



Fayoum University

Engineering Faculty

Electrical Engineering Department

B. Eng. Final Year Project

Quadcopter (drive test)

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Date of examination

١٠/٧/٢٠١٦



DEDICATION

We dedicate our work to our families.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We want to acknowledge the contribution of Dr/ Amr M. Gody for supervising and helping us in the project and the facilitations that he offered and also the spirit of joy and fun during the work.

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DECLARATION

I hereby certify that this material, which I now submit for assessment on the programme of study leading to the award of Bachelor of Science in *Electrical Engineering* is entirely my own work, that I have exercised reasonable care to ensure that the work is original, and does not to the best of my knowledge breach any law of copyright, and has not been taken from the work of others save and to the extent that such work has been cited and acknowledged within the text of my work.

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ABSTRACT

Making the mobile telecommunication drive test an easier process. When they build a mobile base station, they want to practically test the mobile coverage that takes many days and effort through the traditional drive test process. By making the drivetest through the quad copter, the process will much easier, effective, time efficient and also fun.



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Chapter One

1. INTRODUCTION

Drones belong to a class of aerial vehicles known as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). These vehicles can take to the air without pilots.

The four-rotor helicopter designed by Louis Breguet. This was the first rotary wing aircraft to lift itself off the ground, although only in tethered flight at an altitude of a few feet. In 1908, it was reported as having flown 'several times', although details are sparse.

In the last few decades, small-scale unmanned aerial vehicles have been used for many applications. The need for aircraft with greater maneuverability and hovering ability has led to a rise in quad copter research. The four-rotor design allows quad copters to be relatively simple in design yet highly reliable and maneuverable.

Research is continuing to increase the abilities of quad copters by making advances in multi-craft communication, environment exploration, and maneuverability. If these developing qualities can be combined, quad copters would be capable of advanced autonomous missions that are currently not possible with other vehicles.

Essentially, this makes drones flying robots. Encompassing both planes and quadcopters, they have software-controlled flight plans integrated into their systems. These systems work with Global Positioning Technology (GPS) to guide and track their movements.



Chapter Two

۲. SYSTEM LAYOUT

۲.۱ Project layout

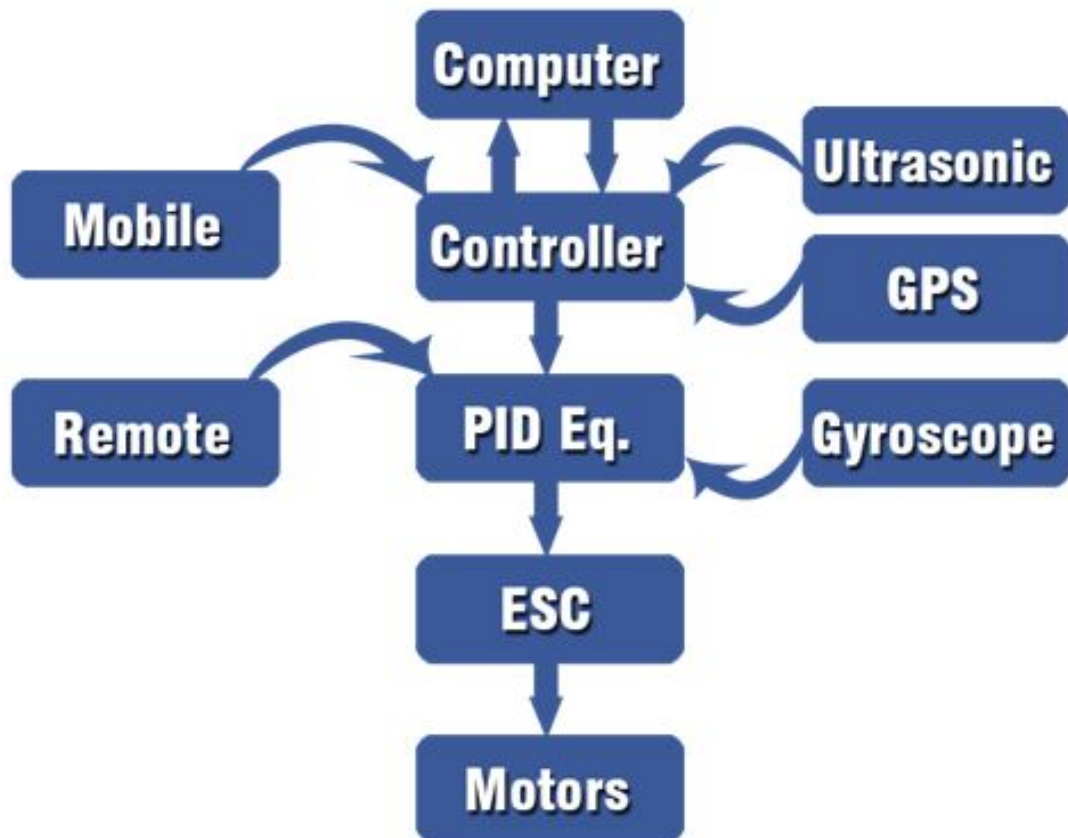


Figure ۱ System Layout



SYSTEM LAYOUT

۲.۲ Main PID Program flow

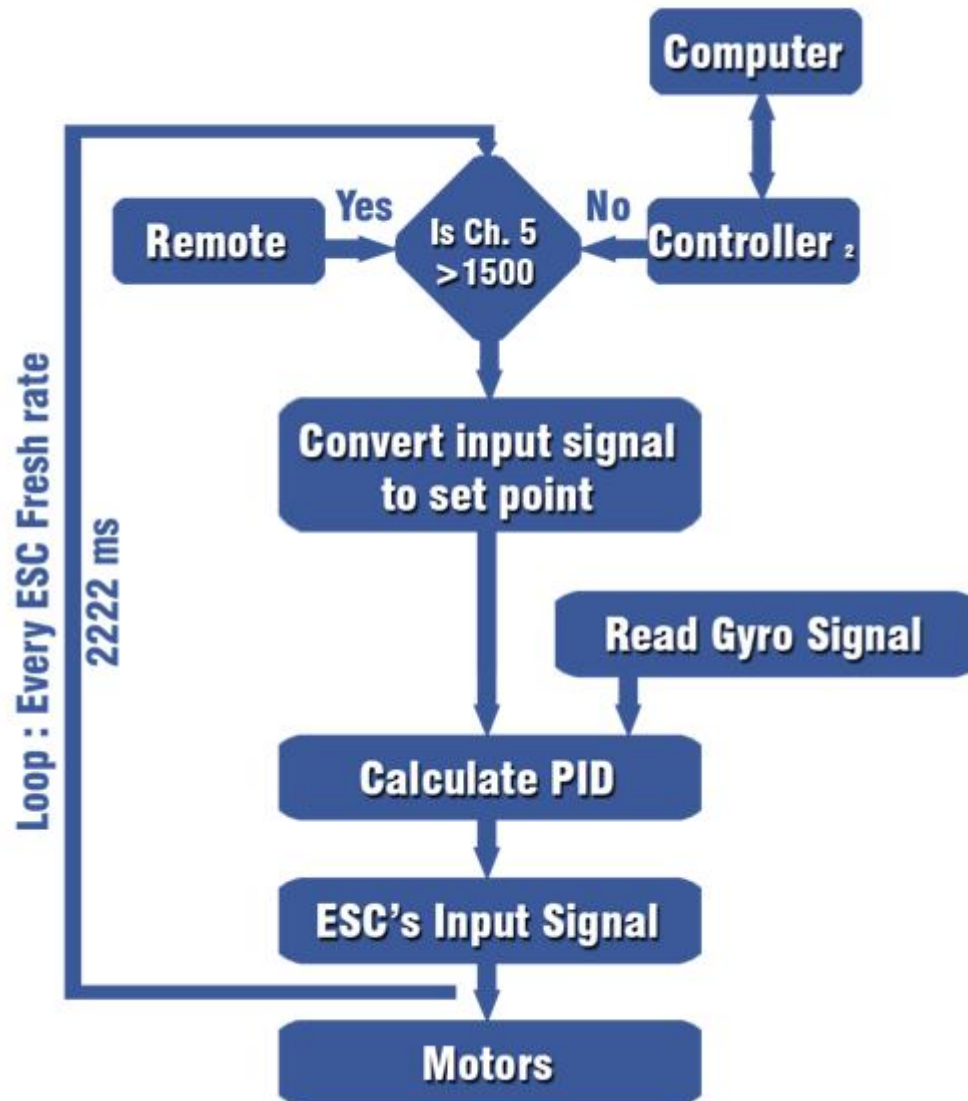


Figure ۱ PID Program Flow



Chapter Three

3. HARDWARE COMPONENTS

In this project, there are many hardware components used. There are microcontrollers used for controlling the project like Atmega³²⁸ (in Arduino Nano) and Atmega²⁵⁶⁰ (in Arduino Mega). There are the Quad Copter main parts like Brushless motors, Aluminum frame, Propellers, Electronic speed controllers (ESC), LiPo Battery and Power distribution board. There are many made Voltage dividers to measure the battery in copter. There are also many sensors used like Gyroscope, GPS and Ultrasonic. There are two ways of communicating RC Remote and Receiver, also there are two APC²²⁰ Transceivers. In addition to the end user devices for applications like Computer and Android phone. In this chapter, these components are discussed in more details.

3.1 Atmega³²⁸ (Arduino Nano)

The Arduino Nano is a very small, complete, and breadboard-friendly board based on the ATmega³²⁸ (Arduino Nano 3.0). Arduino Nano board is very suitable for applications where small and compact size is important for user.



Figure 3 Arduino Nano



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

Specifications

- Microcontroller ATmega328
- Operating Voltage 5 V
- Input Voltage 7-12 V
- Digital I/O Pins 14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
- Analog Input Pins 6
- Flash Memory 32 KB (ATmega328)
- SRAM 2 KB (ATmega328)
- EEPROM 1 KB (ATmega328)
- Clock Speed 16 MHz
- Dimensions 18.5 mm x 43.18 mm

ATmega 328 feature

- Peripheral Features:
 - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
 - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare Mode, and Capture Mode
 - Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator
 - Six PWM Channels
 - 8-channel 10-bit ADC in TQFP and QFN/MLF package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - 6-channel 10-bit ADC in PDIP Package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - Programmable Serial USART
 - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
 - Byte-oriented 3-wire Serial Interface (Philips I²C compatible)
 - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
 - On-chip Analog Comparator
 - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change



(PCINT14/RESET) PC6	1	28	PC5 (ADC5/SCL/PCINT13)
(PCINT16/RXD) PD0	2	27	PC4 (ADC4/SDA/PCINT12)
(PCINT17/TXD) PD1	3	26	PC3 (ADC3/PCINT11)
(PCINT18/INT0) PD2	4	25	PC2 (ADC2/PCINT10)
(PCINT19/OC2B/INT1) PD3	5	24	PC1 (ADC1/PCINT9)
(PCINT20/XCK/T0) PD4	6	23	PC0 (ADC0/PCINT8)
VCC	7	22	GND
GND	8	21	AREF
(PCINT6/XTAL1/TOSC1) PB6	9	20	AVCC
(PCINT7/XTAL2/TOSC2) PB7	10	19	PB5 (SCK/PCINT5)
(PCINT21/OC0B/T1) PD5	11	18	PB4 (MISO/PCINT4)
(PCINT22/OC0A/AIN0) PD6	12	17	PB3 (MOSI/OC2A/PCINT3)
(PCINT23/AIN1) PD7	13	16	PB2 ($\overline{SS}$ /OC1B/PCINT2)
(PCINT0/CLKO/ICP1) PB0	14	15	PB1 (OC1A/PCINT1)

Figure ٢٢٨ Atmega٢٢٨ pin diagram

٢.٢ Atmega٢٥٦٠ (Arduino Mega)

The Arduino Mega is a microcontroller board based on the Atmega٢٥٦٠. It has ٥٤ digital input/output pins (of which ١٤ can be used as PWM outputs), ١٦ analog inputs and ٤ UARTs (hardware serial ports) with a ١٦ MHz crystal oscillator.

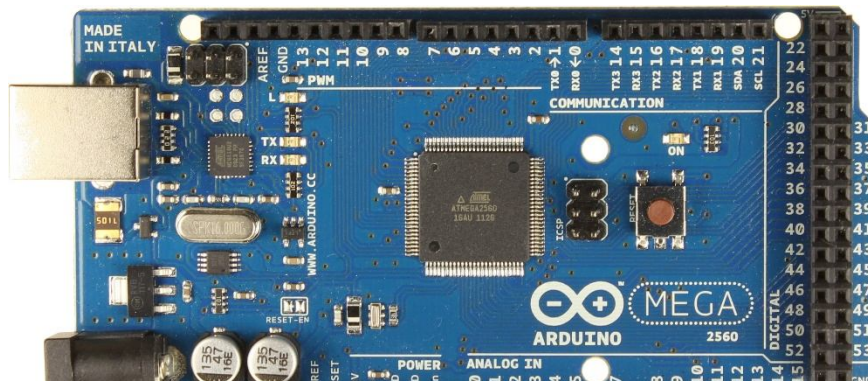


Figure ٤ Arduino Mega R٢



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

Technical specs

Microcontroller	ATmega ²⁵⁶⁰
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-12V
Input Voltage (limit)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	54 (of which 10 provide PWM output)
Analog Input Pins	16
DC Current per I/O Pin	20 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	256 KB of which 8 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	8 KB
EEPROM	4 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz
Length	101.52 mm
Width	53.3 mm
Weight	37 g

ATmega²⁵⁶⁰ Features

Peripheral Features

- Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
- Four 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare- and Capture Mode
- Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator



- Four 8-bit PWM Channels
- Twelve PWM Channels with Programmable Resolution 12 Bits
- Output Compare Modulator
- 12channel, 10-bit ADC
- Four Programmable Serial USART
- Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
- Byte Oriented 3-wire Serial Interface
- Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
- On-chip Analog Comparator
- Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

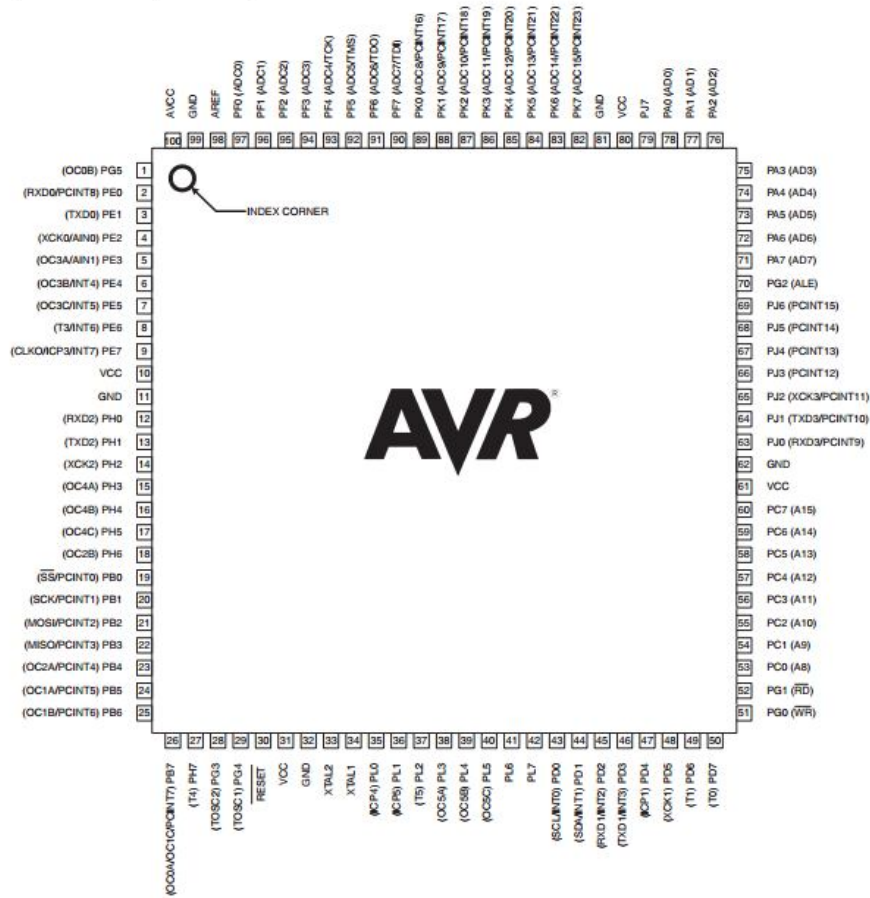


Figure 2 Atmega 2560 pin diagram



۳.۳ Brushless motors

Brushless DC electric motor (BLDC motors, BL motors) also known as electronically commutated motors (ECMs, EC motors) are synchronous motors that are powered by a DC electric source via an integrated inverter/switching power supply, which produces an AC electric signal to drive the motor. In this context, AC, alternating current, does not imply a sinusoidal waveform, but rather a bi-directional current with no restriction on waveform. Additional sensors and electronics control the inverter output amplitude and waveform (and therefore percent of DC bus usage/efficiency) and frequency (i.e. rotor speed).



Figure ۱ internal coils of brushless motors

The rotor part of a brushless motor is often a permanent magnet synchronous motor, but can also be a switched reluctance motor, or induction motor.

Brushless motors may be described as stepper motors; however, the term "stepper motor" tends to be used for motors that are designed specifically to be operated in a mode where they are frequently stopped with the rotor in a defined angular position.

Thrust force is a function of:



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

- Pitch
- Diameter
- Material
- RPM: Revolutions per minute (abbreviated rpm, RPM, rev/min, r/min), is a measure of the frequency of rotation, specifically the number of rotations around a fixed axis in one minute. It is used as a measure of rotational speed of a mechanical component.
- $RPM = KV * \text{Total Battery Voltage}$
- Where:
- KV: Motor velocity constant of an electric motor.
- Temp

Motor which is used:

Quantum MT series motors are Spec built by DYS, well known in the industry for their quality and performance.

The MT line uses quality NMB bearings, high pole counts for torque and smooth operation and all have standardized universal mountings in their given size.

Quantum has spec'd the motors with Neodymium magnets and .5mm laminations for optimal efficiency. The MT's also have ample motor wire length for a cut to fit installation, with included bullet connectors and shrink tube. Another great feature is that Quantum spec'd all the motors to come with mounting hardware in various lengths, as well as both hub and direct mount propeller options, so installation is a snap.



Each Quantum motor is QC checked for balance, wind, performance and mechanical



Figure 1 Quantum Brushless motor MT2217

tolerance.



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

Features:

- High Power Neodymium magnets
- 0.5mm laminations for optimal efficiency
- Ample cut to length motor wires for a clean install
- Direct mount propeller or Hub style compatible
- Multilength mounting hardware included

Specs:

- KV(RPM/V): 110KV
- Lipo cells: 3 - 6S
- Max Power: 284.9W
- Max Amps: 10.4A
- No Load Current: 0.74/18.0V
- Internal Resistance: 0.44ohm
- Number of Poles: 14
- Dimensions(Dia.* L): 27.0*32.0mm
- Motor Shaft: 3mm
- prop shaft: 3mm CW prop adapter
- Weight: 64g
- bolt hole spacing: 16*19 M3
- Lamination thickness: 0.5mm
- Magnets: 45SH
- Wire: 18AWG
- Connector: 3.0mm bullet



۳.۴ Aluminum frame

Frame is the structure that holds all the components together. The Frame should be rigid, and be able to minimize the vibrations coming from the motors.

