean sea level. This value is based on GPS and/or barometer data. The value is calculated thusly: *Altitude AMSL = Take-off point altitude + Altitude.*

Altitude AGL. Shows current vehicle altitude above ground level. Accuracy of this value depends on the digital elevation model of the map for the particular region. The value is calculated thusly: *Altitude AGL = Altitude AMSL - Elevation.*

Elevation. AMSL of landscape under the current location of the vehicle. Depends on the digital elevation model for the region. Landscape elevation is shown in meters above the mean sea level.

Vertical speed. Indication of how fast a vehicle is rising or descending. A positive value means an increase of AMSL altitude, and negative means descending.

Horizontal speed. Shows vehicle speed relative to the ground.

Four more elements, below the list of values, display the current attitude of the vehicle: roll, pitch, yaw angles and heading.

Note: yaw angle shows the angle of rotation of the vehicle around its vertical axis and is usually measured using an on-board compass. Heading shows the azimuth of the vehicle movement and is not directly related to its attitude.

Telemetry is recorded and values are saved to the database. Usually a vehicle reports its state multiple times per second. All reported data is saved to disk. The telemetry data can take up a large amount of available space.

Vehicle Models

The model will be shown above the map in the last known location of the vehicle. The vehicle model is an alternative method of representation for some of the telemetry values, namely the WGS-84 coordinates (latitude, longitude, and AMSL altitude), heading, and yaw. Coordinates affect the location of the model. An orange arrow shows yaw angle and a green arrow shows heading direction. The orange arrow shows the direction where the 'front' side of the vehicle is facing. The green arrow shows the direction of movement of the vehicle while the vehicle is moving.

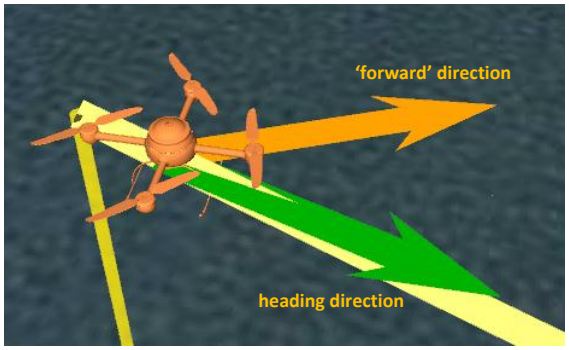

Figure 34. Vehicle model.

To focus on the last known position of the vehicle, click on its name.

Sometimes altitude value is unavailable because there is no take-off altitude for the vehicle. It will be displayed after setting the take-off altitude.

Video

Video Service is a standalone component designed to grab video data from various video sources and to stream it to UgCS clients. The *Video* button (Figure 35, a) shows/hides the video window (Figure 35, b) in the client. You can expand the video window to full screen by double click in it (Figure 35, b). To view list of available video streams please click button (Figure 35, c). Then all available video sources are displayed in the video window (Figure 36) and you can select them by clicking.

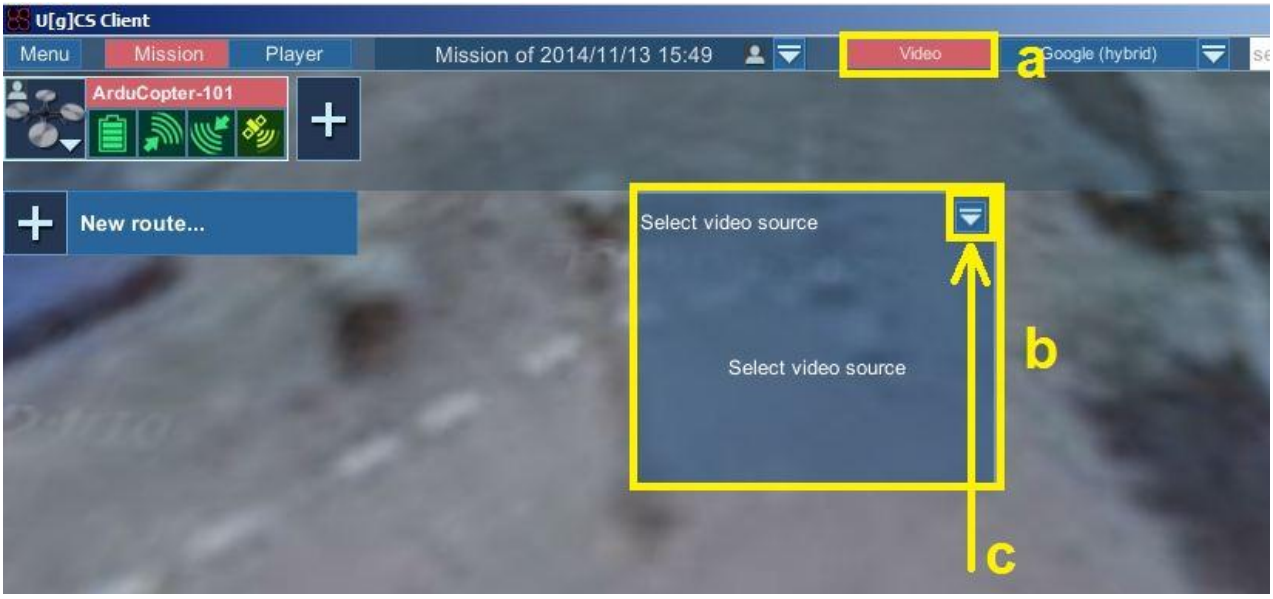

Figure 35. Video window.

Figure 36. Video source in the video window.

Video Service runs under control of Service Manager. Video service works with different video sources such as capturing devices, web cameras and network streams (GoPro or ArDrone video streams for example). Video Service provides information about available video sources to UgCS client so you can pick up desired stream just from client.