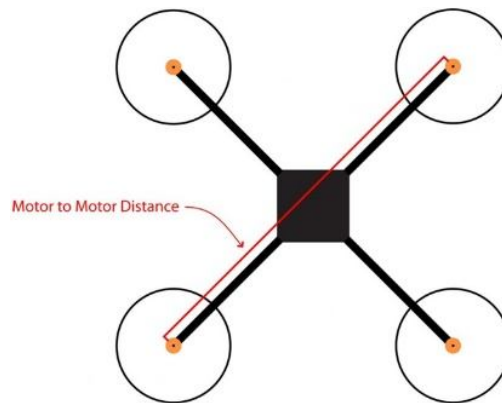


Figure ۱ Model of quadcopter frame

A QuadCopter frame consists of two to three parts, which don't necessarily have to be of the same material:

- ۱- The center plate where the electronics are mounted
- ۲- Four arms mounted to the center plate
- ۳- Four motor brackets connecting the motors to the end of the arms

Most available materials for the frame are:

- ۱- Carbon Fiber
- ۲- Aluminum
- ۳- Wood, such as Plywood or MDF (Medium density fiberboard)

Frame which is used:

Hollow aluminum square rails is the most popular for the QuadCopters' arms due to its relatively light weight, rigidity and affordability. However aluminum could suffer from motor vibrations, as the damping effect is not as good as carbon fiber. In cases of severe vibration problem, it could mess up sensor readings.

As for arm length, the term "motor to motor distance" is sometimes used, meaning the distance between the center of one motor to that of another motor of the same arm in the



QuadCopter terminology. The motor to motor distance usually depends on the diameter of the propellers. To make you have enough space between the propellers and they don't get caught by each other.

۳.۵ Propellers

On each of the brushless motors, there is a mounted propeller.

The four propellers are actually not identical. The front and the back propellers are tilted to the right, while the left and right propellers are tilted to the left. Two rotors rotate in the opposite directions to the other two to avoid body spinning. By making the propeller pairs spin in each direction, but also having opposite tilting, all of them will provide lifting thrust without spinning in the same direction. This makes it possible for the Quad Copter to



Figure ۹ Propellers

stabilize the yaw rotation, which is the rotation around itself.

The propellers come in different diameters and pitches (tilting). The decision to use one is according to the frame size.

- Some of the standard propeller sizes used for Quad Copters are:



- EPP 1040 10 diameter and 4.0 pitch this is the most popular one, good for midsized quads
- APC 1047 10 diameter and 4.7 pitch much similar to the one above
- EPP 840 8 diameter and 4.0 pitch regularly used in smaller quads
- EPP 1240 12 diameter and 4.0 pitch used for larger quads which requires lot of thrust
- EPP 938 9 diameter and 3.8 pitch used in smaller quads

General rules in selecting propellers:

- The larger diameter and pitch the more thrust the propeller can generate. It also requires more power to drive it,
- When using high RPM (Revolutions per minute) motors, one should select the smaller or midsized propellers. When using low RPM motors, one should select the larger propellers as troubles can occur with the small ones not being able to lift the quad at low speed.

Analysis of Propeller Pitch, Diameter, and RPM

Pitch VS Diameter: the diameter means area while pitch means effective area. Therefore, with the same diameter, larger pitch propeller would generate more thrust and lift more weight but also use more power.

A higher RPM of the propeller will give more speed and maneuverability, but it is limited for weight it will be able to lift for any given power. Also, the power drawn (and rotating power required) by the motor increases as the effective area of the propeller increases, so a bigger diameter or higher pitch one will draw more power at the same RPM, but will also produce much more thrust, and it will be able to lift more weight.

3.6 Electronic speed controllers (ESC)



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

The brushless motors are multi-phased, normally 3 phases, so direct supply of DC power will not turn the motors on. That is where the Electronic Speed Controllers (ESC)



Figure 1 • Electronic speed controller (ESC)

comes into play.

The ESC generating three high frequency signals with different but controllable phases continually to keep the motor turning. The ESC is also able to source a lot of current as the motors can draw a lot of power.

The ESC is an inexpensive motor controller board that has a battery input and a three phase Output for the motor. Each ESC is controlled independently by a PPM signal (similar to PWM). The Frequency of the signals also vary a lot, but for a Quad copter it is recommended the controller Should support high enough frequency signal, so the motor speeds can be adjusted quick enough for optimal stability (i.e. at least 500 Hz or even better 300 Hz PPM signal). When selecting a suitable ESC, the most important factor is the source current. You should always Choose an ESC with at least 10A or more in sourcing current as what your motor will require. Second most important factor is the programming facilities.

Features

- Current: 30A dc current
- Work with: lipo battery 2S-4S
- Size(mm): 53*25*11
- Weight(g): 11.1
- Weight(g): with line: 30.8



- Frequency: 400 HZ
- the connection in the ESC



Figure 12 Simple connection between ESC, Battery and RC receiver

3.7 Power distribution board

This is a power distribution board (PDB) for any application that use one battery with many outputs (such as quad-copter, which use one battery and 4 brushless motors). It can be used to connect battery up to eight motors (hexa or octa-copter).

This power distribution board makes wiring a whole lot easier. The board mounts inside the frame using small spacers and screws. Simply solder the ESC directly to the board, and a battery lead to into two plated holes. The board lines up with existing center plate holes.



Figure 12 power distribution board



Figure 13 power distribution board

3.8 Battery



HARDWARE COMPONENTS



Figure 13 LiPo battery

Lithium Polymer Battery (11.1 V, 5200 mAh- 30C)

As for the power source of the quadcopter, I would recommend LiPo Battery because firstly it is Light, and secondly its current ratings meet our requirement. NiMH is also possible. They are cheaper, but it's also a lot heavier than LiPo Battery.

Features

- Capacity: 5200mAh
- Configuration: 3S1P / 11.1V / 3Cell
- Peak Discharge: 30C
- Pack Weight: 41g
- Pack Size: 30.6x44x13mm
- Connector Type: T connector

Battery Discharge Rate

An important factor is the discharge rate, which is specified by the C-value. The C-value together with the battery capacity indicates how much current can be drawn from the battery.



3.9 Gyroscope



Figure 14 Gyroscope MPU 6050

IMU (3 Axis Gyroscope + 3 Axis Accelerometer) MPU-6050.

The sensor contains a 3-axis MEMS accelerometer and a three axis MEMS Gyro in a single chip. It is very accurate, since it contains 16-bits analog to digital conversion hardware for each channel. Therefore, it captures the x, y, and z channel at the same time. In addition, it is accurate because you have the 3-axis gyro and 3-axis

Features

- I²C Digital-output of 3 or 4-axis motion Fusion data in rotation matrix, quaternion, Euler Angle, or raw data format
- Input Voltage: 3.3 - 3.6V.
- Tri-Axis angular rate sensor (gyro) with a sensitivity up to 131 LSBs/dps and a full-scale range of $\pm 250^\circ$, $\pm 500^\circ$, $\pm 1000^\circ$, and $\pm 2000^\circ$ dps.
- Tri-Axis accelerometer with a programmable full scale range of $\pm 2g$, $\pm 4g$, $\pm 8g$ and $\pm 16g$
- Digital Motion Processing™ (DMP™) engine offloads complex Motion Fusion, sensor timing synchronization and gesture detection.
- Digital-output temperature sensor.



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

3.1. GPS

Ublox NEO-7M GPS Module



Figure 10 GPS Ublox neo 7m

Ublox makes good gps. The Ublox NEO-7M gps engine on this board is a quite good one, with high precision binary output. It has also high sensitivity for indoor applications. The gps module have a battery for power backup and EEprom for storing configuration settings.

The antenna is connected to module through ufl cable, which allow for flexibility in mounting the gps such that the antenna will always see the sky for best performance. This make it powerful to use with cars and other mobile applications.

The Ublox gps module has serial TTL output and it has four pins: TX, RX, VCC and GND.

Features

- Cold start time of 38 s and Hot start time of 1 s
- Supply voltage: 3.3 V t
- Configurable from 4800 Baud to 115200 Baud rates. (default 9600)
- SuperSense ® Indoor GPS: -162 dBm. tracking sensitivity
- 10Hz position update rate
- Operating temperature range: -40 TO 85°C
- UART TTL socket
- EEprom to save configuration settings



- Rechargeable battery for Backup
- Separated 1.5X1.5mm GPS antenna
- Dimension: 22X30X13 mm
- Weight: 12g

3.11 Ultrasonic

It is an IC that works by sending an ultrasound pulse at around 40 KHz. It then waits and listens for the pulse to echo back, calculating the time taken in microseconds. You can trigger a pulse as fast as 20 times a second and it can determine objects up to 5 meters away and as near as 2cm. It needs a 5V power supply to run.



Figure 16 Ultrasonic range detection sensor

Specifications:

- Table 1: Specifications
- Working voltage 5V(DC)
- Working current max 10 mA
- Working frequency 40 KHZ
- Output signal 0-5V (high when obstacle in range)
- Sentry angle max 10 degree
- Sentry Distance 2cm - 500cm
- High-accuracy 0.3cm
- Input trigger signal 10μs TTL impulse
- Echo signal : output TTL PWL signal



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

۳.۱۲ RC Remote and Receiver

Firstly, we use (flysky fs-t۶) transmitter and receiver - ۶ channel



Figure ۱۶ flysky fs-t۶ remote transmitter

The transmitter consist of

- (Up and down) left stick is used to control throttle of the copter => channel ۳
- (right and left) left stick is used to control yaw angle of the copter => channel ۴
- (Up and down) right stick is used to control pitch angle of the copter => channel ۲
- (right and left) right stick is used to control roll angle of the copter => channel ۱
- Switch D is used to change the control between computer and RC remote
- Switch C is used for emergency landing
- Power switch to on off the transmitter



The receiver consist of

- antenna
- 1 output signal

The output signal from receiver:

PWM and PPM are two common words used in the R/C industry. PWM stands for Pulse Width Modulation and PPM stands for Pulse Position Modulation. Some devices that use PWM for control are ESC's (electronic speed controls) and servos. PWM is a technique used to relay data in the form of a varying pulse width.

You may be already familiar with binary, 1's and 0's; where a 1 is represented as 'on' and a 0 as 'off'. An example of this would be a light switch. Turning the switch on would indicate a 1, off a 0. In the case of a PWM/PPM signal, a voltage applied indicates a 1 and vice versa. However, in the case of R/C electronics, this 'on/off' data is not enough; this is where the pulse width comes in.

The way we relay data to a servo for instance is the time the pulse is on. In the case of R/C electronics this time is usually around 1-2 milliseconds. A servo or ESC will monitor this pulse and begin counting when the pulse is detected and stop counting when the pulse stops. The time the pulse is on will determine the servo position. For example, sending a servo a 1ms pulse will make the servo swing completely left while a 2ms pulse will swing the arm completely right.

Generally, in R/C equipment an entire PWM pulse will last a total of 20ms. The entire pulse is called a frame. A complete frame will include both the time the pulse is high (1-2ms) and the time the pulse is low. The image below represents a typical PWM frame.

Although the frame lasts 20ms the important part of the pulse is the time the pulse is on; 1-2ms. Although the time between pulses is not as important it does play an important role. Usually keeping the time between pulses around 20ms is best. If the delay is longer, a servo for example will lose holding power. A pulse can be generated much faster but 20ms is best for most situations.



HARDWARE COMPONENTS

R/C Devices that use PWM Pulses:

- Servos
- Electronic Speed Controllers
- R/C switches
- R/C lights
- R/C receivers
- Data loggers
- Failsafe's
- Autopilot/Stabilization systems
- Servo Controller

۳.۱۳ APC۲۲۰ Transceivers

APC۲۲۰ Wireless Kit



Figure ۱۸ APC۲۲۰ wireless kit



This is APC220 wireless kit; it includes two APC220 modules, two external antennas and one usb-ttl converter. The APC220 radio module provides a simple and economic Solution to wireless data communications. The employment of an embedded high-speed microprocessor and high performance IC creates a transparent UART/TTL interface, and eliminates any need for packetizing and data encoding.

APC220-43 is a cost-effective and easy applied module that not only can transmit transparent data with large data buffer zone. The parameters easily setting and small size make the module an ideal for wireless data transfer application.

The module is configured through an interface program called RF-Magic and a USB-TTL converter. The RF module fits in the USB-TTL converter, which is supplied with the set.

Features

- Transmit distance up to 1000m (line of sight) @9600 bps
- 2048 bytes data buffer
- High sensitivity (-112dbm @9600 bps)
- GFSK modulation
- UART/TTL interface
- Embedded watch dog
- Size: 34x14x6.0 mm



Chapter Four

٤. COPTER BASIC PRINCIPLES

٤.١ Basic Quad Copter Movement

Roll tilts the quad copter left and right by speeding up the rotors on one side and slowing them down on the other.

Pitch tilts the quad copter forward and backward the same way that roll does.

Yaw rotates the quad copter by speeding up all of the rotors spinning in one direction and slowing down all of the rotors spinning in the opposite direction.

Throttle controls the up and down axis by varying the overall speed of the rotors.

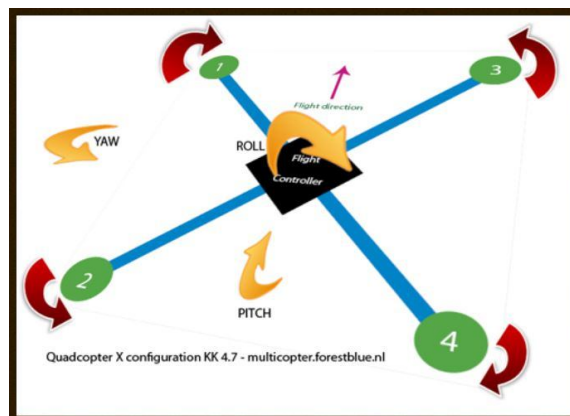


Figure ١١ rotation angles around copter

Each rotor produces a thrust and a torque about its center of rotation and these forces are used to fly and move Quad copter. Two rotors mounted on opposite arms of quad copter are set into clockwise and another two anticlockwise. These orientations of motors and their direction of rotation cancels all the torque generated given the speed of the motors are same. Now, if we change the speed of the motors attached on the left and right of quad keeping the speed of the other two same, creates 'Yaw' motion. Similarly, 'Pitch' and 'Roll' movements are gained by changing the speed of different motors. See the images below.

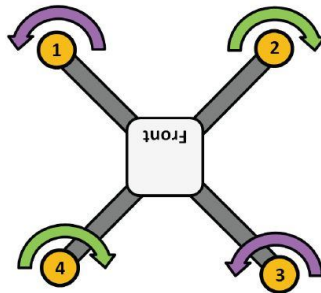
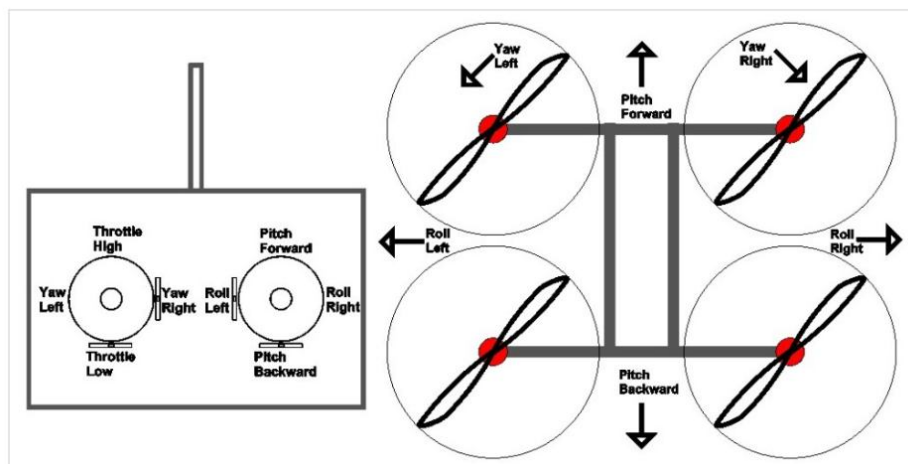


Figure 1 • motors rotation directions

There are four main quad copter controls:

- Roll
- Pitch
- Yaw
- Throttle



Roll

By moving, the roll stick to the right

- We increase the speed of the left motors, and vice revers.

Here, the bottom of the propellers will be

- Facing to the left. This pushes air to the left, forcing the quad copter to fly to the right.



COPTER BASIC PRINCIPLES

- The same thing happens when you push the stick to the left, except now the

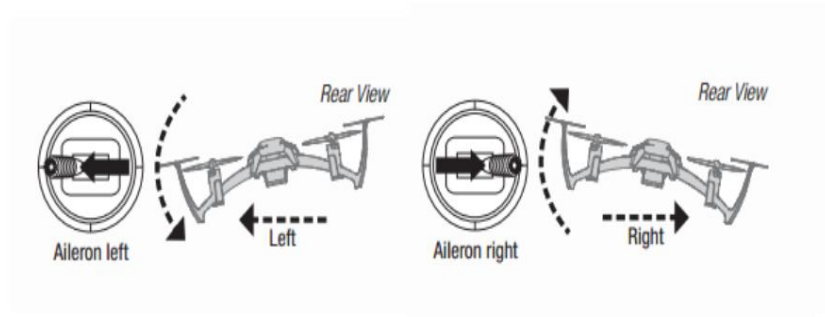


Figure 22 copter motion with roll

propellers will be pushing air to the right, forcing the copter to fly to the left.

Pitch

By moving, the pitch stick to the up

- We increase the speed of the backward
- Motors and vise reverses.

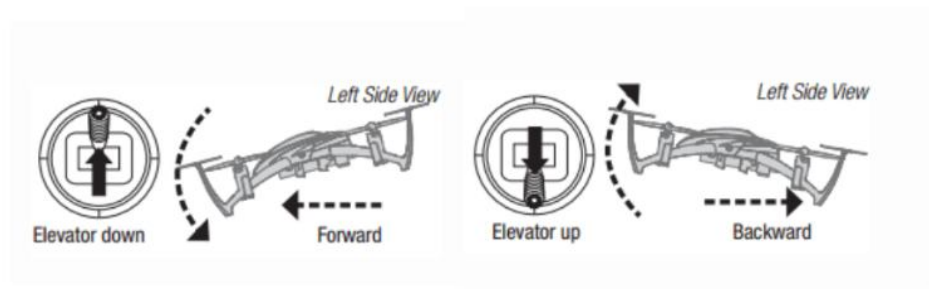


Figure 23 copter motion with pitch

Yaw

By moving, the yaw stick to the right

- We increase the speed of the clockwise
- Motors so the quad copter rotate right around its center,

By moving, the yaw stick to the left

- We increase the speed of the anti-clockwise



- Motors so the quad copter rotate left around its center.

Throttle

Throttle gives the propellers on quad copter enough power to get airborne. When flying, the throttle will be engaged constantly.

For the Quad copter to fly properly two conditions must be fully filled

1. Thrust force is equal or more than the weight force (gravitational force)

This is done by making the four motors and the propellers push the air into the ground.

2. The torque around its center is equal to zero

This is done by making each two crossing motors rotate in a direction opposite to the other two motors.



4.2 Basic Copter Calculations

We get the average weight of the component and compare to thrust force of the four motors to calculate at which throttle the copter is going to take off.

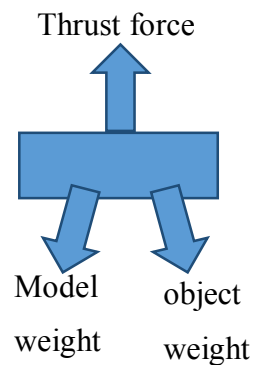


Figure 4.1 simple illustration of forces on copter

The weight of the copter consists of the weight of total copter model components and object (according to the application) that the copter are going to carry.

Weight of the copter

Hardware name	Weight
Motors	$4 * 68 = 272$
Propellers	$4 * 10 = 40$
frame	300
ESC	$4 * 41 = 164$
Battery	490
Power distribution board	100
Arduino nano	40
Arduino mega	50
Mobile	140
RF	20
GPS	36
Gyroscope	14
Wires and tapes	100
Ultrasonic	20
Resistors and welding	29
Total	1700 gm.

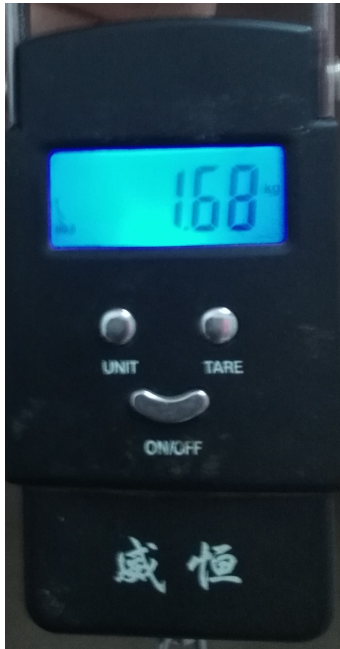


Figure 27 the weight is almost 1.7 Kg

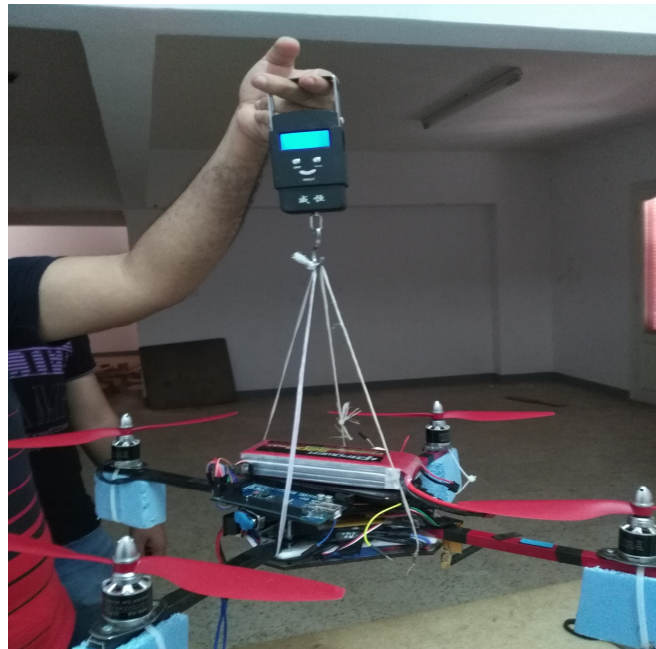


Figure 28 weighting our model of the copter

After calculating the weight, we add 10% tolerance for better results.

Thrust force for one motor is 100 gm

Brushless motor efficiency is 80 %

The percentage of throttle that copter take off is

Giving us about 30 percentage of remaining throttle to rise the copter in the air.



Factors that affect thrust force

- Propellers (pitch, diameter and material of the propellers).
- Motors (RPM)
- Atmospheric air density (normal day: 1.225 kg/m^3)

Calculating the maximum RPM of one motor

*maximum RPM = KV of the motor * battery voltage*

$$\text{maximum RPM} = 800 * 11.1 = 8800 \text{ rpm}$$

LiPo battery Calculation

*maximum discharge rate = battery capacity (mAh) * peak discharge*

$$\text{maximum discharge rate} = 0.2 * 30 = 182 \text{ A}$$

Maximum discharge rate is although known as maximum drawn current from battery.

*maximum current required = motor maximum current * no of motors*

$$\text{maximum current required} = 10.4 * 4 = 71.6 \text{ A}$$

Maximum required current must be less than Maximum discharge rate.

Calculating the flight time

$$\text{flight time} = \frac{\text{capacity}}{\text{average current drawn}} * 60$$

$$\text{flight time} = \frac{0.2}{0.7 * 4 * 10.4} * 60 = 7.236 \text{ minute}$$

$$\text{average flight time} = 7.236 * 0.8 \approx 6 \text{ minutes}$$

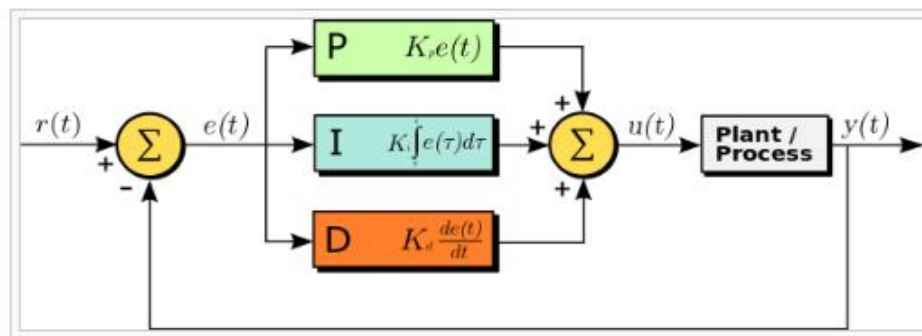


Chapter Five

◦. CONTROL

◦. PID Controller

A proportional–integral–derivative controller (PID controller) is a control feedback mechanism (controller) commonly used in industrial. A PID controller continuously calculates an error value as the difference between a desired set point and a measured process variable. The controller attempts to minimize the error over time by adjustment of a control variable, such as the position of a control valve, a damper, or the



power supplied to a heating element, to a new value

As a PID controller relies only on the measured process variable, not on knowledge of the underlying process, it is broadly applicable. By tuning the three parameters of the model, a PID controller can deal with specific process requirements. The response of the controller can be described in terms of its responsiveness to an error, the degree to which the system overshoots a set point, and the degree of any system oscillation. The use of the PID

Figure 5.1 block diagram of PID feedback loop

algorithm does not guarantee optimal control of the system or even its stability.



PID controller theory

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

Where

K_p : *proportional gain, a tuning parameter*

K_i : *integral gain, a tuning parameter*

K_d : *derivative gain, a tuning parameter*

$e(t)$: *Error = SP – PV(t)*

SP : *set point*

$PV(t)$: *process variable*

t : *time or instantaneous time*

τ : *variable of integration*

Proportional term

The proportional term produces an output value that is proportional to the current error value. The proportional response can be adjusted by multiplying the error by a constant K_p , called the proportional gain constant.

The proportional term is given by:

$$P(out) = K_p e(t)$$

A high proportional gain results in a large change in the output for a given change in the error. If the proportional gain is too high, the system can become unstable. In contrast, a small gain results in a small output response to a large input error, and a less responsive or less sensitive controller. If the proportional gain is too low, the control action may be too small when responding to system disturbances.

The p-regulator can achieve stability but not tracking which means that the output cannot reach the input with using of p-regulator only.

The other thing is that the p-regulator is not only robust.



Integral term

The contribution from the integral term is proportional to both the magnitude of the error and the duration of the error. The integral in a PID controller is the sum of the instantaneous error over time and gives the accumulated offset that should have been corrected previously. The accumulated error is then multiplied by the integral gain (K_i) and added to the controller output.

The integral term is given by:

$$I(out) = k_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau$$

The integral term accelerates the movement of the process towards set point and eliminates the residual steady-state error that occurs with a pure proportional controller. However, since the integral term responds to accumulated errors from the past, it can cause the present value to overshoot the set point value.

Derivative term

The derivative of the process error is calculated by determining the slope of the error over time and multiplying this rate of change by the derivative gain K_d . The magnitude of the contribution of the derivative term to the overall control action is termed the derivative gain, K_d .

The derivative term is given by:

$$D(out) = k_d \frac{de}{dt}$$

Derivative action predicts system behavior and thus improves settling time and stability of the system.



CONTROL

Making the PID to control the Quad Copter

- The PID Set point: is the signal from the remote controller (converted into degree per second).
- The PID Feedback: is the system output measured by a Gyroscope sensor (converted into degree per second).
- The PID output: is then converted (compensated) into proper pulses for the speed controller (ESCs) to control the four motors.

The three parameter that we want to control are

- The Pitch angle (the rotation angle about the y axis)
- The Roll angle (the rotation angle about the x axis)
- The Yaw angle (the rotation angle about the z axis)

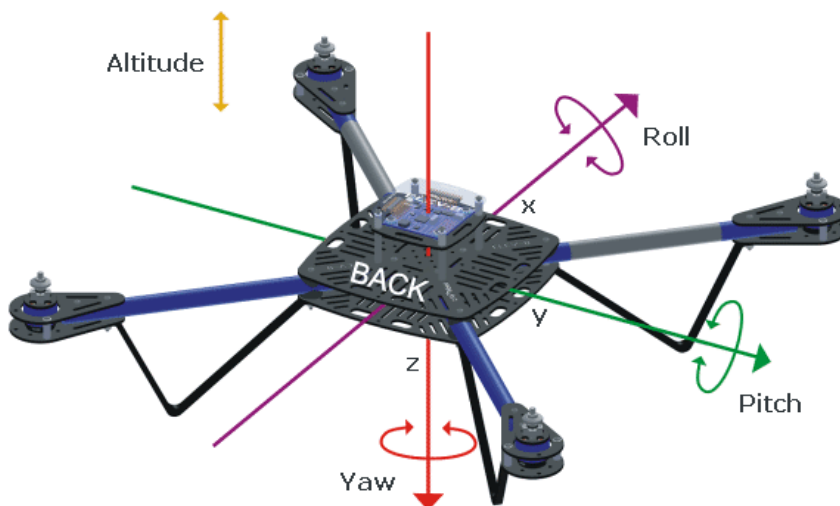


Figure 3 • figure showing the parameters that are wanted to be controlled



The PID is done in ATmega¹³² (Arduino Nano). There are three PID controllers in Arduino Nano: the Roll PID, the Pitch PID and the Yaw PID. The equation for the three is the same; the difference is in the PID constant of them. However, the PID constants for Roll PID and Pitch PID is the same.

The Roll PID

The equations for roll PID controller are:

$$e_{new-roll} = r_{roll} - y_{roll}$$

r : reference (Roll set point)

y : output (gyroscope roll angle)

1. The P controller

$$P_{roll} = K_{p-roll} e_{new-roll}$$

2. The I controller

$$I_{roll-new} = I_{roll-old} + K_{i-roll} e_{new-roll}$$

$$I_{roll-old} = I_{roll-new}$$

3. The D controller

$$D_{roll} = K_{d-roll} (e_{new-roll} - e_{old-roll})$$

$$e_{old-roll} = e_{new-roll}$$

The Roll PID output

$$u_{roll} = P_{roll} + I_{roll} + D_{roll}$$

The Roll PID constant after a few try and error are

$$K_{p-roll} = 1.4$$

$$K_{i-roll} = 0.00$$

$$K_{d-roll} = 10$$



The Pitch PID

The equations for pitch PID controller are:

$$e_{new-pitch} = r_{pitch} - y_{roll}$$

r : reference (pitch set point)

y : output (gyroscope pitch angle)

١. The P controller

$$P_{pitch} = K_{p-pitch} e_{new-pitch}$$

٢. The I controller

$$I_{pitch-new} = I_{pitch-old} + K_{i-pitch} e_{new-pitch}$$

$$I_{pitch-old} = I_{pitch-new}$$

٣. The D controller

$$D_{pitch} = K_{d-pitch} (e_{new-pitch} - e_{old-pitch})$$

$$e_{old-pitch} = e_{new-pitch}$$

The pitch PID output

$$u_{pitch} = P_{pitch} + I_{pitch} + D_{pitch}$$

The Pitch PID constant after a few try and error are

$$K_{p-pitch} = ١.٤$$

$$K_{i-pitch} = ٠.٠٥$$

$$K_{d-pitch} = ١٥$$



The Yaw PID

The equations for yaw PID controller are:

$$e_{new-yaw} = r_{yaw} - y_{yaw}$$

r : reference (Yaw set point)

y : output (gyroscope yaw angle)

١. The P controller

$$P_{yaw} = K_{p-yaw} e_{new-yaw}$$

٢. The I controller

$$I_{yaw-new} = I_{yaw-old} + K_{i-yaw} e_{new-yaw}$$

$$I_{yaw-old} = I_{yaw-new}$$

٣. The D controller

$$D_{yaw} = K_{d-yaw} (e_{new-yaw} - e_{old-yaw})$$

$$e_{old-yaw} = e_{new-yaw}$$

The Yaw PID output

$$u_{yaw} = P_{yaw} + I_{yaw} + D_{yaw}$$

The yaw PID constant after a few try and error are

$$K_{p-yaw} = ٤.٠$$

$$K_{i-yaw} = ٠.٠٢$$

$$K_{d-yaw} = ٠.٠$$



CONTROL

After the PID output is calculated then these values are used to calculate the pulse width input to the ESCs to give proper movement of the quad copter.

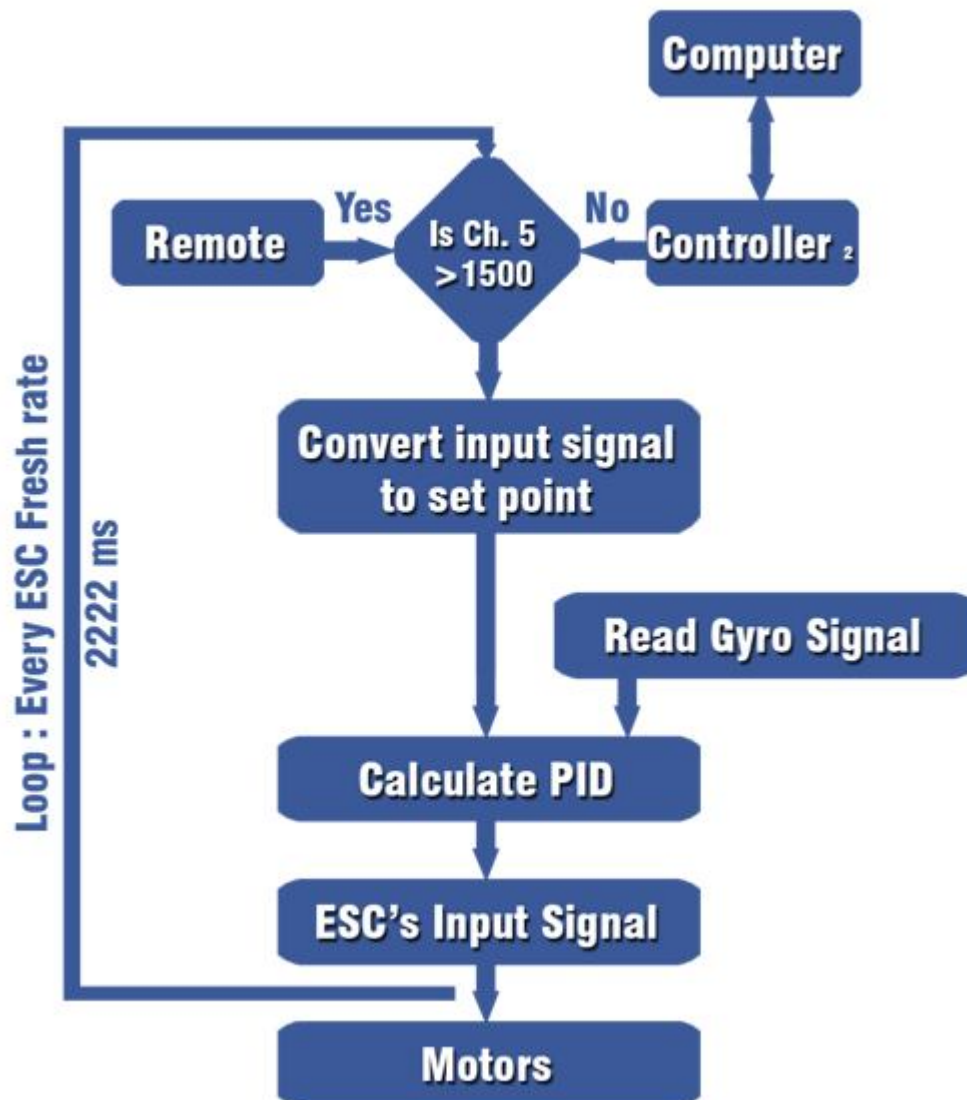


Figure 2. PID program flow



The ESCs PWM Pulse Width equations

١. ESC_١ (for front right motor moving counter-clockwise)

$$ESC_1 = Throttle - u_{pitch} + u_{roll} - u_{yaw}$$

٢. ESC_٢ (for rear right motor moving clockwise)

$$ESC_2 = Throttle + u_{pitch} + u_{roll} + u_{yaw}$$

٣. ESC_٣ (for rear left motor moving counter-clockwise)

$$ESC_3 = Throttle + u_{pitch} - u_{roll} - u_{yaw}$$

٤. ESC_٤ (for front left motor moving clockwise)

$$ESC_4 = Throttle - u_{pitch} - u_{roll} + u_{yaw}$$

Then these values are continuously used to change the ESCs PWM Pulse width inputs.



CONTROL

๑.๒ Controller

Another control part is done by Arduino Mega. We choose Arduino mega because it has strong features like four USART that allowed us to connect various parts on the same controller, and five timers to generate PWM signal wanted.