For every video device or stream found, Video Service starts video stream (MJPEG) on specific http port. Device streaming begins when at least one client is connected to specific port. There is more information about component configuration options below.

ADS-B

U|g|CS supports ADS-B (Automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast) and warns the user about collision possibilities between vehicles. U|g|CS gives warnings about dangerous convergences concerning vehicles controlled by U|g|CS, and vehicles observed by U|g|CS, via the ADS-B receiver. Collision possibility calculation is based on three parameters:

- H – horizontal distance (meters)
- V – vertical distance (meters)
- T – warning time (seconds)

Values for the vehicles, controlled by U|g|CS:

- H = 50 m
- V = 15 m
- T = 180 sec.

Values for the vehicles, observed by U|g|CS:

- H = 20 000 m
- V = 1 000 m
- T = 180 sec.

Warnings about possible collisions (Figure 37) appear in the log window if vehicles, during the minimal convergence, would, in the future, violate both boundaries (H / V) of any other vehicle in a time less than T. A warning is not displayed if the minimal convergence occurred in the past and the vehicles fly apart from one another.

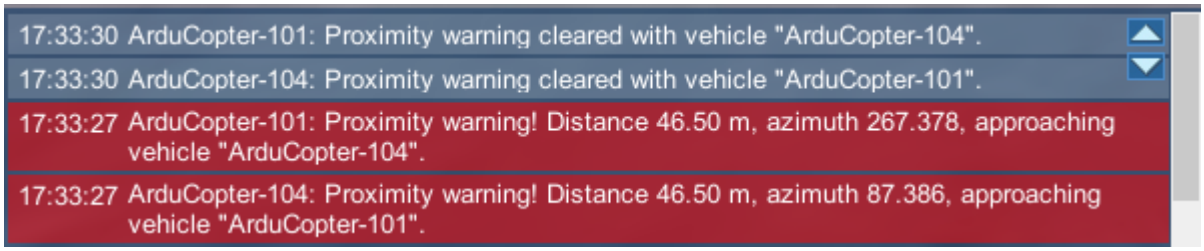

Figure 37. Warning about collision possibility.

A warning is cleared if one of the following events occurs:

- The minimal convergence persisted in the past and the spread angle between the trajectories is more than 20 degrees;
- The minimal convergence persisted in the past and spread angle between the trajectories is less, than 20 degrees and the areas of the vehicles are not violated.

Warnings are created only for vehicles which have been added to the vehicle list. When control is released, all current alerts for that vehicle are removed.

Telemetry Player

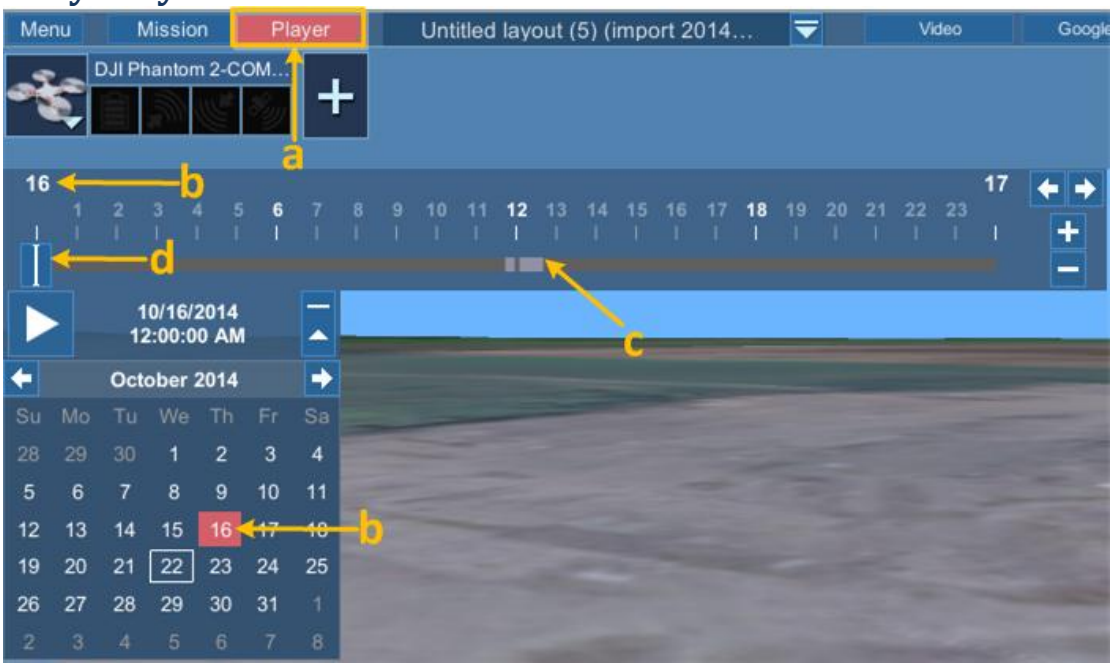

Figure 38. Telemetry player workspace.

Telemetry values recorded during the flight can be re-played to closely resemble actions that happened during the actual mission execution. To open the player, select the *Player* button (Figure 38, a) in the upper left corner. And to return to mission view, just click the *Mission* button to the left of the *Player* button.

It is necessary to select the vehicle from which the telemetry was recorded. It can be done in the same way as in Mission view. Please view the "Adding a Vehicle" section for further information. Then use the calendar to choose the date (Figure 38, b) on which the flight took place; to the right of the calendar there is a list of recorded flights. If the telemetry data is recorded, it is displayed on a timeline (Figure 38, c). It might take some time to load the mission player and data from the recorded mission.