The mega controller is connected to

๑. The computer through RF transceiver (UART๑)
๒. The PID controller
๓. Mobile phone through UART๑
๔. GPS through UART๒
๕. Ultrasonic Range detection sensor

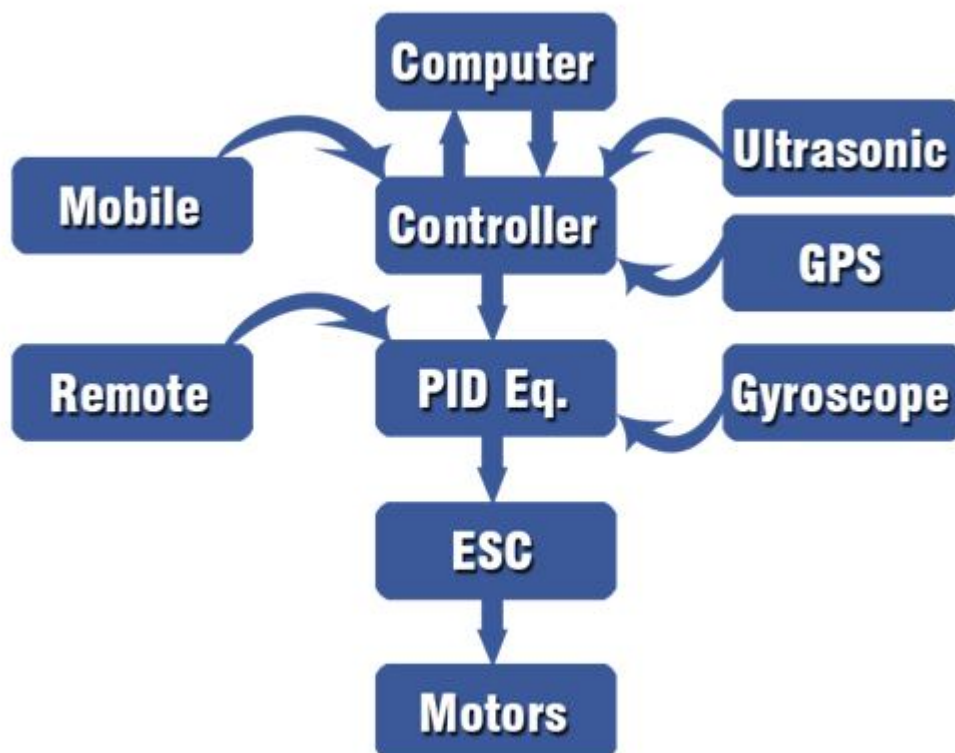


Figure ๒.๒ project layout



Through programming this controller, we are able to manage the communication between project's parts, receiving commands from the computer, continuously sending feedback data to the computer from the data received from the mobile (application part of the project), GPS, Ultrasonic and information about the flight status and health. Although the controller is able to translate the commands from into proper PWM signal (like the RC remote receiver's PWM signal) to the PID controller making it able to control the copter's flight just like the remote.

Controller connection with the computer

The computer and the controller are connected by the APP^{2.4} wireless kit, which is consisting of two transceivers and USB TTL. The computer is connected to USB TTL then connected to the APC^{2.4} transceiver. The controller is connected to the other APC^{2.4} transceiver. The APC^{2.4} can be configured through "RF magic" configuring tool to the wanted baud rate, number of bits in frame, operating RF frequency and stopping and starting bits. The communication between the computer and the controller is done through UART communication protocol.

Predefined characters must label any sending data between computer and controller. The next table show the data sent from (computer and controller) and the meaning of it and their predefined char label.



CONTROL

Data from computer

Data or Command	Data form	Label character	Notes
Start copter	'S'	'S'	Here the label is the same as data, so when the controller receives upper case 'S', it starts the copter.
Land copter	'L'	'L'	Here the label is the same as data, so when the controller receives upper case 'L', it lands the copter.
Stop copter	'P'	'P'	Here the label is the same as data, so when the controller receives upper case 'P', it stops the copter.
Start sending data	'T'	'T'	Here the label is the same as data, so when the controller receives upper case 'T', the controller starts send data to the computer.
Stop sending data	'N'	'N'	Here the label is the same as data, so when the controller receives upper case 'N', the controller stops send data to the computer.
Throttle value	Value received char by char like '1' '2' '3'	't'	When the controller receives lower case 't', then it starts receiving integer characters until the non-integer character.
Pitch value	Value received char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'p'	When the controller receives lower case 'p', then it starts receiving integer characters until the non-integer character.
Roll value	Value received char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'r'	When the controller receives lower case 'r', then it starts receiving integer characters until the non-integer character.
Yaw value	Value received char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'y'	When the controller receives lower case 'y', then it starts receiving integer characters until the non-integer character.
Indicator about finishing the sending of controllers values	'C'	'C'	Here the label is the same as data, so when the controller receives upper case 'C', the controller indicates that controller values has been sent.



Data to computer

a. Data about batteries health

Data	Data form	Label character	Notes
Motor's battery	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'H'	
PID controller's battery	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'B'	
Arduino Mega battery	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'F'	

b. Data from GPS

Data	Data form	Label character	Notes
Latitude	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'G'	
Longitude	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'D'	
Speed	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'M'	
Number of satellite seen by GPS	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'N'	
Altitude above sea level	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'A'	

c. Ultra sonic range (height) detection

Data	Data form	Label character	Notes
Height from ultra-sonic	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'K'	

d. Mobile drive test data (application)

Data	Data form	Label character	Notes
Current signal strength	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'a'	
Signal level	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'b'	
Mobile cell ID	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'c'	
Location Area	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'd'	
Operator name	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'o'	
MCC mobile	Value send char by	'f'	



CONTROL

country code	char like '1' '2' '3'		
Data	Data form	Label character	Notes
SIM state	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'g'	
Roaming state	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'i'	
Network type	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'h'	
Phone network type	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'j'	
IMEI	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'k'	
IMSI	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'l'	
Voice capability	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'm'	
SIM serial	Value send char by char like '1' '2' '3'	'n'	

Controller connection with PID controller

The motors are controlled by ESCs (electronic speed controller). The ESCs are controlled by PWM signal (which is originally generated by the RC remote) with frequency defined by the ESC type, but in general, the ESC gives the wanted power to the motor according to the width of the PWM signal which varies from 1000 microsecond to 2000 microsecond pulse width corresponding to minimum to maximum power respectively. The PID controller take the RC remote signal (the control signal of the ESC) as an input to PID calculation with the gyroscope feedback sensor to generate the ESC control pulses to perform the proper (wanted) movement of the four motors.

To make the computer (GUI) control the flight of the copter as the RC remote and Receiver, the controller has to translate the flight commands from the GUI into PWM signals with the proper width (just like the RC receiver) as inputs to PID controller.

This is done by using the timers of ATmega2560 (Arduino mega) to generate the PWM signals with wanted frequency and continuously changing period. The controller generate four PWM signals for the main four controller parameters (throttle, pitch, roll, and yaw). These four signal is then used as input to the PID controller as the RC remote Receiver signal. With the proper switch you can choose to control the copter with the RC remote and Receiver or with the GUI and the ATmega2560 controller.



The mathematics for transferring from the received data from the GUI to the proper PWM signal width is quite easy.

The control data parameters are received as integer value from 0 to 255 corresponding to 0 to 1000 respectively. In addition, with simple mapping these values is transformed to a value from 0 to 1000, and then is added to 1000 to get the wanted PWM pulse width for each of the four control parameters.

$$PWM \text{ pulse width} = \left(\frac{1000}{255} \right) * \text{received control value}$$

Controller connection with GPS

Our Quad Copter application is Drive Test, which is testing the mobile network signal over many places. The GPS was the solution for this problem. The GPS give us the data into NEMA form and we use “tiny_gps++” library to transform the data from this form into readable data. Therefore, the controller continuously takes GPS data and sends them to the GUI for location update and database build.

The data that is got from the GPS is like

- Latitude
- Longitude
- Speed
- Number of satellites seen by GPS
- Altitude above sea leve

Controller connection with Ultra sonic

We use the ultra-sonic range detection to give us the data about the actual height of the quad copter. This is done by placing one ultra-sonic under the copter. This gives us the height range from 2 cm to 6 meters in centimeters resolution. Then is data is although sent to the GUI for continuous update.



CONTROL

Controller connection with Mobile Phone

The mobile does the application of the copter. We made an android application that extracts the wanted data from the mobile device. Then the mobile is connected to the controller through the OTG (on the go) cable allowing the mobile to send the data to the controller



Figure ٢٧ OTG cable

through UART communication protocol.

Mobile drive test's data (application) send to Arduino Mega

Data	Data form	Label character	Notes
Current signal strength	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'a'	
Signal level	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'b'	
Mobile cell ID	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'c'	
Location Area	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'd'	
Operator name	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'%'	
MCC mobile country code	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'f'	
SIM state	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'g'	
Roaming state	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'i'	
Network type	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'h'	
Phone network type	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'j'	
IMEI	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'k'	
IMSI	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'l'	
Voice capability	Value send char by char like '١' '٢' '٣'	'm'	

CONTROL



SIM serial	Value send char by char like '۱' '۲' '۳'	'n'	
------------	---	-----	--

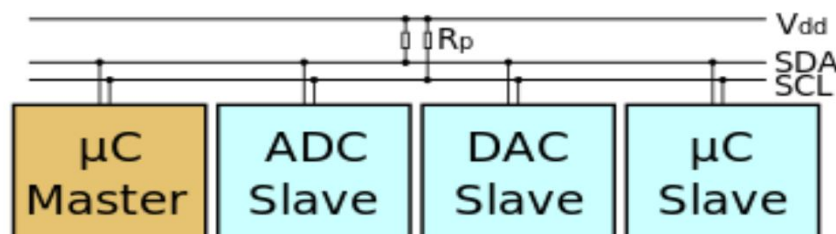


Chapter Six

1. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CONTROLLERS

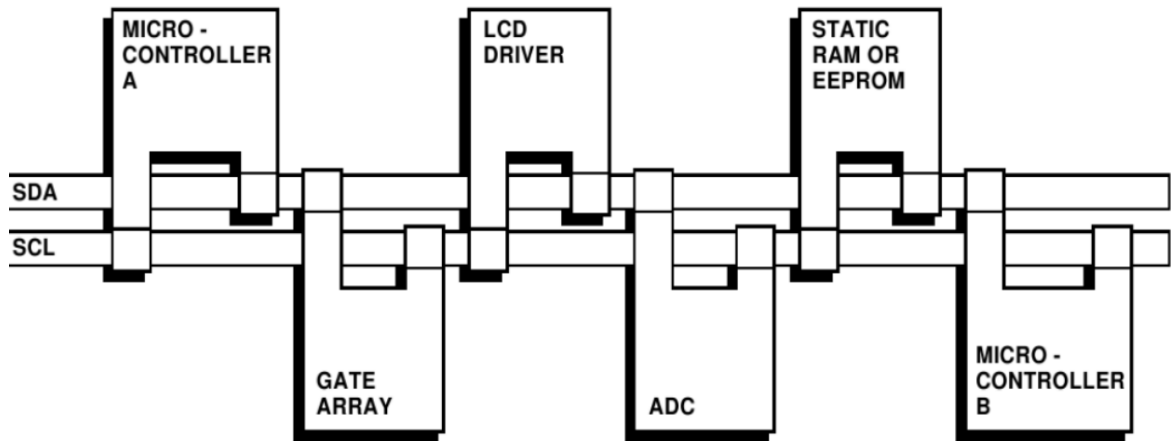
1.1 Inter Integrated Circuit(I²C)

- Inter Integrated Circuit (I²C) and called Two Wire Interface (TWI).
I²C/TWI is widely used interface in embedded applications. Two-wire bus initially was used by Philips and become a standard among chip vendors.
- I²C/TWI is a half-duplex serial transmission so the data flow can be in one direction at a time.
- I²C/TWI is Synchronous communications.
- Multi-Master Multi-Slave Bus.
- 7-bit address space Maximum 127 nodes (0 reserved).
All devices connected to the bus have unique address.
- Speed Modes:
Normal Mode 100 Kb/s (The most common).
Fast Mode 400 kb/s.
High-Speed Mode 3.4 Mb/s.
- The ACK (acknowledgement) signal is sent/received from both the sides after every transfer and hence reduces the error.
- Widely used in fast and short distance communication like communicate between sensors, EEPROM and LCD.
- The two I²C signals are serial data (SDA) and serial clock (SCL). Together, these signals make it possible to support serial transmission of 8-bit bytes of data and 7-bit device addresses and control bits-over the two-wire serial bus. The device that initiates a transaction on the I²C bus is termed the master. The master normally

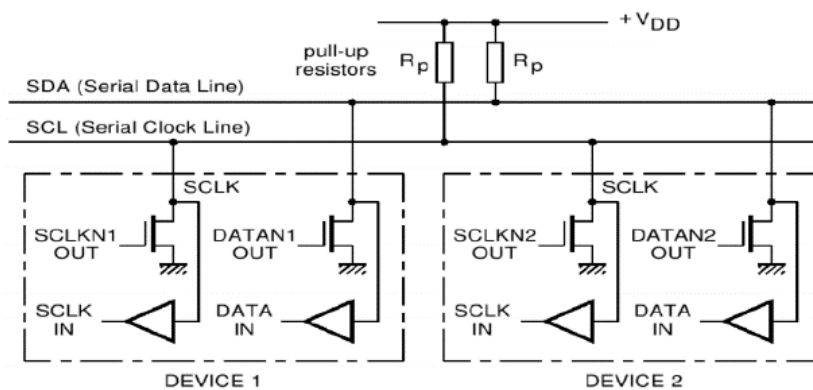




controls the clock signal. A device being addressed by the master is called a slave.



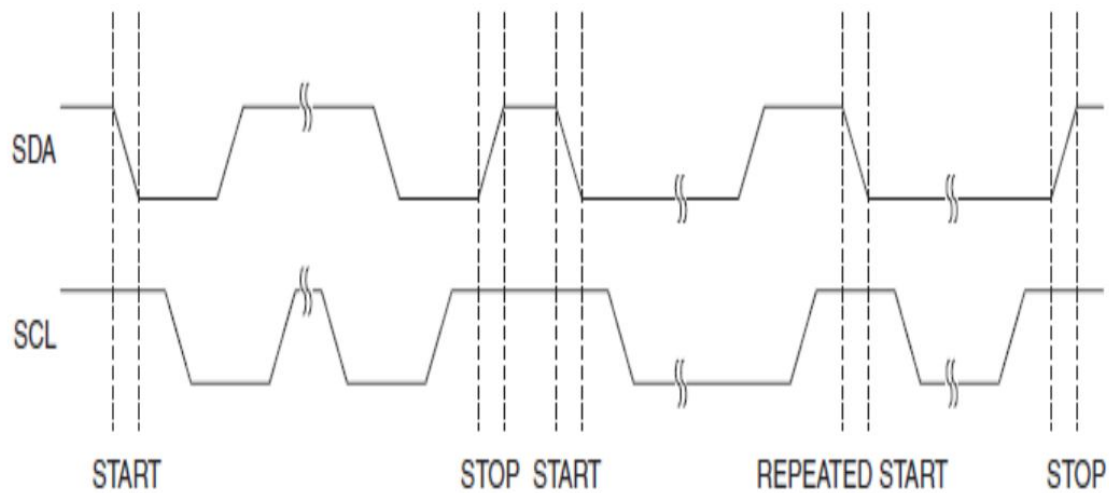
- Open-drain (also called open-collector) lines pulled up with resistors. What does that mean? It means that the devices connected to the I²C bus are capable of pulling any of these two lines low, but they cannot drive them high. If any of the devices would ever want to drive the lines high, they would simply need to let go of that line, and it would be driven high by the pull up resistors.





COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CONTROLLERS

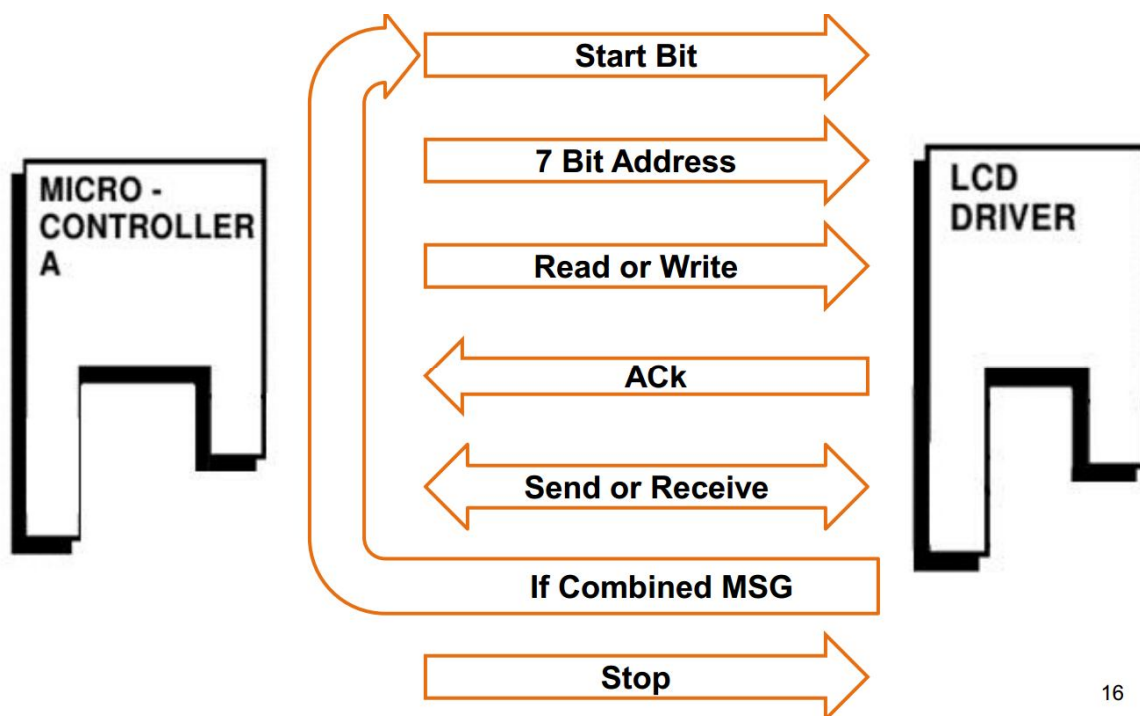
Each communication is initiated by START signal and finished by STOP. Master always generates these. START and STOP signals are generated by pulling SDA line low and pulling SDA line high while SCL line is high.





I²C protocol Sequence

١. Master initiate the clock.
٢. Master sending a start bit (S= '٠').
٣. The master sending a unique ٧-bit slave device address.
٤. Then send a read/not-write bit:
 - '١' Read from Slave.
 - '٠' write to Slave.
٥. This is followed by an ACK bit ('٠') send by the slave.
٦. Then the transmitter (slave or master, as indicated by the read/not-write bit) transmits a byte of data starting with the MSB first.
٧. This is followed by an ACK bit ('٠') send by the receiver.
٨. This ٩-bits pattern (Data + ACK) is repeated if more bytes need to be transmitted.
٩. At end master send stop bit ('١')



16

Figure ٢٤ I²C communication protocol



1.2 Universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (USART)

USART stands for Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter. It is sometimes called the Serial Communications Interface or SCI. Both transmission and reception can occur at the same time, this is known as full duplex operation. Data communication can be achieved by two methods: Synchronous and Asynchronous communication. There are two data lines, RX and TX, which stand for receiver and transmitter, relative to a device.

Data transmission:

In Synchronous communication method: one device is configured as the MASTER and generates the clock and the other is configured as the SLAVE. The MASTER can transmit data at any time by generating clock signal but the SLAVE must wait the clock signal to end data. Complete byte (character) is sent at directly on the clock edges and doesn't require any additional bits to be added for the synchronization as the devices are synchronized by clock.

In asynchronous communication method: there's no MASTER or SLAVE and each device generates its own clock, so both devices can transmit data at any time. The byte (character) is transmitted in a frame and additional bits are added for the synchronization of frame start, stop or parity).

Applications:

The USART is most commonly used in the asynchronous mode. The most common use of the USART in asynchronous mode is to communicate to a PC serial port using the RS-485 protocol.

In normal microcontroller circuits the TTL (Transistor-Transistor Logic) standard for serial communication is used, where High = +5V, Low = 0V. But computers use RS-485 communication standard, the protocol which specifies High = -12V, Low = +12V. A driver is required to interface to RS-485 voltage levels. This conversion is achieved through a MAX485 integrated circuit (the microcontrollers should not be directly connected to RS-485 signals).



Chapter Seven

Ⅶ. APPLICATION “DRIVE TEST” and ANDROID APPLICATION

Ⅶ.1 Drive Test

Drive testing is a method of measuring and assessing the coverage, capacity and Quality of Service (QoS) of a mobile radio network.

The technique consists of using a motor vehicle containing mobile radio network air interface measurement equipment that can detect and record a wide variety of the physical and virtual parameters of mobile cellular service in a given geographical area.

By measuring what a wireless network subscriber would experience in any specific area, wireless carriers can make directed changes to their networks that provide better coverage and service to their customers.

Drive testing requires a mobile vehicle outfitted with drive testing measurement equipment. The equipment are usually highly specialized electronic devices. This ensures measurements are realistic and comparable to actual user experiences.



APPLICATION "DRIVE TEST" and ANDROID APPLICATION



Figure ٢٨ android app main activity

٢.٢ Parameters calculated:

- Mobile network code (operator name): is used to identify the operator of the subscriber:
 ١. (٠٢) Orange.
 ٢. (٠١) Vodafone.
 ٣. (٠٣) Etisalat.
- Mobile Country Code (MCC): is used in wireless telephone networks (GSM, CDMA, UMTS, etc.) in order to identify the country which a mobile subscriber

740	02	ec	Ecuador	593	Alegro/Telcsa
740	00	ec	Ecuador	593	MOVISTAR/OteCel
740	01	ec	Ecuador	593	Porta/Conecel
602	01	eg	Egypt	20	EMS - Mobinil
602	03	eg	Egypt	20	ETISALAT
602	02	eg	Egypt	20	Vodafone/Mirfone
706	01	sv	El Salvador	503	CLARO/CTE
706	02	sv	El Salvador	503	Digicel
706	05	sv	El Salvador	503	INTELFON SA de CV
706	04	sv	El Salvador	503	Telefonica

Figure ٢٩ countries' mobile code



belongs to , (٦٠٢) is Egypt code.

- SIM state: unknown SIM – No SIM card – PIN required – PUK required – Network locked – Ready.
- Roaming: Roaming enables a mobile subscriber to automatically make and receive voice calls, send and receive data, or access other services when travelling outside the geographical coverage area of their home network, by means of using a visited network.
- Network type: the network which the SIM using now, Ex: EDGE,CDMA,LTE ...
- Phone type: indicates the type of radio used to transmit voice calls, Ex: GSM.
- International Mobile Station Equipment Identity (IMEI): the IMEI number is used by a GSM network to identify valid devices and therefore can be used for stopping a stolen phone from accessing that network.it is usually presented as a ١٥-digit. It is usually found printed on the phones back under the battery. It can also be displayed on the phones screen by entering *#٠٦# on the phones keypad. This number has three parts:
 - a. Type Allocation Code (TAC): ٢ digit (country approval) + ٤ digit (phone model).
 - b. Type approval code (FAC): ٢ digit (the company that had built and assembled the device).
 - c. Serial number (SN): ٦ digit.
- International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI): the IMSI number is used to identify the user of a cellular network and is a unique identification associated with all cellular networks. It is usually presented as a ١٥-digit. This number has two parts. The initial part is comprised five digits in the European standard, it identifies the GSM network operator (Mobile network code MNC) in a specific country (Mobile country code MCC) with whom the subscriber holds an account. The second part is allocated by the network operator to uniquely identify the subscriber.
- Voice capable: show if this device supports circuit-switched (i.e. voice) phone calls over the telephone network, or it is "data only" devices which can't make voice calls.



APPLICATION "DRIVE TEST" and ANDROID APPLICATION

- SIM serial number: A SIM serial number is a unique identification number assigned to each SIM card. It is a 16-digit number found on the back of the card. You'll need this for the activation process.

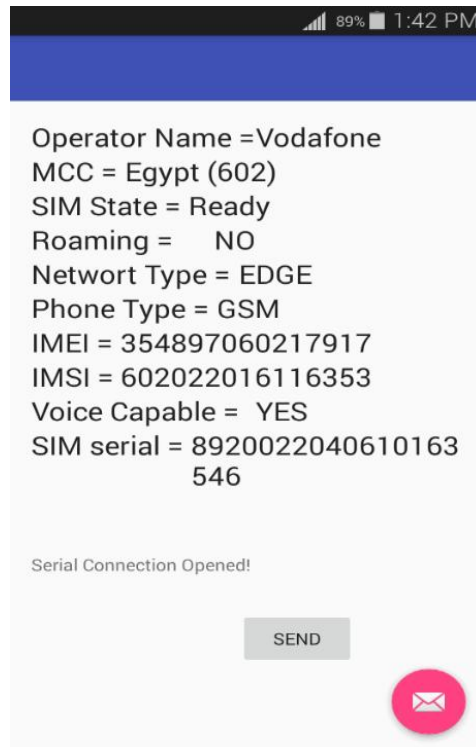


Figure 7. android app general info activity

- Received Signal strength: is a measurement of the power present in a received radiosignal.

Ranges	Color	Grade
-10 > -65	Dark Blue	Excellent
-65 > -75	Light Blue	Very good
-75 > -85	Green	Good
-85 > -95	Yellow	Accepted
-95 > -115	Red	Bad

Figure 7. color code for different signal strengths

- Level: a single integer from 0 to 5 representing the general signal quality. This may take into account many different radio technology inputs. 0 represents very poor signal strength while 5 represents a very strong signal strength.



- Cell id: A unique number used to identify the GSM base transceiver station the phone is connected to.
- Location area code (LAC): Location Area Code is a unique number of current location area. A location area is a set of base stations that are grouped together to optimize signaling.

٧.٣ How to use the application

١. Make sure the mobile device supports the OTG connection "USB host".
٢. Connect the OTG cable with the mobile device and the Controller.
٣. Give permission to the application to access USB device.

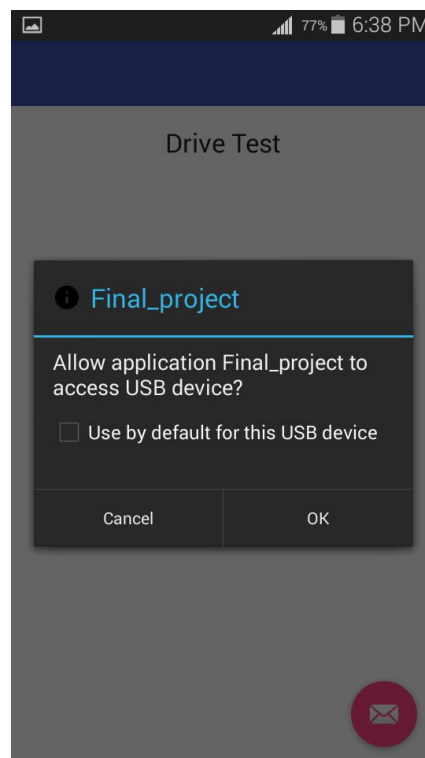


Figure ٣٩ permission for using serial

٤. Then the application is programmed to run automatically.



APPLICATION "DRIVE TEST" and ANDROID APPLICATION

After that

1. The application begins to send General info through Serial port to the controller which in turn sends it to the Computer's GUI.

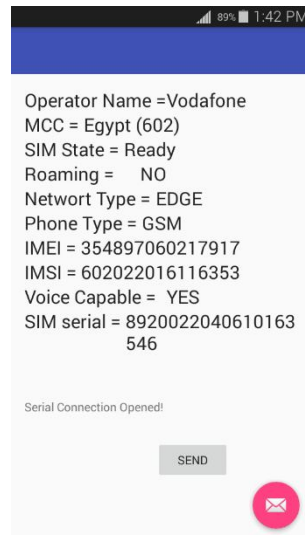


Figure ٣١ general info got from app

2. The activity is automatically changed to GSM activity that sends the GSM info continuously and updates the Database.

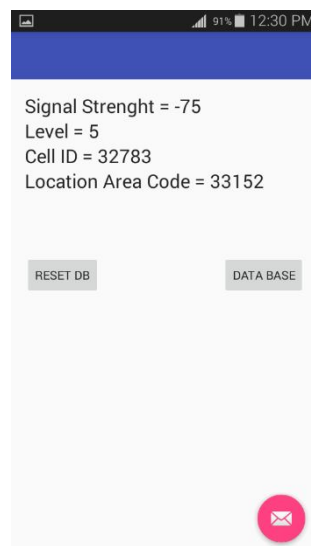


Figure ٣٢ GSM activity



Through the application you can use buttons like

1. “RESET DB” which is used to reset the database of the application.

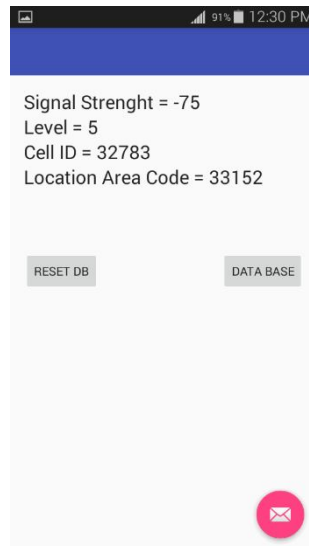


Figure 4.2 RESET and DATA BASE buttons

ID	Strength	CELL ID	LAC	LEVEL
1	-75	32783	33152	5
2	-75	32783	33152	5
3	-75	32783	33152	5
4	-75	32783	33152	5
5	-75	32783	33152	5

Figure 4.3 database activity

2. “DATA BASE” which is used to show the updated database.



APPLICATION “DRIVE TEST” and ANDROID APPLICATION



Chapter Eight

1. USER INTERFACE “GUI”

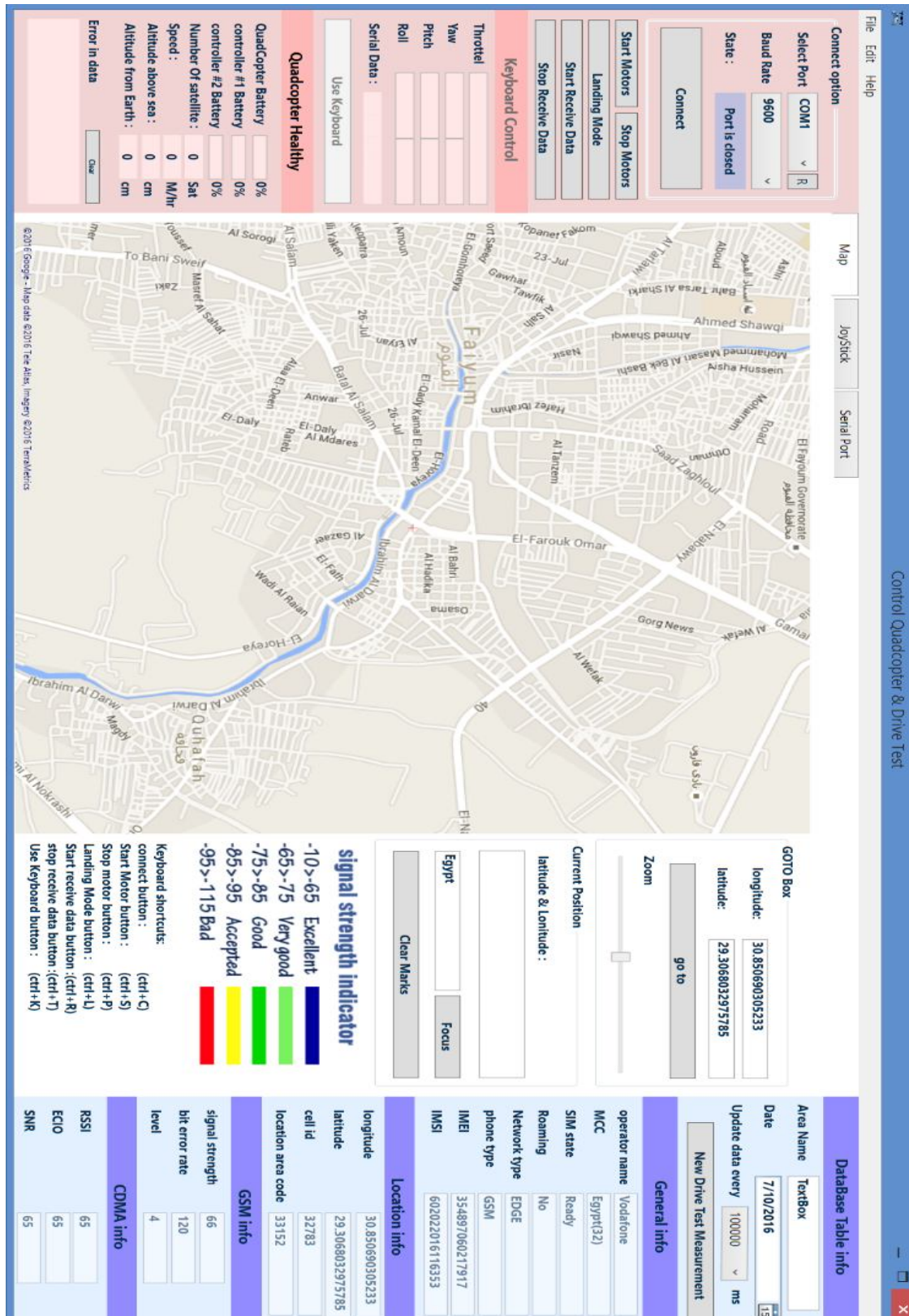


Figure 8-1 GUI main Window



/USER INTERFACE "GUI"

Our GUI is a ground station application for the quad copter project.

This GUI is done using C# windows presentation foundation (WPF) Language. We use WPF because it provide more facilities in graphics, maps and serial port communication.

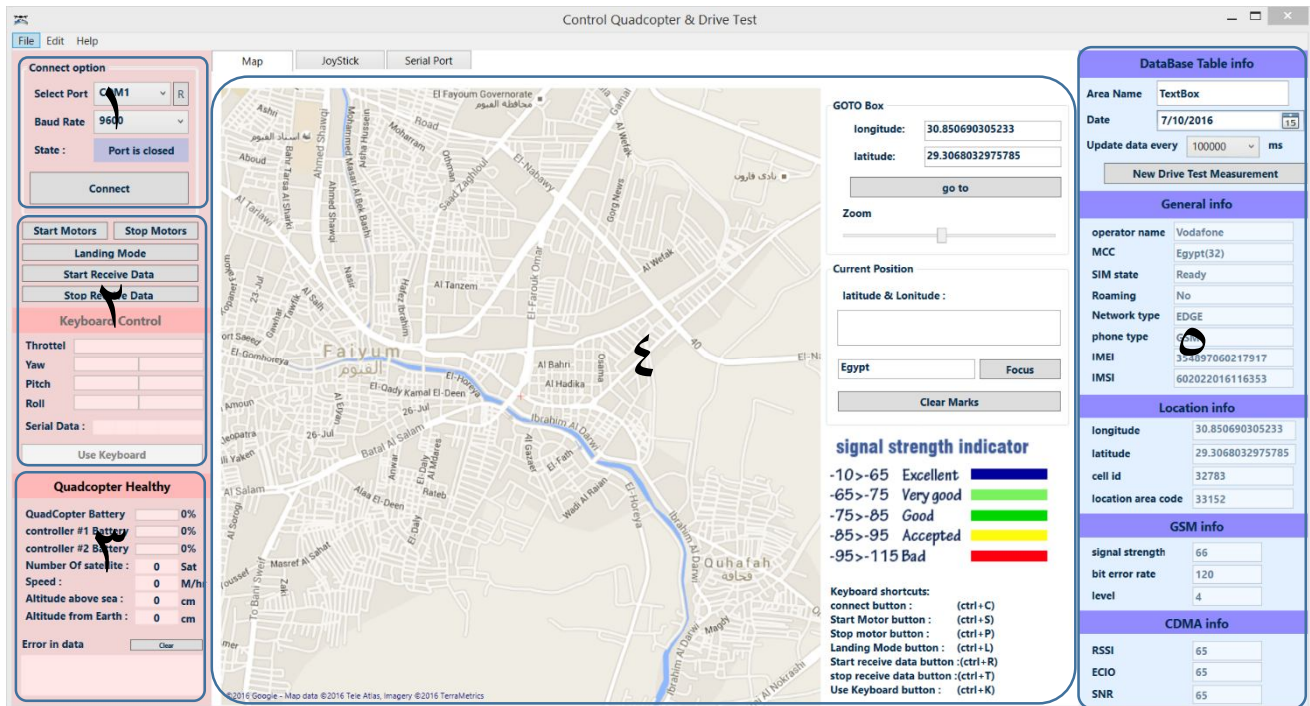


Figure 3- GUI main areas

The GUI consist of many areas:

Main Window

١. Area num. ١: it's the area where you can use to start new serial connection and select the baud rate and com port
٢. Area num. ٢: it's the area where you can control you copter by start, stop motors and it also have a responsibility of starting down link data
٣. Area num. ٣: throw it you can monitor the health of the copter and the data from GPS.
٤. Area num. ٤: it contain Google map provider. You can see the position of your copter on map with indicator to the signal strength.
٥. Area num. ٥: throw it you can monitor the all the data which the mobile measure.
٦. Area num. ٦: joystick area use to control your copter with joystick



٧. Area num. ٧: serial port area use if you want to send any command

Now, we start to get more information about each area

٨.١ Area num. ٧ : Serial port connection

Figure ٣٦ area ٧ for starting connection

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
Connect	btnConnect	Start serial Port communication	Ctrl +C
R	btnRefresh	Refresh serial port com	
Combo box			
Select port	CboxCom	Contain all connected com port	
Baud Rate	CboxBaudRate	Contain all baud rate of serial. You should select the baud rate of your RF.	
Label			
state	lblState	Show the state of serial	



/USER INTERFACE "GUI"

Area num. ٢ : Motor Control

Figure ٢٧ area ٢ for controlling the copter

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
Start Motors	btnStartMotor	Sent "S" Command to serial port to Start Motor	Ctrl +S
Stop Motors	btnStopMotor	Sent "P" Command to serial port to Stop Motor	Cannot stopped if the throttle more than ٤٠%
Landing Mode	btnLandingMode	Sent "L" Command to serial port to Land QC	Ctrl +L
Start receive data	btnStartReceiveData	Sent "T" Command to serial port to start downlink	Ctrl +R
Start receive data	btnStartReceiveData	Sent "N" Command to serial port to start downlink	Ctrl +T
Use keyboard	btnKeyboardSelect	Allow to change angles values	Ctrl +K
Progress Bar			
throttle	pBThrottel	Indicate to the value of the throttle value	+/-
Yaw	pBYawRight	Indicate to the value of the Yaw value	٧/٩
Pitch	pBPitchRight	Indicate to the value of the Pitch value	٧/٨
Roll	pBRollRight	Indicate to the value of the Roll value	٤/٦
Label			
Serial Data	tbfirstchar	Show the value of angles which the GUI sent to copter	



Area num. 3 : Data Monitoring

Quadcopter Healthy

QuadCopter Battery 0%

controller #1 Battery 0%

controller #2 Battery 0%

Number Of satellite : Sat

Speed : M/hr

Altitude above sea : cm

Altitude from Earth : cm

Error in data

Figure 3-4 area 3 for monitoring the copter

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
Clear	btnClearError.txt	Clear data in textbox of error	
Progress Bar			
QuadCopter Battery	pBQuadBattery	Indicate to the main battery level	
controller #1 Battery	pBController1 Battery	Indicate to the value of battery of controller 1	
Text block			
Number Of satellite	txtSatNum	Number of satellite seen by GPS	
Speed	txtSatSpeed	Speed of copter measure from GPS	
Altitude above sea	txtSatAltitude	Altitude above sea of copter measure from GPS	
Altitude from Earth	txtultrasonic	Altitude from Earth of copter measure from ultrasonic	