First move the seek bar (Figure 38, d) to a time when telemetry has been recorded (Figure 38, c). To start the playback, use the *Play* ( ) button. At any moment playback can be paused using the *Pause* ( ) button.

To navigate through the timeline one can use mouse and just *click and drag* in the desired direction or use the buttons to the right of the timeline. To zoom in or out one can use mouse wheel or the "+" or "–" buttons next to the timeline.

Figure 39. Vehicle menu in the telemetry player.

Playback speed can be adjusted using the vertical slider on the right side of the screen. The lowest position of the slider provides a normal speed. Speed can be increased by up to eight times. To delete recorded telemetry from the selected vehicle please click on vehicle avatar in left corner (Figure 39, e). It is possible to delete only the telemetry currently seen on the timeline by clicking “Clear selected telemetry” (Figure 39, f). To remove all telemetry from the selected vehicle choose “Clear all telemetry” (Figure 39, g).

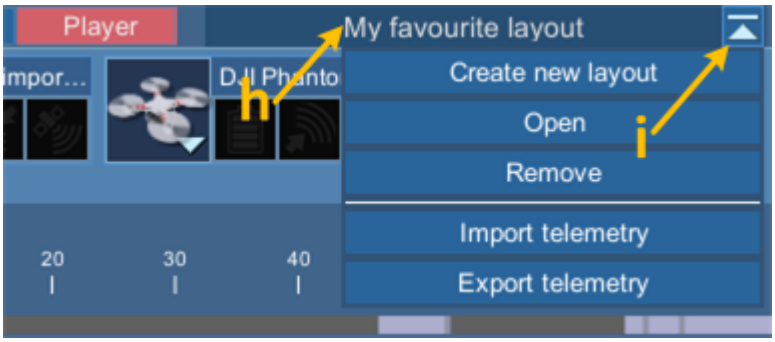

Figure 40. Layout menu in the telemetry player.

The software automatically saves the current Player layout and selected vehicles, so that next time the client is used it will return to its previous state. To rename the current layout, just click on its name (Figure 40, h). It is also possible to save many different layouts. To do so, click on the drop down menu next to the layout name (Figure 40, I) and create a new layout.

In this same drop down menu, telemetry import and export options are located. To import telemetry data just click “Import telemetry” or to export click “Export telemetry” and locate the desired file. Telemetry records are saved in *.XML format.

Note: all the values displayed in the mission player are the recorded values. No real time data is shown or produced.

Vehicle List

Registering a New Vehicle

New vehicles should be registered in **U|g|CS**.

The registration process, step-by-step, is as follows:

1. To register a new vehicle, connect your vehicle to U|g|CS and ensure that the VSM for that vehicle type is running. For more information on specific vehicle workflows please refer to our manuals. How to do this for *ArDrone, Ardupilot, DJI Naza-M V2/A2/Wookong-m, Microdrones and Mikrokopter* can be found in folder "UgCS/docs".
2. Provided that the vehicle is supported by U|g|CS (at the moment *Microdrones, Mikrokopter, DJI Naza-M V2, DJI A2, DJI Wookong-M, ArDrone 2 and Ardupilot*), the VSM should detect a new connection and a new record in the vehicle list in the U|g|CS client should be created. Please refer to troubleshooting options further on in this section in case of failure.
3. After the automatic detection of vehicles in U|g|CS you can see a vehicle card in the main menu – vehicle list (Figure 41). U|g|CS will choose the most suitable vehicle profile for the vehicle.
4. If necessary, you can select a different profile for the device manually or edit the current profile. To select the profile for the vehicle you must click the "Gain control" and "Edit" buttons. After this, you can select a predefined vehicle profile (Figure 42).

Note: Vehicle registration can fail if the VSM does not detect a new port for the vehicle connection. The VSM uses the following default pattern for port searching: /dev/ttyUSB[0-9]+|com[0-9]+. You can change this pattern in the VSM configuration file that can be found at <UGCS INSTALLATION PATH>\vsm-*\vsm.conf. Please restart the VSM after configuration changes.

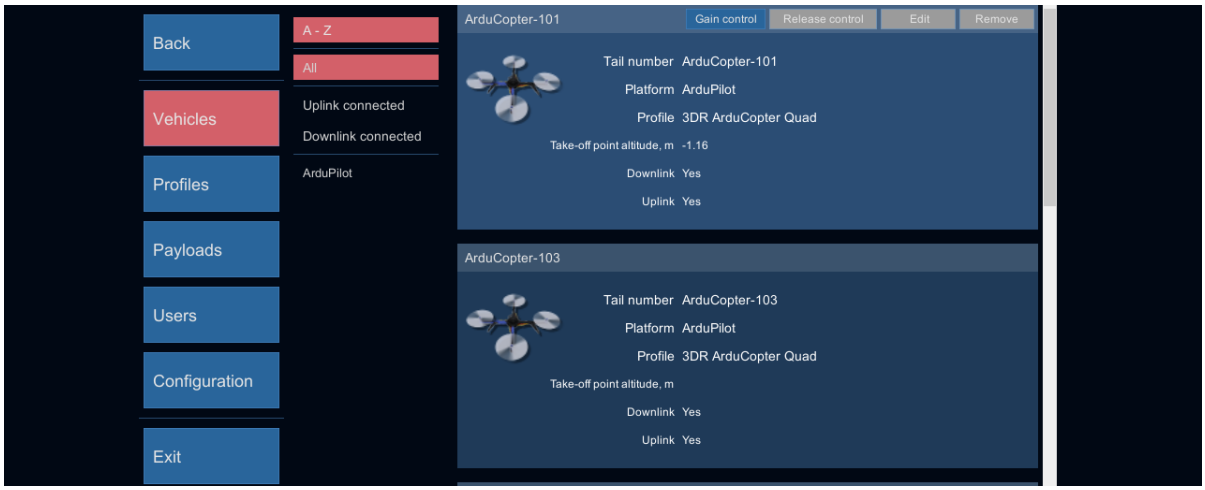

Figure 41. Vehicle.