/USER INTERFACE "GUI"

Error in data	txtError	Any error in data	
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Area num. : Map provider

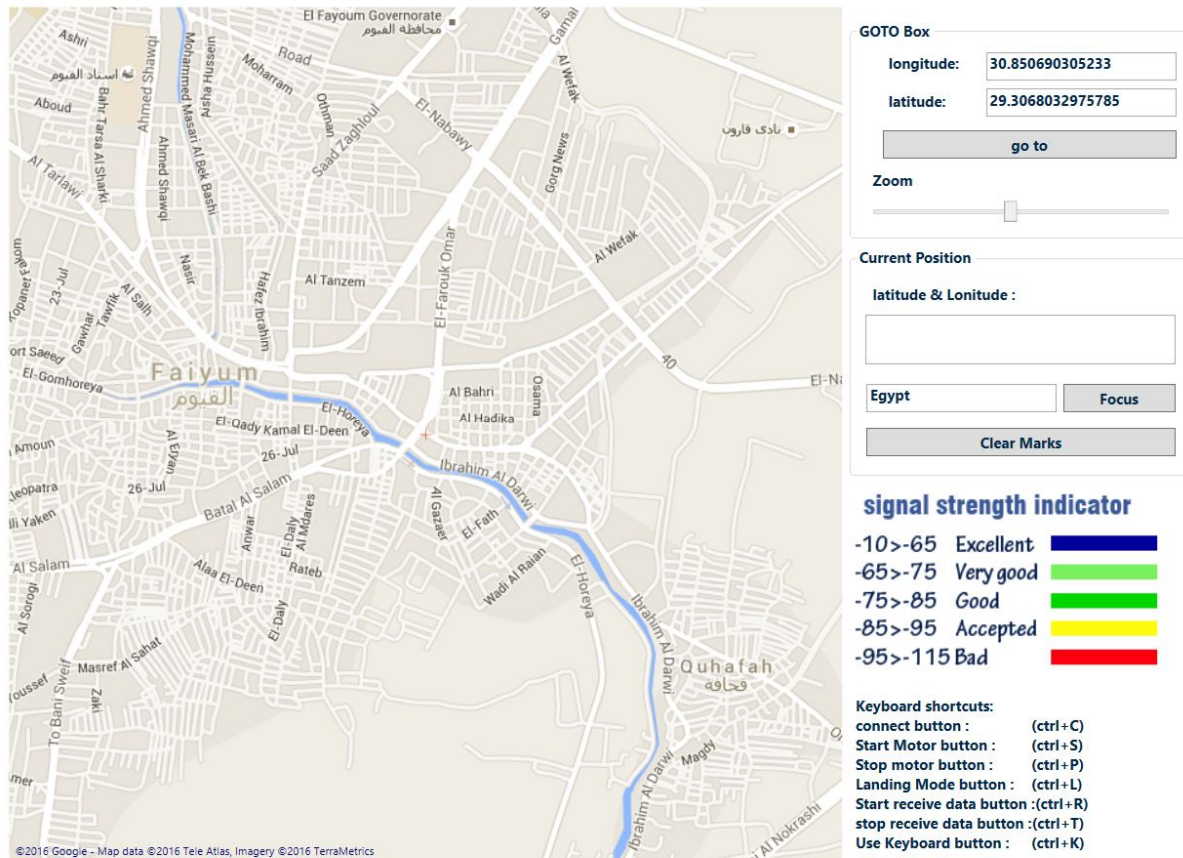


Figure 3-9 area for location data

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
go to	btnGoto	Point the position of Lat. & long. On the map	
Clear Marks	btnClearMark	Clear all marks from the map	
slider			
Zoom	sliderZoom	Change the zoom of map	
Text block			
Longitude	txtLongitude	Contain the longitude from GPS	
Latitude	txtLatitude	Contain the Latitude from GPS	
Focus area	txtFoucsArea	Enter the name of area where you want to search on map	
Grid			
map	mapControl	Map provider	



/USER INTERFACE "GUI"

Area num. : Data Monitoring

DataBase Table info	
Area Name	TextBox
Date	7/10/2016 15
Update data every	100000 ms
New Drive Test Measurement	
General info	
operator name	Vodafone
MCC	Egypt(32)
SIM state	Ready
Roaming	No
Network type	EDGE
phone type	GSM
IMEI	354897060217917
IMSI	602022016116353
Location info	
longitude	30.850690305233
latitude	29.3068032975785
cell id	32783
location area code	33152
GSM info	
signal strength	66
bit error rate	120
level	4

Figure 4-1 area for Drive test data monitoring



Buttons			
New Drive Test Measurement	btnNewTable	Start data base table	
slider			
Zoom	sliderZoom	Change the zoom of map	
Text block			
Area name	txtAreaName	Enter the area name of measurement	
Date	txtPeriod	Enter Date of the day	(Area name + date) are the name of table
Operator name	txtOperatorName	Show the operator company name	
MCC	txtMcc		
SIM State	txtSimState	Show the state of SIM (ready, block)	
Roaming	txtRoaming	Show the roaming state	
Network type	txtNetworkType	Show the network state (EDGE.....)	
Phone type	txtPhoneType	Show the voice call state (GSM.....)	
IMEI	txtImei	International mobile equipment identity	
IMSI	txtImsi	International Mobile Subscriber Identity	
Dell ID	txtCellId	Show operator cell id	
Location area code	txtLocationAreaCode	Show location cell code	
Signal strength	txtSignalStrength	Show the value of signal strength	
Level	txtLevel	Show the level of signal strength	



/USER INTERFACE "GUI"

8.1 Area num. 9: joystick area

Stop

Refresh

Change JoyStick

Available : 2

In Use : 1

☐ B1
 ☐ B2
 ☐ B3
 ☐ B4

☐ B5
 ☐ B6
 ☐ B7
 ☐ B8

☐ B9
 ☐ B10
 ☐ B11
 ☐ B12

☐ B13
 ☐ B14
 ☐ B15
 ☐ B16

X Axis

49

Y Axis

184

Z Axis

82

W Axis

127

Figure 8.1 area 9 for joystick controlling

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
Start JSK	btnStartJSK	Start the response to the joystick	
JSK refresh	btnJSKrefresh	Refresh the com port	
Change joystick	btnchangejoystick	Choose between different joystick	
Label			
available	lblavailable	Show the number of available joystick	
inuse	lblinuse	Show the number of selected joystick	
Text block			
X axis	tx	Show the motion of left stick(right/left)	
Y axis	ty	Show the motion of left stick(up/down)	
Z axis	tz	Show the motion of right stick(right/left)	
W axis	tw	Show the motion of right stick(up/down)	
Grid			
Right stick	GridZW	Show the motion of right stick	
Left stick	GridXY	Show the motion of Left stick	



Serial Port Command

Clear Send Box

1	2	3	4	5
11	12	13	14	15
A	B	C	D	E

Clear Receive Box

6	7	8	9	10
16	17	18	19	20
F	G	H	I	J

Send

Automatic Send Data

Figure 4.1 this is for direct Serial communication

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
Send	btnSend	Send data in textbox	
Clear Send Box	clearTX	Clear Send Box	
Clear Receive Box	clearRX	Clear Receive Box	
Text block			
Transmitted data	CommdataTX	Show the Transmitted data	
received data	CommdataRX	Show the received data	
Text Box			
Data to sent	SerialData	Sent on click	
Automatic Send Data	SerialDataAuto	Automatic Send Data in the text box	



/USER INTERFACE "GUI"

^^Data Base window

From it you can see any previous measurement table and see it on map.

It provide also the ability to export data in excel sheet

Object	Object Name	Action	notes
Buttons			
Refresh DataBase	btnRefreshDatabase	Refresh Data Base table and data	
Delete	btnDeleteTable	Delete selected Table	
Export To Excel	btnExportToExcel	Export selected table to Excel	
View Map	btnViewMap	View Map of this area	
List box			
Transmitted data	lstTableName	Show the table name in Data base	
Data Grid			
Data Grid	DataGrid	Show the data in selected Table	
Grid			
Map Control	mapControl	View the map	

Refresh Database

Delete

Export To Excel

View Map

Id	operatorname	mcc	SimState	networktype	pronetyp	in	nsi	longitude	latitude	cellid	locationarecode	signalstrength	batterrate	level	ssi	eco	srr	Retfresh Database	Delete
1	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65	4e9c_2016-7-10	
2	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65	asd_2016-7-10	
3	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65	besoco_2016-7-10	
4	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65	box_2016-7-10	
5	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65	mm_2016-7-10	
6	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65	textbox_2016-7-10	
7	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
8	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
9	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
10	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
11	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
12	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
13	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
14	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
15	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		
16	Vodafone	Egypt(32)	Ready	EDGE	GSM	35	60217	30.850690306233	29.3068032975785	32783	33152	87	120	4	65	65	65		

Figure 4-1 database window



Show the brief info about app



Figure 4-4 GUI help window



Chapter Nine

9. HOW TO USE THE PROJECT

9.1 Setup

1. Choose serial port in GUI.
2. Make sure of baud rate of RF, default: 9600 bps.
3. Click on connect button in GUI.

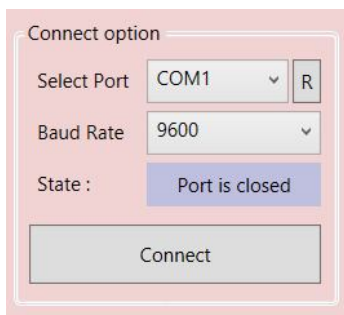


Figure 9-1 step 3 in setup



Figure 9-2 step 4 in setup

4. Turn on the remote control.
 - o. Choose the required controller upon channel o (switch D).
 - a. Up for remote control.



b. Down for computer



Figure 47 step 2 in setup

٦. Turn on arduino Nano of PID calculation.
٧. Make sure that the remote receiver's led is turned on.
٨. Turn on arduino mega.
٩. Open android app.
١٠. Make sure the app is working correctly.
١١. Finally, connect the battery to ESC.
١٢. Move away from the copter.



HOW TO USE THE PROJECT

٩.٢ Start motors

A. From GUI

١. Press the start motors button (ctrl+s).
٢. Press the use keyboard button (ctrl+k).

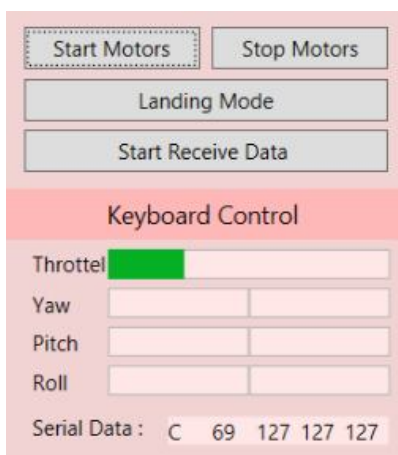


Figure ٩.٢ controlling the copter through GUI

٣. Increase the throttle by the sum button on the calculator side of the keyboard.

B. From remote

١. Switch channel ٥ (switch D) up.
٢. Start motor by
 - a. Put the throttle at minimum value.
 - b. Then, put the yaw to the minimum value to the left.



Figure 4-9 starting copter from remote

- c. Put the yaw back to initial position.

4.3 Flight control

1. Move up

By increasing the throttle channel

GUI	Remote
Press the '+' button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Increase throttle (channel 3), the left stick up.

2. Move down

By decreasing the throttle channel

GUI	Remote
Press the '-' button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Decrease throttle (channel 3), the left stick down.

3. Move front

By increasing the pitch channel

GUI	Remote
Press the '^' button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Increase pitch (channel 2), the right stick up.

4. Move backward

By decreasing the pitch channel

GUI	Remote
Press the 'v' button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Decrease pitch (channel 2), the right stick down.



HOW TO USE THE PROJECT

٥. Move right

By increasing the roll channel

GUI	Remote
Press the ‘٦’ button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Increase roll (channel ١), the right stick right.

٦. Move left

By decreasing the roll channel

GUI	Remote
Press the ‘٤’ button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Decrease roll (channel ١), the right stick left.



∇. Rotate clockwise

By increasing the yaw channel

GUI	Remote
Press the ‘∇’ button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Increase yaw (channel 4), the left stick right.

∧. Rotate counter-clockwise

By decreasing the yaw channel

GUI	Remote
Press the ‘∇’ button on the calculator side of the keyboard.	Decrease yaw (channel 4), the left stick left.

∇.4 Receive data

To receive data press the “start receive” button on the GUI

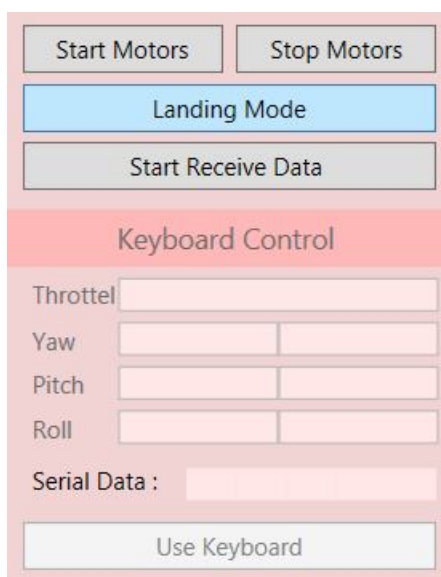


Figure ∇.4 start receive data

Examples of the data received from the copter are copter batteries status, GPS data and mobile drive test data.



HOW TO USE THE PROJECT

٩.٥ Setup the data base table

By entering the area name, date and refresh rate then press the “New drive test

Figure ٩.٥ start storing in the database

measurement” button.

Now, you are able to fight the copter by remote or computer and you can see the data LIVE updated from the position of the copter on the map and data base viewer

٩.٦ Finishing the mission

١. Stop measurement
٢. Stop receive data
٣. Landing

a. Manually

GUI	Remote
Decrease the throttle until the copter reaches the ground then press “stop motors” button.	Decrease the throttle until the copter reaches the ground then stop the copter by increasing the yaw to the maximum.

b. Automatically

GUI	Remote
Just click the “landing Mode” button.	Increase channel ٦ to its maximum (switch C).

Now, you can have the data from (file -> database). You can see the data and can export it into Excel sheet and see the map location of each row of the data by pressing the “view map” button.

HOW TO USE THE PROJECT





HOW TO USE THE PROJECT

٩.٧ Caution and Warnings

١. Safety comes FIRST.
٢. Do not come any close to the copter during flying.
٣. Keep noticing the batteries level on the GUI.
٤. Always start copter outdoor, never work with it indoors.
٥. Do not make transitions of copter controller between Remote and Computer during flying. Always choose your controller while the copter is in the ground.
٦. Always make sure that every connection is properly connected.



Appendix A

GUI Code

Main window

```

1. using System;
2. using System.Collections.Generic;
3. using System.Linq;
4. using System.Text;
5. using System.Threading.Tasks;
6. using System.Windows;
7. using System.Windows.Controls;
8. using System.Windows.Data;
9. using System.Windows.Documents;
10. using System.Windows.Input;
11. using System.Windows.Media;
12. using System.Windows.Media.Imaging;
13. using System.Windows.Navigation;
14. using System.Windows.Shapes;
15. using System.IO.Ports;
16. using System.Threading;
17. using System.Windows.Threading;
18. using SlimDX.DirectInput;
19. using System.Timers;
20. using GMap.NET.MapProviders;
21. using GMap.NET;
22. using GMap.NET.WindowsPresentation;
23. using Microsoft.Win32;
24.
25.
26. namespace SerialPortControl
27. {
28.
29.
30.
31.     public partial class MainWindow : Window
32.     {
33.
34.
35.         #region variables
36.         //Richtextbox
37.         FlowDocument mcFlowDoc = new FlowDocument();
38.         Paragraph para = new Paragraph();
39.         FlowDocument mcFlowDoc2 = new FlowDocument();
40.         Paragraph para2 = new Paragraph();
41.
42.         //Serial

```



Appendix A

```
٤٣.     SerialPort serial = new SerialPort();
٤٤.     string recieved_data;
٤٥.
٤٦.     bool connect_state = false;
٤٧.     bool JSK_state = false;
٤٨.
٤٩.     int jskInUse = 0;
٥٠.
٥١.     int throttel = 1, yaw = 127, pitch = 127, roll = 127;
٥٢.     char firstchar = 'C';
٥٣.
٥٤.     bool keyboard_selected = false;
٥٥.
٥٦.     //recieve indicator
٥٧.     bool get_G = false, get_D = false, get_H = false, get_B
= false, get_E = false, get_M = false, get_N = false, get_A =
false, get_F = false, get_W = false, get_I = false;
٥٨.     bool get_a = false, get_b = false, get_c = false, get_d
= false, get_o = false, get_f = false, get_g = false, get_i =
false, get_h = false, get_j = false, get_k = false, get_l = fa
lse, get_m = false, get_n = false;
٥٩.     #endregion
٦٠.
٦١.
٦٢.
٦٣.     #region Recieving
٦٤.
٦٥.     private delegate void UpdateUiTextDelegate(string text);
٦٦.     private void Recieve(object sender, System.IO.Ports.Seri
alDataReceivedEventArgs e)
٦٧.     {
٦٨.         try
٦٩.         {
٧٠.             if (serial.IsOpen)
٧١.             {
٧٢.                 char RX = (char)serial.ReadChar();
٧٣.                 map_recieved_data(RX);
٧٤.                 // Collecting the characters received to our
'buffer' (string).
٧٥.                 //recieved_data = serial.ReadExisting();
٧٦.                 // Dispatcher.Invoke(DispatcherPriority.Send
, new UpdateUiTextDelegate(WriteData), recieved_data.ToString(
));
٧٧.             }
٧٨.
٧٩.         }
٨٠.         catch (TimeoutException ex) { MessageBox.Show(ex.ToS
tring()); }
```



```

81.     }
82.     private void WriteData(string text)
83.     {
84.         try
85.         {
86.             // Assign the value of the recieved_data to the
RichTextBox.
87.             para.Inlines.Add(text);
88.             mcFlowDoc.Blocks.Add(para);
89.             CommdataRX.Document = mcFlowDoc;
90.         }
91.         catch (TimeoutException ex)
92.         {
93.             MessageBox.Show(ex.Message);
94.         }
95.
96.
97.     }
98.
99.     #endregion
100.
101.     #region Sending
102.
103.
104.     private void Send_Data(object sender, RoutedEventArgs
e)
105.     {
106.         SerialCmdSend(SerialData.Text);
107.         SerialData.Text = "";
108.     }
109.     public void SerialCmdSend(string data)
110.     {
111.         if (serial.IsOpen)
112.         {
113.             try
114.             {
115.
116.                 // Send the binary data out the port
117.                 byte[] hexstring = Encoding.ASCII.GetBytes
(data);
118.                 //There is a intermitant problem that I ca
me across
119.                 //If I write more than one byte in succesi
on without a
120.                 //delay the PIC i'm communicating with wil
l Crash
121.                 //I expect this id due to PC timing issues
ad they are