Figure 42. Select vehicle profile.

Vehicle Parameters

Below you can find the table of parameters that should be filled for the vehicle (Figure 41, Figure 42).

Parameter	Description	Mandatory
Vehicle name	User defined vehicle name	Yes
Tail number	Former ID field. Tail number of the vehicle. Not editable.	
Platform	Vehicle platform. You can edit this field in the vehicle profile list.	
Profile	Choose an available vehicle profile or create a new vehicle profile	Yes
Payloads	View selected payload for the vehicle	
Altitude mode, m	Current take-off point altitude. For more information about this field please see the "take-off altitude" section	
Downlink connected	Downlink connection status	
Uplink connected	Uplink connection status	

Removing a Vehicle

You can remove a vehicle from the list manually by pressing the corresponding buttons "Gain control" and "Remove".

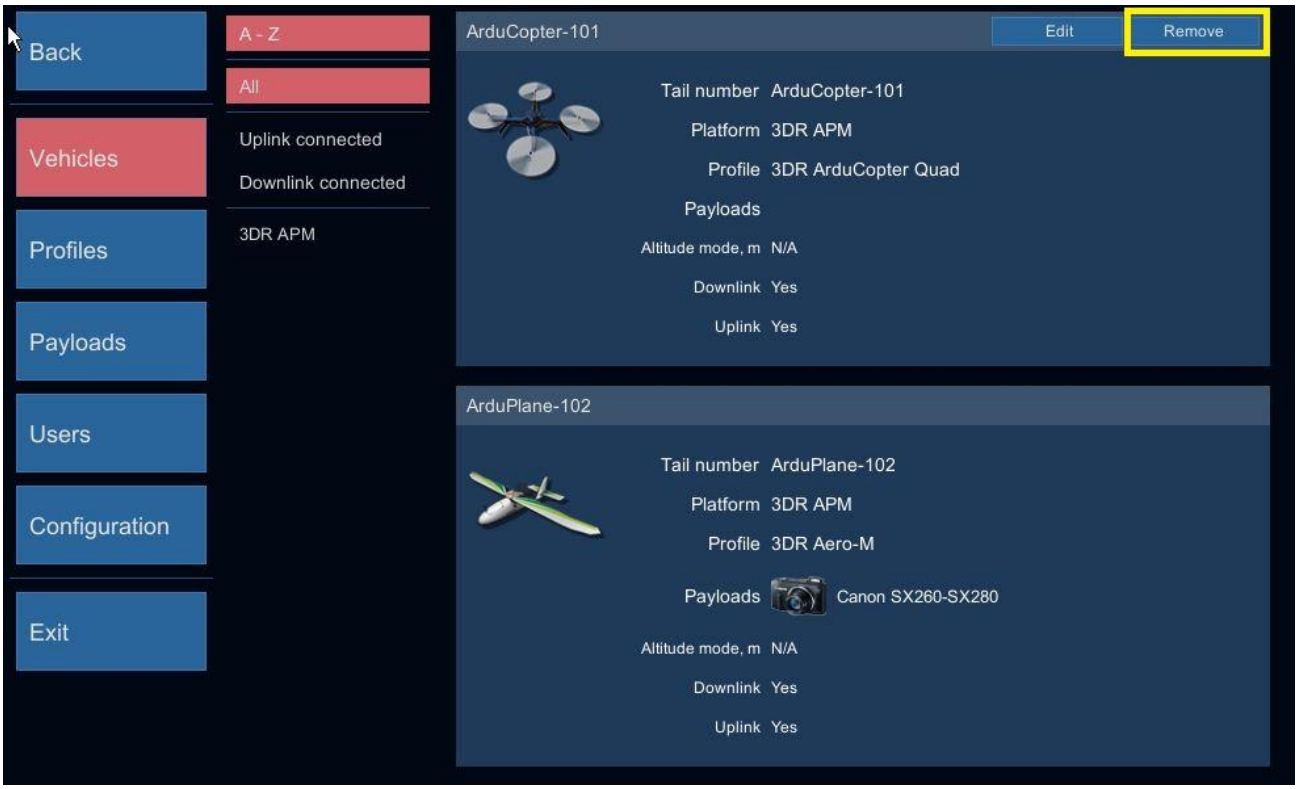

Figure 43. Remove vehicle.

Vehicle Profile List

Adding a New Vehicle Profile

You can add a new vehicle profile by creating a new card and filling in the parameters.

Figure 44. Adding a new vehicle profile.

Editing a Vehicle Profile

You can add edit a vehicle profile by clicking on the profile card and pressing the “Edit” button. You can choose different avatars (3D) for vehicles by choosing avatars for the vehicle profile (Figure 45, a) and can also edit parameters (Figure 45, b).

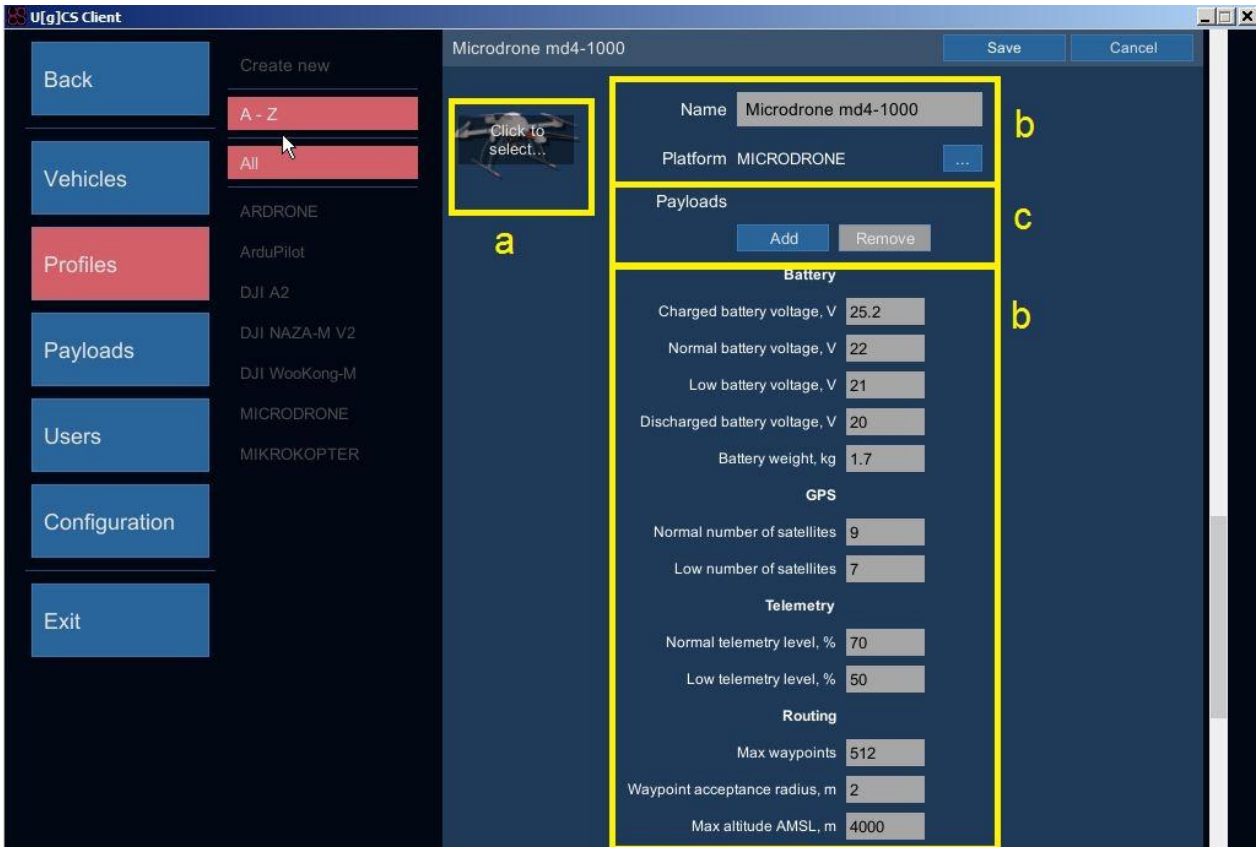

Figure 45. Vehicle profile.

Adding a Payload to a Vehicle Profile

You can add and remove a payload to/from the vehicle profile by editing the vehicle profile (Figure 45, c).

Vehicle Profile Parameters

Below, you can find the table of parameters that should be filled for the vehicle.

Parameter	Description	Mandatory
Vehicle profile name	User defined vehicle profile name	Yes
Platform	Choose a vehicle platform from the available variables	Yes
Payloads	Edit available payloads for the vehicle profile	Yes
Charged battery voltage	Battery fully charged at voltage, V, shown as 100%. Voltage value shown in white colour if between this voltage and normal voltage.	Yes
Normal battery voltage	Normal battery voltage V. Voltage value shown in white if at or above this voltage, shown in yellow if below this voltage.	Yes
Low battery voltage	Low, but sufficient voltage, V. Voltage value shown in yellow if at this voltage or between low and normal voltage. Voltage value shown in red if below this voltage.	Yes
Discharged battery voltage	Battery zero level, V, shown as 0%. Shown in red.	Yes
Battery weight	Battery weight, kg	Yes
Normal number of GPS satellites	Normal number of satellites to provide a good level of accuracy. Shown in white colour if at or above this level. Number of satellites shown in yellow colour if below this level and between normal and low level.	Yes
Low number of GPS satellites	Low number of GPS satellites while still being enough to launch the vehicle. Number of satellites shown in yellow colour if at this level or between this and normal level. Number of satellites shown in red colour if below this level.	Yes
Normal telemetry level	Normal telemetry level. Telemetry level value shown in white colour if at or above this level. Telemetry level value shown in yellow colour if below this level and between normal and low level.	Yes
Low telemetry level	Low telemetry level. Telemetry level value shown in yellow colour if at this level or between this and normal level. Telemetry level value shown in red colour if below this level.	Yes
Max. waypoints	Maximum supported WPs by NC	Yes
Waypoint acceptance radius	Waypoint acceptance radius: message of which waypoints in the route can be reached.	Yes

Max altitude AMSL	Maximum altitude AMSL, m	Yes
Fence radius	Radio link range radius, m	Yes
Max. travel time	Maximum flight time in seconds	Yes
Safe height over terrain	Minimal allowed distance to terrain for the vehicle, m. Small vehicles can fly very close to terrain but larger ones should fly higher	Yes
Safe distance to obstacle	Minimal allowed distance to obstacles for the vehicle, m	Yes
Max. vertical speed	Maximum vertical speed, m/s	Yes
Max. horizontal speed	Maximum horizontal speed, m/s	Yes
Default climb rate	Default climb rate	Yes
Default descent rate	Default descent rate	Yes
Height	Vehicle height, m	Yes
Length	Vehicle length, m	Yes
Width	Vehicle width, m	Yes
Wind resistance	Maximum allowed wind speed, m/s	Yes
Dry take-off weight	Dry take-off weight, kg	Yes
Maximum take-off weight	Maximum allowed weight, kg	Yes

Payload List

Adding a New Payload

You can add a new payload by creating a new card and filling in the parameters.