```



Appendix A

```
122. //not directly connected to the COM port
    the solution
123. //Is a ver small 1 millisecond delay between characters
124. foreach (byte hexval in hexstring)
125. {
126.     byte[] _hexval = new byte[] { hexval }
    ; // need to convert byte to byte[] to write
127.     serial.Write(_hexval, 0, 1);
128.     Thread.Sleep(1);
129. }
130. CommdataTX.Text += data;
131. }
132. catch (TimeoutException ex)
133. {
134.     MessageBox.Show(ex.Message);
135. }
136. }
137. else
138. {
139. }
140. }
141.
142. #endregion
143.
144. #region Joystick Function
145.
146. private int _x;
147. private int _y;
148. DirectInput input = new DirectInput();
149. SlimDX.DirectInput.Joystick stick;
150. Joystick[] sticks;
151. int yvalue = 0;
152. int xvalue = 0;
153. int zvalue = 0;
154. int wvalue = 0;
155. public Joystick[] getsticks()
156. {
157.     List<SlimDX.DirectInput.Joystick> sticks = new List<SlimDX.DirectInput.Joystick>();
158.     foreach (DeviceInstance device in input.GetDevices(
        DeviceClass.GameController, DeviceEnumerationFlags.AttachedOnly))
159.     {
160.         try
161.         {
162.             stick = new SlimDX.DirectInput.Joystick(input, device.InstanceGuid);
163.             stick.Acquire();
```



```

164.         foreach (DeviceObjectInstance deviceobject
            in stick.GetObjects())
165.         {
166.             if ((deviceobject.ObjectType & ObjectD
                eviceType.Axis) != 0)
167.             {
168.                 stick.GetObjectPropertiesById((int
                    )deviceobject.ObjectType).SetRange(0, 255);
169.             }
170.
171.         }
172.         sticks.Add(stick);
173.
174.     }
175.     catch (DirectInputException)
176.     {
177.
178.
179.     }
180. }
181. return sticks.ToArray();
182.
183. }
184.
185. void stickHandle(Joystick stick, int id)
186. {
187.
188.     if (id == jskInUse)
189.     {
190.         JoystickState state = new JoystickState();
191.         state = stick.GetCurrentState();
192.         xvalue = state.X;
193.         yvalue = 255 - state.Y;
194.         wvalue = 255 - state.Z;
195.         zvalue = state.RotationZ;
196.
197.         tx.Text = xvalue.ToString();
198.         ty.Text = yvalue.ToString();
199.         tz.Text = zvalue.ToString();
200.         tw.Text = wvalue.ToString();
201.
202.         rec1.Margin = new Thickness((xvalue), (255 -
            yvalue), 0, 0);
203.         rec2.Margin = new Thickness(zvalue, (255 -
            wvalue), 0, 0);
204.
205.         bool[] buttons = state.GetButtons();
206.
207.         if (buttons[0]) { b1.IsChecked = true; }

```



Appendix A

```
208.         if (buttons[1]) { b2.IsChecked = true; }
209.         if (buttons[2]) { b3.IsChecked = true; }
210.         if (buttons[3]) { b4.IsChecked = true; }
211.         if (buttons[4]) { b5.IsChecked = true; }
212.         if (buttons[5]) { b6.IsChecked = true; }
213.         if (buttons[6]) { b7.IsChecked = true; }
214.         if (buttons[7]) { b8.IsChecked = true; }
215.         if (buttons[8]) { b9.IsChecked = true; }
216.         if (buttons[9]) { b10.IsChecked = true; }
217.         if (buttons[10]) { b11.IsChecked = true; }
218.         if (buttons[11]) { b12.IsChecked = true; }
219.         if (buttons[12]) { b13.IsChecked = true; }
220.         if (buttons[13]) { b14.IsChecked = true; }
221.         if (buttons[14]) { b15.IsChecked = true; }
222.         if (buttons[15]) { b16.IsChecked = true; }
223.
224.     }
225.
226.     send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, xvalue, yvalue, zvalue, wvalue);
227. }
228. #endregion
229.
230. #region Timer
231. private void dispatcherTimer_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)
232. {
233.     if (JSK_state == true)
234.     {
235.         for (int i = 0; i < sticks.Length; i++)
236.         {
237.             stickHandle(sticks[i], i);
238.         }
239.         if (sticks.Length > 0)
240.         {
241.
242.             if (jskInUse > (sticks.Length - 1))
243.             {
244.                 jskInUse = 0;
245.             }
246.             lblinuse.Content = (jskInUse + 1).ToString
247.             ();
248.         }
249.         else { lblinuse.Content = "No"; }
250.
251.         _x = xvalue;
252.         _y = yvalue;
253.     }
```



```

203.         //else if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state == true)
204.             //{
205.             //    send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttle, yaw,
206.             //        pitch, roll);
207.
208.             //}
209.             if (connect_state == true && serial.IsOpen == false)
210.             {
211.                 btnConnect_Click(null, null);
212.                 reset_keyboard();
213.                 MessageBox.Show("Connection Has been lost");
214.             }
215.
216.             // timer to update data
217.             private void DataUpdateTimer_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)
218.             {
219.                 if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state == true)
220.                 {
221.                     send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttle, yaw, pitch, roll);
222.                 }
223.             }
224.             #endregion
225.
226.             #region Function
227.             void send_jsk_parameter(Char firstchar, int throttle, int yaw, int pitch, int roll)
228.             {
229.                 if (serial.IsOpen)
230.                 {
231.                     /* byte channel_1 = (byte)firstchar;
232.                     byte channel_2 = (byte)throttle;
233.                     byte channel_3 = (byte)yaw;
234.                     byte channel_4 = (byte)pitch;
235.                     byte channel_5 = (byte)roll;
236.                     byte[] SerialData = new byte[5] { channel_1, channel_5, channel_4, channel_2, channel_3 };
237.                     serial.Write(SerialData, 0, 5);*/

```



Appendix A

```
294.         string char_roll = "r"; string char_pitch = "p";
295.         string char_throttle = "t"; string char_yaw = "y";
296.         string channel_1 = IntToString(roll);
297.         string channel_2 = IntToString(pitch);
298.         string channel_3 = IntToString(throttle);
299.         string channel_4 = IntToString(yaw);
300.         SerialCmdSend(char_roll + channel_1 + char_pitch + channel_2 + char_throttle + channel_3 + char_yaw + channel_4 + firstchar.ToString());
301.     }
302. }
303.
304. public static string IntToString(int intNum)
305. {
306.     string DataInString = "";
307.     if (intNum >= 0 && intNum <= 9)
308.     {
309.         DataInString = "00" + intNum.ToString();
310.     }
311.     else if (intNum > 9 && intNum <= 99)
312.     {
313.         DataInString = "0" + intNum.ToString();
314.     }
315.     else if (intNum > 99 && intNum <= 225)
316.     {
317.         DataInString = intNum.ToString();
318.     }
319.     return DataInString;
320. }
321.
322. void get_Comport_name()
323. {
324.     CboxCom.Items.Clear();
325.     string[] ports = SerialPort.GetPortNames();
326.     foreach (string port in ports)
327.     {
328.         CboxCom.Items.Add(port);
329.     }
330. }
331.
332. void get_baud_rate()
333. {
334.     CboxBaudRate.Items.Clear();
335.     string[] baud = { "1200", "2400", "4800", "9600", "19200", "38400", "57600", "74800", "115200", "230400", "250000" };
336.     foreach (string Rate in baud)
337.     {
```



```

338.         CboxBaudRate.Items.Add(Rate);
339.     }
340. }
341.
342.     int counter = 0;
343.     char[] inputdata = new char[20];
344.     void map_recieved_data(char Data)
345.     {
346.         switch (Data)
347.         {
348.             case 'G': get_variable_method(); get_G = true;
349.             break;
350.             case 'D': get_variable_method(); get_D = true;
351.             break;
352.             case 'F': get_variable_method(); get_F = true;
353.             break;
354.             case 'H': get_variable_method(); get_H = true;
355.             break;
356.             case 'B': get_variable_method(); get_B = true;
357.             break;
358.             case 'E': get_variable_method(); get_E = true;
359.             break;
360.             case 'M': get_variable_method(); get_M = true;
361.             break;
362.             case 'N': get_variable_method(); get_N = true;
363.             break;
364.             case 'A': get_variable_method(); get_A = true;
365.             break;
366.             case 'W': get_variable_method(); get_W = true;
367.             break;
368.             case 'a': get_variable_method(); get_a = true;
369.             break;
370.             case 'b': get_variable_method(); get_b = true;
371.             break;
372.             case 'c': get_variable_method(); get_c = true;
373.             break;
374.             case 'd': get_variable_method(); get_d = true;
375.             break;
376.             case 'o': get_variable_method(); get_o = true;
377.             break;
378.             case 'f': get_variable_method(); get_f = true;
379.             break;
380.             case 'g': get_variable_method(); get_g = true;
381.             break;
382.             case 'i': get_variable_method(); get_i = true;
383.             break;
384.             case 'h': get_variable_method(); get_h = true;
385.             break;

```



Appendix A

```
367.         case 'j': get_variable_method(); get_j = true;
           break;
368.         case 'k': get_variable_method(); get_k = true;
           break;
369.         case 'l': get_variable_method(); get_l = true;
           break;
370.         case 'm': get_variable_method(); get_m = true;
           break;
371.         case 'n': get_variable_method(); get_n = true;
           break;
372.
373.         default:
374.             if ((Data >= 48) && (Data <= 57) || Data =
           = 46)
375.             {
376.                 if (get_G) { inputdata[counter] = Data
           ; counter++; }
377.                 else if (get_D) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
378.                 else if (get_F) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
379.                 else if (get_H) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
380.                 else if (get_B) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
381.                 else if (get_E) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
382.                 else if (get_M) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
383.                 else if (get_N) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
384.                 else if (get_A) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
385.                 else if (get_W) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
386.                 else if (get_a) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
387.                 else if (get_b) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
388.                 else if (get_c) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
389.                 else if (get_d) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
390.                 else if (get_o) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
391.                 else if (get_f) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
392.                 else if (get_g) { inputdata[counter] =
           Data; counter++; }
```



```

393.         else if (get_i) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
394.         else if (get_h) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
395.         else if (get_j) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
396.         else if (get_k) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
397.         else if (get_l) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
398.         else if (get_m) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
399.         else if (get_n) { inputdata[counter] =
        Data; counter++; }
400.
401.     }
402.
403.     break;
404.
405. }
406. }
407. void write_recieve_data(string data)
408. {
409.     if (get_G) { txtLatitude.Text = data; spDT.txtLati
        tude.Text = data; btnGoto_Click(null, null); }
410.     else if (get_D) { txtLongitude.Text = data; spDT.t
        xtLongitude.Text = data; btnGoto_Click(null, null); }
411.     else if (get_H) { lblQuadBattery.Content = (int.Pa
        rse(data)).ToString() + "%"; pBQuadBattery.Value = int.Parse(d
        ata); }
412.     else if (get_B) { lblController1Battery.Content =
        (int.Parse(data)).ToString() + "%"; pBController1Battery.Value
        = int.Parse(data); }
413.     else if (get_F) { lblController2Battery.Content =
        (int.Parse(data)).ToString() + "%"; pBController2Battery.Value
        = int.Parse(data); }
414.     else if (get_M) { txtSatSpeed.Text = (int.Parse(da
        ta)).ToString(); }
415.     else if (get_N) { txtSatNum.Text = (int.Parse(data
        )).ToString(); }
416.     else if (get_E) { txtError.Text = txtError.Text +
        data; }
417.     else if (get_A) { txtSatAltitude.Text = (int.Parse
        (data)).ToString(); }
418.     else if (get_W) { txtulterasonic.Text = (int.Parse
        (data)).ToString(); }
419.     else if (get_a) { spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text = "-
        " + data; }
420.     else if (get_b) { spDT.txtLevel.Text = data; }

```



Appendix A

```
421.         else if (get_c) { spDT.txtCellId.Text = data; }
422.         else if (get_d) { spDT.txtLocationAreaCode.Text =
data; }
423.         else if (get_o) { spDT.txtOperatorName.Text = data
; }
424.         else if (get_f) { spDT.txtMcc.Text = data; }
425.         else if (get_g) { spDT.txtSimState.Text = data; }
426.         else if (get_i) { spDT.txtRoaming.Text = get_Roami
ng(data); }
427.         else if (get_h) { spDT.txtNetworkType.Text = get_N
etwork_type(data); }
428.         else if (get_j) { spDT.txtPhoneType.Text = get_pho
ne_type(data); }
429.         else if (get_k) { spDT.txtImei.Text = data; }
430.         else if (get_l) { spDT.txtImsi.Text = data; }
431.         else if (get_m) { spDT.txtvoiceCapable.Text = get_
voice_capable(data); }
432.         else if (get_n) { spDT.txtSimSerial.Text=data; }
433.     }
434.     void reset_keyboard()
435.     {
436.         throttlet = 0; yaw = 127; pitch = 127; roll = 127;
437.         firstchar = 'C';
438.         pBThrottlet.Value = throttlet;
439.     }
440.     void get_variable_method()
441.     {
442.         char[] buffer = new char[counter];
443.         buffer = inputdata;
444.         string str = new string(buffer);
445.         str = str.Replace("\0", string.Empty);
446.         Dispatcher.Invoke(DispatcherPriority.Send, new Upd
ateUiTextDelegate(write_recieve_data), str.ToString());
447.         get_G = false; get_D = false; get_H = false; get_B
= false; get_E = false; get_M = false; get_N = false; get_A =
false; get_F = false; get_W = false; get_I = false;
448.         get_a = false; get_b = false; get_c = false; get_d
= false; get_o = false; get_f = false; get_g = false; get_i =
false; get_h = false; get_j = false; get_k = false; get_l = f
alse; get_m = false; get_n = false;
449.         counter = 0;
450.         inputdata = new char[20];
451.     }
452.     string get_Network_type(string indicator)
453.     {
454.         int NET=int.Parse(indicator);
455.         string networkType = "UNKNOWN";
```



```

4506.         if (NET == 0){networkType="UNKNOWN";}
4507.         else if (NET == 1) { networkType = "GPRS"; }
4508.         else if (NET == 2) { networkType = "EDGE"; }
4509.         else if (NET == 3) { networkType = "UMTS"; }
4510.         else if (NET == 4) { networkType = "CDMA"; }
4511.         else if (NET == 5) { networkType = "EVDO revis
ion 0"; }
4512.         else if (NET == 6) { networkType = "EVDO revis
ion A"; }
4513.         else if (NET == 7) { networkType = "1xRTT"; }
4514.         else if (NET == 6) { networkType = "HSDPA"; }
4515.         else if (NET == 9) { networkType = "HSUPA"; }
4516.         else if (NET == 10) { networkType = "HSPA"; }
4517.         else if (NET == 11) { networkType = "IDEN"; }
4518.         else if (NET == 12) { networkType = "EVDO revi
sion B"; }
4519.         else if (NET == 13) { networkType = "LTE "; }
4520.         else if (NET == 14) { networkType = "EHRPD"; }
4521.         else if (NET == 15) { networkType = "HSPAP"; }
4522.         else { networkType = "UNKNOWN";
}
4523.         return networkType;
4524.     }
4525.     string get_phone_type(string indicator)
4526.     {
4527.         int NET = int.Parse(indicator);
4528.         string phoneType = "NONE";
4529.         if (NET == 0) { phoneType = "NONE"; }
4530.         else if (NET == 1) { phoneType = "GSM"; }
4531.         else if (NET == 2) { phoneType = "CDMA"; }
4532.         else if (NET == 3) { phoneType = "SIP"; }
4533.
4534.         return phoneType;
4535.     }
4536.     string get_voice_capable(string indicator)
4537.     {
4538.         int NET = int.Parse(indicator);
4539.         string phoneType = "NONE";
4540.         if (NET == 0) { phoneType = "NONE"; }
4541.         else if (NET == 1) { phoneType = "Data Only"; }
4542.         return phoneType;

```



Appendix A

```

493.     }
494.     string get_Roaming(string indicator)
495.     {
496.         int NET = int.Parse(indicator);
497.         string phoneType = "NONE";
498.         if (NET == 0) { phoneType = "Roaming"; }
499.         else if (NET == 1) { phoneType = "No Roaming"; }
500.         return phoneType;
501.     }
502. #endregion
503.
504.     controllerDriveTest spDT = new controllerDriveTest();
505.
506.     public MainWindow()
507.     {
508.         InitializeComponent();
509.         get_Comport_name();
510.         get_baud_rate();
511.         GridSendReceive.IsEnabled = false;
512.         GridBtn.IsEnabled = false;
513.
514.         #region jotstickParameter
515.
516.         System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer dispatche
rTimer = new System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer();
517.         dispatcherTimer.Tick += dispatcherTimer_Tick;
518.         dispatcherTimer.Interval = new TimeSpan(0, 0, 0, 0
, 1);
519.         dispatcherTimer.Start();
520.
521.
522.         System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer DataUpdat
eTimer = new System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer();
523.         DataUpdateTimer.Tick += DataUpdateTimer_Tick;
524.         DataUpdateTimer.Interval = new TimeSpan(0, 0, 0, 0
, 500);
525.         DataUpdateTimer.Start();
526.
527.         _x = 50;
528.         _y = 50;
529.         getsticks();
530.         sticks = getsticks();
531.         lblavailable.Content = sticks.Length.ToString();
532.
533.         #endregion
534.
535.         spDriveTest.Children.Add(spDT);
536.

```



```

037.         mapControl.MapProvider = GoogleMapProvider.Instance
           e;
038.         mapControl.Position = new PointLatLng(29.306803297
           5785, 30.850690305233);
039.         mapControl.Zoom = 15;
040.         mapControl.DragButton = MouseButton.Right;
041.     }
042.
043.
044.     private void mapControl_MouseLeftButtonDown(object sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
045.     {
046.         PointLatLng selectpoint = mapControl.FromLocalToLatLng((int)e.GetPosition(mapControl).X, (int)e.GetPosition(mapControl).Y);
047.         txtLongLatit.Text = selectpoint.ToString();
048.
049.         // txtLatitude.Text = selectpoint.Lat.ToString();
050.
051.         //txtLongitude.Text = selectpoint.Lng.ToString();
052.
053.
054.
055.         /*      GMapMarker marker = new GMapMarker(selectpoint);
056.
057.         Ellipse temp = new Ellipse();
058.         temp.Height = 5;
059.         temp.Width = 5;
060.         temp.Fill = Brushes.Black;
061.
062.         Image i = new Image();
063.         i.Width = 20;
064.         i.Margin = new Thickness(-10);
065.         BitmapImage bi = new BitmapImage();
066.         bi.BeginInit();
067.         bi.UriSource = new Uri("mark.png", UriKind.Relative);
068.
069.         bi.EndInit();
070.         i.Source = bi;
071.
072.         marker.Shape = i;*/
073.         //mapControl.Markers.Clear();
074.         // mapControl.Markers.Add(marker);
075.     }
076.