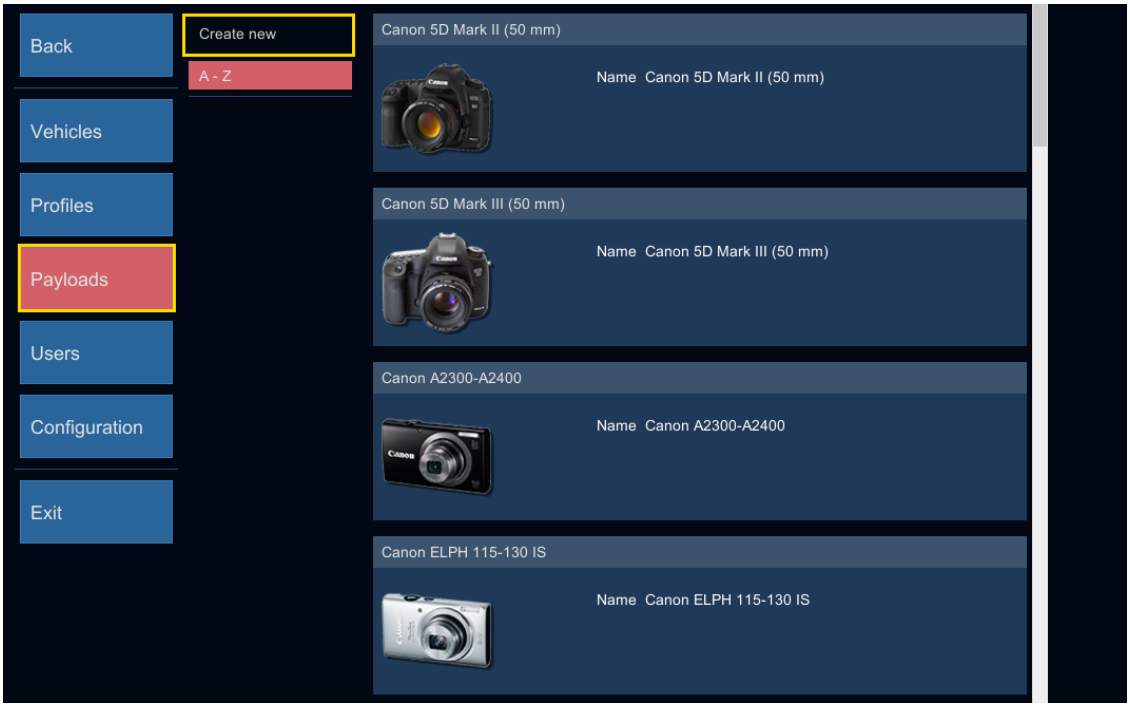

Figure 46. Payload.

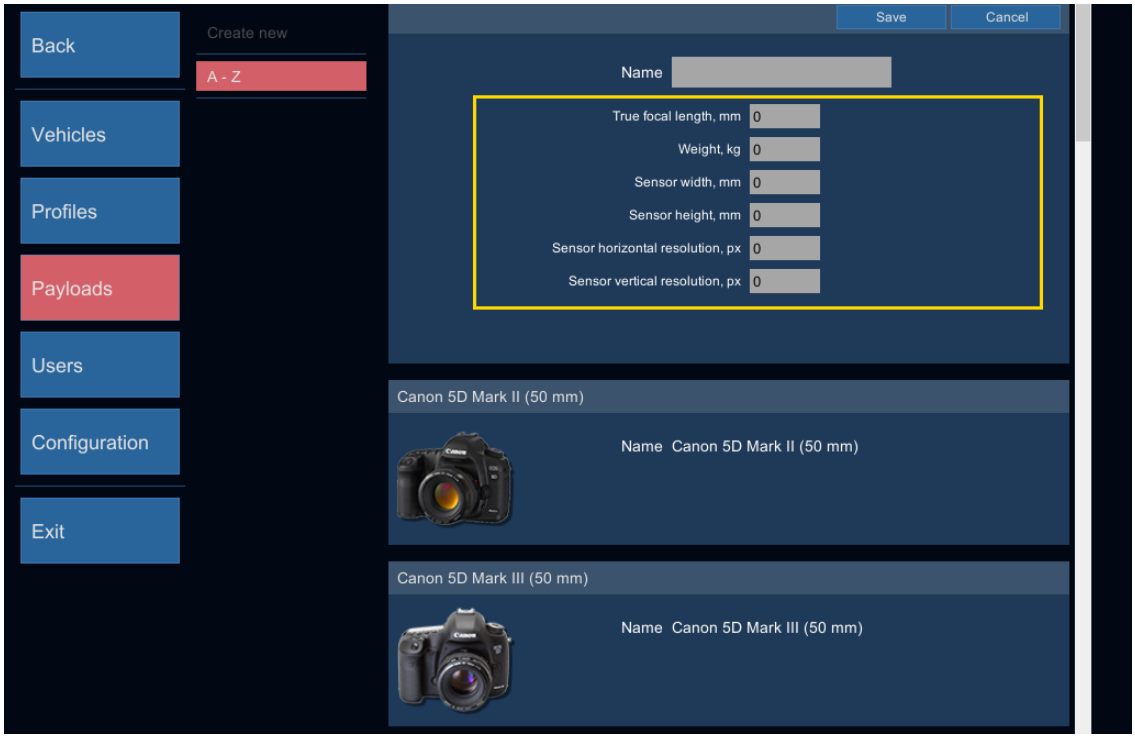

Figure 47. Payload parameters.

Below is a table with the parameter meanings:

Parameter	Description	Mandatory
Payload name	User defined payload name	Yes
Weight	Camera weight, kg	Yes
True focal length, mm	True focal length	Yes
Sensor width, mm	Physical sensor width in metric units	Yes
Sensor height, mm	Physical sensor height in metric units	Yes
Sensor horizontal resolution, px	Sensor horizontal resolution in pixels	Yes
Sensor vertical resolution, px	Sensor vertical resolution in pixels	Yes

Configuration

Connections

The **Core service** section defines HCI and VSM connections to a UCS. By default it points to the local instance. In the case of a multi node deployment network the address of the UCS can be specified.

Use proxy allows you to specify a HTTP proxy server. This setting can affect the loading of the map.

VSM

Records for each of VSM servers. By default points to local instances. If you have a dedicated VSM installation and want core services to connect to it, add a new record with the appropriate host and port fields.

Map providers

You can configure custom providers of map images. There are two kinds of providers currently supported: WMS providers and providers using the Google XYZ addressing system. To edit the list of usable providers, choose *Map* > *Providers* from the configuration menu. At the right, the list of registered providers will be shown.

To edit the provider data, click on the corresponding item and choose the Edit option in the top right corner. Removal is also available.

When editing the provider data, you may set its type (*Tiles* for the providers using the Google XYZ addressing system, *WMS* for the WMS providers, Google map, and Bing maps). The *Version* field is only relevant for the WMS providers and specifies the version of the protocol. The *URL* field contains the template of addresses, with which map images can be downloaded for the WMS and Tiles options.

For the WMS providers the URL is just an ordinary HTTP address. Providers who use the Google XYZ addressing supply URLs in a parameterized form containing tokens {X}, {Y}, and {Z} or {0}, {1}, and {2}. If you have an address at hand containing {X}, {Y}, and {Z} tokens, you must respectively substitute {0}, {1}, and {2} for them, preserving the order they are used in.

http://map.host.com/europe/{Z}_{X}_{Y}.jpg → **http://map.host.com/europe/{2}_{0}_{1}.jpg**

For Google maps or Bing maps you can choose the layer type of the map (satellite or map), and you must enter an API key received from the selected provider.

For all data providers you can enable a caching card to your local computer by setting the “Local cache” flag. The “Enabled” flag makes the current provider available for use on the on-screen mission.

To add a new provider, click *Map* > *Providers* > *Add*, then fill out the fields and click *Save*. Note that any changes made to the list of providers will not affect the application until it is restarted.

Note: U|g|CS client supports WMS providers with EPSG:3857 projection only. WMS providers with a different projection are not supported and their use will cause an error in displaying the map.

Note: There must be at least one provider on the list, otherwise you will not be able to access the map.

Screen Resolution

On this screen you can adjust the window resolution. Changes apply immediately.

Language
On this screen you can select the language for the user interface.

Measurement
On this screen you can choose the measurement system for the user interface.

Sound
On this screen you can disable the sound signal in the U|g|CS client. Sound signals are used to notify user about errors in the vehicle log.

Video

Video configuration in client
You can configure video service in client “Menu” > “Configuration” > “Video”. By default it points to a local instance. In the case of a multi node deployment network address and port of the Video service can be specified.

Video configuration in video-service properties file
You can configure video-service settings in video configuration file. It’s located in the following path:

Windows - <C:\{installation directory}\bin\vstreamer.conf>. By default this path is < C:\Program Files (x86)\UgCS\bin\vstreamer.conf>.

Mac OS - <~/Library/Application Support/UGCS/configuration/vstreamet.conf> or </Users/{username}/Library/Application Support/UGCS/configuration/vstreamet.conf>.

Linux - </etc/opt/ugcs> directory.

About configuration file vstreamer.conf refer to Main settings, Video devices settings, Network streams settings

Main settings

Parameter name	Default value	Description
vstreamer.server_port	8081	Http port of main video service server. This server starts streaming servers for each device. Streaming servers run on ports right next to main server (e.g. if main server runs on port 8081, streaming servers will run on ports 8082, 8083, etc.). Change this value if port conflicts appear. This port must be as specified in the settings of the video in the client

Video device settings
By default every video device found is available for streaming. You can change this behavior in different ways by changing following settings:

Parameter name	Default value	Description
vstreamer.videodevices.autodetect	1	Set audotecting of videdevices. If set to “1” every detected device will be available for streaming except those which are in device.exclude list (see below). If set to “0” no device will be detected and available for streaming except those which are in device.allow list (see below)
vstreamer.videodevices.exclude.#	-	List of device names that must not be streamed. Useful for excluding built-in video devices. By default list is empty.
vstreamer.videodevices.allow.#	-	List of device names that must be streamed. If device autodetecting is turned off, you can manually set list of devices for streaming. Also server will try to open these devices even if they were not autodetected. By default list is empty.
vstreamer.videodevices.timeout	10	Timeout in seconds for video devices. Timeout occurs after device is lost or no image data can be grabbed. After this period device will be deleted from list of devices available for streaming, but it may appear again if device comes back to life later.

Network streams settings

You can also set number of input network streams which will be re-streamed to client. By default streams for ArDrone and GoPro are configured. Feel free to add, change or remove streams.

Parameter name	Default value	Description
vstreamer.inputstream.#	-	Example: Ardrone;tcp://192.168.1.1:5555;60;640;360 Format description: <Name>;<url>;<Timeout>;<Width>;<Height> <Name>: name of stream as it will be seen in client. <Url>: URL of input network stream <Timeout>: Parameter is optional. Means time in seconds while http stream will keep trying to connect to stream after disconnecting and stream name will appear in list (same as timeout for video devices). <Width> and <Height>: image size. Parameters are optional, but may be needed for some streams.

Local *.avi file streaming from VLC is also available. You should use custom MJPEG codec with parameters: encapsulation – M-JPEG, video codec- MJPEG, 800Kb/s, frame rate – same as source. Specify new video source in vstreamer.conf.
Example: `vstreamer.inputstream.2=VLC;http://127.0.0.1:8080;30`
After changing the configuration you must restart Video Service via Service Manager.

Performance

You can decrese the client performance for battery saving by enable “Battery saving mode” flag. For maximum performance “Battery saving mode” flag should be disabled.

License

Shows you the version number of your U|g|CS software, information about activation and has the option to activate your software to the Pro version.

For activation you must enter/paste your “activation code” into the same field and click “Activate” button. After successful activation, the activation field will disappear and you will see that the software is “Activated”.

You can buy license with “activation code” online on the www.ugcs.com or send request to ugcs@ugcs.com.

Troubleshooting

In case of any issues with the software, please report them to support@ugcs.com. Please send us a detailed description of the problem and your version number which you can find in the configuration -> license menu. Please try to provide screenshots and logs together with a description of the issue – Logs can be found in the following locations.

Windows - <C:\Users\Username\AppData\Local\UGCS\Logs> directory. This is an example of the path for Windows 7. You can find logs in a similar directory in other Windows versions.

Mac OS - <~/Library/Logs/UGCS> or </Users/Username/Library/Logs> directory.

Linux - </var/opt/ugcs> directory.

U|g|CS client

If you are having trouble seeing the client or if the client does not run on Windows, please run the client using the shortcut “U|g|CS client in OpenGL mode” from the Start menu.

The Vehicle Is Flying around One Point for a Long Time

The most common problem is associated with specified small waypoint acceptance radiuses or poor accuracy of the determination of GPS coordinates. A possible solution is to increase the waypoint acceptance radius of the vehicle configuration.

Appendix A End-User License Agreement

NOTICE TO END-USER: PLEASE READ THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS CAREFULLY. BY INSTALLING AND/OR OTHERWISE USING ALL OR ANY PART OF THE SOFTWARE AS DEFINED HEREIN YOU ACCEPT AND UNDERTAKE TO BE BOUND BY ALL THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT IF YOU DO NOT AGREE, DO NOT USE THIS SOFTWARE.

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The End-User agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Licensor from any claims, disputes, suits, proceedings, losses, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses (including without limitation reasonable legal, court and attorneys' fees) made against or incurred by the Licensor arising out of claims, suits or proceedings based on allegations alleging that (a) the Use of the Software by the End-User infringes upon any third party's intellectual property rights or otherwise violates any law, statute, ordinance or regulation. The End-User agrees to indemnify in full to the Licensor for any resulting, consequential, direct or indirect damages, costs and expenses finally awarded to a third party.

6. Limitation of Liability. Notwithstanding anything stated herein to the contrary, the Licensor's cumulative liability to you or any third party for any loss, cost or damage resulting from any claims, demands, or actions arising out of or relating to this Agreement shall not exceed the license fees actually paid to the Licensor hereunder, if any. In no event shall the Licensor be liable for any indirect, incidental, consequential, special, or exemplary damages or lost profits, even if the Licensor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

7. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the English law and the United Kingdom Courts shall have the exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes relating to this Agreement.

8. Miscellaneous Provisions. If any Clause of this Agreement, or part thereof, is deemed to be null, void and/or unenforceable, it shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the Agreement, which shall remain valid and enforceable according to its terms. This Agreement does not and shall not be deemed to create or imply an agency, partnership or other type of joint venture by and between the parties. Any amendment to this Agreement shall be valid only and to the extent that it shall be in writing, duly executed and signed by an authorized officer of the Licensor. The provisions contained in this Agreement constitute the entire agreement between the Parties and supersede all prior agreements, representations, discussions, Undertakings, whether oral or written, and all other communications between the Parties. No term or condition contained in any document provided by one Party to the other Party pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed to amend, modify, or supersede or take precedence over the terms and conditions contained herein unless explicitly agreed to in writing by and between the Parties. Any waiver of any failure to comply with any provision of this Agreement (or part thereof) or any waiver of any obligation imposed under this Agreement shall be executed in writing, dated and signed by both Parties. Provided that any waiver of one clause or of any failure to comply shall not be deemed to create any subsequent or similar waivers unless as stipulated by written and signed agreement. The End-User may not assign its obligations and/or rights pursuant to this Agreement. The validity of this License is dependent on the payment of all fees relating to the account of the End-User connected with the Use of the Software. All rights not expressly granted in this Agreement are reserved entirely to the Licensor.

9. Definitions. For the purpose of this Agreement the following terms shall have the following meaning:

"Backup" means a secondary copy of the Software which shall be used solely and explicitly to restore the originally installed Software in case of a data loss event where files or data are deleted or corrupted and the Software cannot be used until the Back-Up copy is used.

"Computer" means and refers to any programmable electronic device or technical mechanism or terminal that, amongst other things, accepts, reads and/or utilizes information in digital or similar form and converts or otherwise manipulates it for a specific result based on a sequence of instructions and/or which may respond to new instructions which it is given.

"Software" means and includes all the software, all documentation and other computer information (whether stored on disk, read only memory or any other media) with which this Agreement is provided including any modified versions, updates, upgrades and additions which may become available from the Licensor to the End-User.

"Use" or "Using" means and refers to any and all access, installation, running, download, copy, transfer, sharing, uploading or any other type of benefit from or use of the Software and its functionality and any other utilization, operation, manipulation or interfacing of the Software.