```



Appendix A

```
0577.         private void Slider_ValueChanged(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
0578.         {
0579.             mapControl.Zoom = sliderZoom.Value;
0580.         }
0581.
0582.         private void btnRefresh_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
0583.         {
0584.             try
0585.             {
0586.                 get_Comport_name();
0587.                 CboxCom.SelectedIndex = 0;
0588.             }
0589.             catch (Exception ex)
0590.             {
0591.                 MessageBox.Show(ex.Message);
0592.             }
0593.         }
0594.
0595.         private void btnConnect_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
0596.         {
0597.
0598.             if (connect_state == false)
0599.             {
0600.                 try
0601.                 {
0602.                     //Sets up serial port
0603.                     serial.PortName = CboxCom.Text;
0604.                     serial.BaudRate = Convert.ToInt32(CboxBaud
Rate.Text);
0605.                     serial.Handshake = System.IO.Ports.Handsha
ke.None;
0606.                     serial.Parity = Parity.None;
0607.                     serial.DataBits = 8;
0608.                     serial.StopBits = StopBits.One;
0609.                     serial.ReadTimeout = 2000;
0610.                     serial.WriteTimeout = 500;
0611.                     serial.Open();
0612.                     connect_state = true;
0613.                     //Sets button State and Creates function c
all on data recieved
0614.                     btnConnect.Content = "Disconnect";
0615.                     lblState.Content = "Port is opened";
0616.                     CboxCom.IsEnabled = false;
0617.                     CboxBaudRate.IsEnabled = false;
0618.                     btnRefresh.IsEnabled = false;
0619.                     GridSendReceive.IsEnabled = true;
```



```

720.         GridBtn.IsEnabled = true;
721.         serial.DataReceived += new System.IO.Ports
.SerialDataReceivedEventHandler(Recieve);
722.         reset_keyboard();
723.     }
724.     catch (Exception ex)
725.     {
726.         MessageBox.Show(ex.Message);
727.     }
728. }
729. else if (connect_state == true)
730. {
731.     try // just in case serial port is not open co
uld also be acheved using if(serial.IsOpen)
732.     {
733.         serial.Close();
734.         connect_state = false;
735.         btnConnect.Content = "Connect";
736.         lblState.Content = "Port is closed";
737.         CboxCom.IsEnabled = true;
738.         CboxBaudRate.IsEnabled = true;
739.         btnRefresh.IsEnabled = true;
740.         GridSendReceive.IsEnabled = false;
741.         GridBtn.IsEnabled = false;
742.         reset_keyboard();
743.     }
744.     catch (Exception ex)
745.     {
746.         MessageBox.Show(ex.Message);
747.     }
748. }
749. }
750. }
751.
752. private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
753. {
754.     if (connect_state == true)
755.     {
756.
757.         string Data = ((Button)sender).Content.ToString();
758.         SerialCmdSend(Data);
759.     }
760. }
761.
762. private void btnSend_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
763. {

```



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```
764.         SerialCmdSend(SerialData.Text);
765.         SerialData.Text = "";
766.     }
767.
768.     private void Button_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(object
sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
769.     {
770.         SerialCmdSend("O");
771.     }
772.
773.     private void Button_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(object se
nder, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
774.     {
775.         SerialCmdSend("P");
776.     }
777.
778.     private void btnBuzzer2_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(obj
ect sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
779.     {
780.         SerialCmdSend("Q");
781.     }
782.
783.     private void btnBuzzer2_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(objec
t sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
784.     {
785.         SerialCmdSend("R");
786.     }
787.
788.     private void BtnBuzzer3_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(obj
ect sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
789.     {
790.         SerialCmdSend("S");
791.     }
792.
793.     private void BtnBuzzer3_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(objec
t sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
794.     {
795.         SerialCmdSend("T");
796.     }
797.
798.     private void clearRX_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs
e)
799.     {
800.         CommdataTX.Text = "";
801.     }
802.
803.     private void clearTX_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs
e)
804.     {
```



```

700.         CommdataRX.Document.Blocks.Clear();
701.
702.     }
703.
704.     private void SerialDataAuto_TextChanged(object sender,
705.         TextChangedEventArgs e)
706.     {
707.         SerialCmdSend(SerialDataAuto.Text);
708.         SerialDataAuto.Text = "";
709.     }
710.
711.     private void checkkey_Checked(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
712.     {
713.         string Data = ((CheckBox)sender).Content.ToString(
714.         );
715.         SerialCmdSend(Data);
716.     }
717.
718.     private void btnJSKrefresh_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
719.     {
720.         getsticks();
721.         sticks = getsticks();
722.         lblavailable.Content = sticks.Length.ToString();
723.     }
724.
725.     private void btnchangejoystick_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
726.     {
727.         if (sticks.Length > 0)
728.         {
729.             jskInUse++;
730.
731.             if (jskInUse > (sticks.Length - 1))
732.             {
733.                 jskInUse = 0;
734.             }
735.             lblinuse.Content = (jskInUse + 1).ToString();
736.
737.         }
738.         else { lblinuse.Content = "No"; }
739.     }
740.
741.     private void btnStartJSK_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
742.     {
743.         if (JSK_state == false)

```



Appendix A

```

747.         {
748.             JSK_state = true;
749.             gridJSKcontrol.IsEnabled = true;
750.             btnStartJSK.Content = "Stop";
751.             keyboard_selected = false;
752.             btnKeyboardSelect.Content = "Use Keyboard";
753.             gridKeyboard.IsEnabled = false;
754.         }
755.     else
756.     {
757.         JSK_state = false;
758.         gridJSKcontrol.IsEnabled = false;
759.         btnStartJSK.Content = "Start";
760.         keyboard_selected = true;
761.     }
762. }
763. }
764. }
765.
766. private void Window_KeyDown(object sender, KeyEventArgs e)
767. {
768.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F1) { Button
_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
769.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F2) { btnBuz
zer2_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
770.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F3) { BtnBuz
zer3_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
771.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F5) { btnRef
resh_Click(null, null); }
772.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.T) { btnMoni
leDataUpdate_Click(null, null); }
773.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.C && System.
Windows.Input.Keyboard.Modifiers == ModifierKeys.Control) { bt
nConnect_Click(null, null); }
774.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.S && System.
Windows.Input.Keyboard.Modifiers == ModifierKeys.Control) { bt
nStartMotor_Click(null, null); }
775.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.L && System.
Windows.Input.Keyboard.Modifiers == ModifierKeys.Control) { bt
nLandingMode_Click(null, null); }
776.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.P && System.
Windows.Input.Keyboard.Modifiers == ModifierKeys.Control) { bt
nStopMotor_Click(null, null); }
777.     if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.K && System.
Windows.Input.Keyboard.Modifiers == ModifierKeys.Control) { bt
nKeyboardSelect_Click(null, null); }

```



```

778.         if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.R && System.
Windows.Input.Keyboard.Modifiers == ModifierKeys.Control) { bt
nStartReceiveData_Click(null, null); }
779.         if (keyboard_selected)
780.         {
781.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.Add) { b
tnThrottell_PreviewMouseDown(null, null); }
782.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.Subtract
) { btnThrotteldown_PreviewMouseDown(null, null); }
783.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad9)
{ btnYawup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
784.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad7)
{ btnYawdown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
785.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad8)
{ btnPitchup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
786.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad2)
{ btnPitchdown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
787.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad6)
{ btnRollup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
788.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad4)
{ btnRolldown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(null, null); }
789.         }
790.     }
791.
792.     private void Window_KeyUp(object sender, KeyEventArgs
e)
793.     {
794.         if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F1) { Button
_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
795.         if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F2) { btnBuz
zer2_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
796.         if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.F3) { BtnBuz
zer3_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
797.         if (keyboard_selected)
798.         {
799.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad9)
{ btnYawup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
800.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad7)
{ btnYawdown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
801.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad8)
{ btnPitchup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
802.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad2)
{ btnPitchdown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
803.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad6)
{ btnRollup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
804.             if (e.Key == System.Windows.Input.Key.NumPad4)
{ btnRolldown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(null, null); }
805.         }
806.     }

```



Appendix A

```
107.
108.         public void btnThrottlet_PreviewMouseDown(object sender
, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
109.         {
110.             if (throttlet >= 0 && throttlet < 255)
111.             {
112.                 throttlet++;
113.             }
114.             pBThrottlet.Value = throttlet;
115.             tbthrottlet.Text = throttlet.ToString();
116.             if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
117.             {
118.                 send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
119.             }
120.         }
121.     }
122.     public void btnThrottledown_PreviewMouseDown(object se
nder, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
123.     {
124.         if (throttlet > 0 && throttlet <= 255)
125.         {
126.             throttlet--;
127.         }
128.         pBThrottlet.Value = throttlet;
129.         tbthrottlet.Text = throttlet.ToString();
130.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
131.         {
132.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
133.         }
134.     }
135. }
136.
137.     public void btnYawup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(object
sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
138.     {
139.         if (yaw >= 127 && yaw < 255)
140.         {
141.             yaw++;
142.         }
143.         pBYawRight.Value = yaw;
144.         tbyaw.Text = yaw.ToString();
145.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
146.         {
```



```

147.         send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
            itch, roll));
148.
149.     }
150. }
151.     public void btnYawup_PreviewMouseButtonUp(object s
ender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
152.     {
153.         yaw = 127;
154.         pBYawRight.Value = yaw;
155.         tbyaw.Text = yaw.ToString();
156.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
157.         {
158.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
            itch, roll));
159.
160.         }
161.     }
162.     public void btnYawdown_PreviewMouseButtonDown(obje
ct sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
163.     {
164.         if (yaw <= 127 && yaw > 0)
165.         {
166.             yaw--;
167.         }
168.         pBYawLeft.Value = 127 - yaw;
169.         tbyaw.Text = yaw.ToString();
170.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
171.         {
172.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
            itch, roll));
173.
174.         }
175.     }
176.     public void btnYawdown_PreviewMouseButtonUp(object
sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
177.     {
178.         yaw = 127;
179.         pBYawLeft.Value = 127 - yaw;
180.         tbyaw.Text = yaw.ToString();
181.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
182.         {
183.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
            itch, roll));
184.
185.         }

```



Appendix A

```
1886.         }
1887.         public void btnPitchup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(object
1888. ct sender, MouseEventArgs e)
1889.         {
1890.             if (pitch >= 127 && pitch < 255)
1891.             {
1892.                 pitch++;
1893.             }
1894.             pBPitchRight.Value = pitch;
1895.             tbpitch.Text = pitch.ToString();
1896.             if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
1897. true)
1898.             {
1899.                 send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
1900. itch, roll);
1901.             }
1902.         }
1903.         public void btnPitchup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(object
1904. sender, MouseEventArgs e)
1905.         {
1906.             pitch = 127;
1907.             pBPitchRight.Value = pitch;
1908.             tbpitch.Text = pitch.ToString();
1909.             if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
1910. true)
1911.             {
1912.                 send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
1913. itch, roll);
1914.             }
1915.         }
1916.         public void btnPitchdown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(object
1917. ject sender, MouseEventArgs e)
1918.         {
1919.             if (pitch <= 127 && pitch > 0)
1920.             {
1921.                 pitch--;
1922.             }
1923.             pBPitchLeft.Value = 127 - pitch;
1924.             tbpitch.Text = pitch.ToString();
1925.             if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
1926. true)
1927.             {
1928.                 send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
1929. itch, roll);
1930.             }
1931.         }
1932.     }
```



```

926.         public void btnPitchdown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(object
ct sender, MouseEventArgs e)
927.         {
928.             pitch = 127;
929.             pBPitchLeft.Value = 127 - pitch;
930.             tbpitch.Text = pitch.ToString();
931.             if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
932.             {
933.                 send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
934.             }
935.         }
936.     }
937.     public void btnRollup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(object
t sender, MouseEventArgs e)
938.     {
939.         if (roll >= 127 && roll < 255)
940.         {
941.             roll++;
942.         }
943.         pBRollRight.Value = roll;
944.         tbroll.Text = roll.ToString();
945.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
946.         {
947.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
948.         }
949.     }
950. }
951.     public void btnRollup_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(object
sender, MouseEventArgs e)
952.     {
953.         roll = 127;
954.         pBRollRight.Value = roll;
955.         tbroll.Text = roll.ToString();
956.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
957.         {
958.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
959.         }
960.     }
961. }
962.     public void btnRolldown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(obj
ect sender, MouseEventArgs e)
963.     {
964.         if (roll <= 127 && roll > 0)

```



Appendix A

```
960.         {
961.             roll--;
962.         }
963.         pBRollLeft.Value = 127 - roll;
964.         tbroll.Text = roll.ToString();
965.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
966.         {
967.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
968.         }
969.     }
970.     public void btnRolldown_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(object
t sender, MouseEventArgs e)
971.     {
972.         roll = 127;
973.         pBRollLeft.Value = 127 - roll;
974.         tbroll.Text = roll.ToString();
975.         if (keyboard_selected == true && connect_state ==
true)
976.         {
977.             send_jsk_parameter(firstchar, throttlet, yaw, p
itch, roll);
978.         }
979.     }
980.     private void btnKeyboardSelect_Click(object sender, Ro
utedEventArgs e)
981.     {
982.         if (keyboard_selected == false && serial.IsOpen)
983.         {
984.             keyboard_selected = true;
985.             btnKeyboardSelect.Content = "Turn off";
986.             gridKeyboard.IsEnabled = true;
987.             JSK_state = false;
988.             gridJSKcontrol.IsEnabled = false;
989.             btnStartJSK.Content = "Start";
990.             tbfirstchar.Text = firstchar.ToString();
991.             tbthrottlet.Text = throttlet.ToString();
992.             tbpitch.Text = pitch.ToString();
993.             tbroll.Text = roll.ToString();
994.             tbyaw.Text = yaw.ToString();
995.         }
996.         else if (keyboard_selected == true)
997.         {
998.             keyboard_selected = false;
999.             btnKeyboardSelect.Content = "Use Keyboard";
```



```

1008.         gridKeyboard.IsEnabled = false;
1009.         reset_keyboard();
1010.         tbfirstchar.Text = "";
1011.         tbthrottlet.Text = "";
1012.         tbpitch.Text = "";
1013.         tbroil.Text = "";
1014.         tbyaw.Text = "";
1015.
1016.     }
1017. }
1018. private void btnGoto_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1019. {
1020.     try
1021.     {
1022.         float lat = float.Parse(txtLatitude.Text, System.Globalization.CultureInfo.InvariantCulture);
1023.         float lng = float.Parse(txtLongitude.Text, System.Globalization.CultureInfo.InvariantCulture);
1024.         PointLatLng selectpoint2 = new PointLatLng(lat, lng);
1025.         mapControl.Position = new PointLatLng(lat, lng);
1026.         mapControl.Zoom = sliderZoom.Value;
1027.
1028.         GMapMarker marker = new GMapMarker(selectpoint2);
1029.         Ellipse temp = new Ellipse();
1030.         temp.Margin = new Thickness(-10);
1031.         temp.Height = 10;
1032.         temp.Width = 10;
1033.         if (int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) >= 10 && int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) <= 65) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Blue; }
1034.         else if (int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) > 65 && int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) <= 75) { temp.Fill = Brushes.GreenYellow; }
1035.         else if (int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) > 75 && int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) <= 85) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Green; }
1036.         else if (int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) > 85 && int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) <= 95) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Yellow; }
1037.         else if (int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) > 95 && int.Parse(spDT.txtSignalStrength.Text) <= 115) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Red; }
1038.
1039.         marker.Shape = temp;
1040.

```



Appendix A

```
1.41.         mapControl.Markers.Add(marker);
1.42.
1.43.     }
1.44.     catch (Exception ex) { MessageBox.Show(ex.ToString
    ()); }
1.45.     }
1.46.     private void btnStartMotor_Click(object sender, Routed
    EventArgs e)
1.47.     {
1.48.
1.49.         if (connect_state == true)
1.50.         {
1.51.             if (MessageBox.Show("Are you sure ? if yes mot
    ors will start :)", "Question", MessageBoxButton.YesNo, Messag
    eBoxImage.Warning) == MessageBoxResult.Yes)
1.52.             {
1.53.                 SerialCmdSend("S");
1.54.                 btnKeyboardSelect.IsEnabled = true;
1.55.
1.56.             }
1.57.             else
1.58.             {
1.59.
1.60.             }
1.61.
1.62.
1.63.
1.64.         }
1.65.     }
1.66.     private void btnStopMotor_Click(object sender, RoutedE
    ventArgs e)
1.67.     {
1.68.         if (connect_state == true)
1.69.         {
1.70.             if (MessageBox.Show("Are you sure ? if yes mot
    ors will Stop :)", "Question", MessageBoxButton.YesNo, Message
    BoxImage.Warning) == MessageBoxResult.Yes)
1.71.             {
1.72.                 if (throttlet <= 100)
1.73.                 {
1.74.                     SerialCmdSend("P");
1.75.                     if (keyboard_selected) { btnKeyboardSe
    lect_Click(null, null); }
1.76.                     btnKeyboardSelect.IsEnabled = false;
1.77.                     reset_keyboard();
1.78.                 }
1.79.                 else
1.80.                 {
```



```

1081.         MessageBox.Show("Sorry Throttles are more than 40% of max And it may cause damage.you can use Landing
1082.         Mode ", "Question", MessageBoxButtons.OK, MessageBoxImage.Warning);
1083.     }
1084.     else
1085.     {
1086.
1087.     }
1088. }
1089. }
1090. private void btnLandingMode_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1091. {
1092.     if (connect_state == true)
1093.     {
1094.         if (MessageBox.Show("Are you sure ? if yes your Quadcopter will enter landing mode :)", "Question", MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxImage.Warning) == MessageBoxResult.Yes)
1095.         {
1096.             SerialCmdSend("L");
1097.             reset_keyboard();
1098.
1099.         }
1100.     else
1101.     {
1102.
1103.     }
1104. }
1105. }
1106.
1107. private void btnClearErrortxt_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1108. {
1109.     txtError.Text = "";
1110. }
1111.
1112. private void btnStartReceiveData_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1113. {
1114.     if (connect_state == true && serial.IsOpen)
1115.     {
1116.         serial.Write("T");
1117.     }
1118. }
1119.

```



Appendix A

```
1120.     private void mapControl_PreviewMouseWheel(object sender,
1121.         MouseEventArgs e)
1122.     {
1123.         sliderZoom.Value = mapControl.Zoom;
1124.     }
1125.     private void MenuItem_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1126.     {
1127.         windowHelpAbout window = new windowHelpAbout();
1128.         var result = window.ShowDialog();
1129.         // window.Show();
1130.         // this.IsEnabled=false;
1131.     }
1132.
1133.     private void btnmenuDataBase_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1134.     {
1135.         windowDataBaseGrid win = new windowDataBaseGrid();
1136.
1137.         win.Show();
1138.     }
1139.     private void btnFoucsArea_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1140.     {
1141.         mapControl.SetPositionByKeywords(txtFoucsArea.Text
1142.     );
1143.     }
1144.     private void btnClearMark_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
1145.     {
1146.         mapControl.Markers.Clear();
1147.     }
1148.
1149.     private void btnMonileDataUpdate_Click(object sender,
1150.         RoutedEventArgs e)
1151.     {
1152.         if (connect_state == true)
1153.         {
1154.             SerialCmdSend("N");
1155.         }
1156.     }
1157. }
1158. }
```



Controller

```

1. using System;
2. using System.Collections.Generic;
3. using System.Linq;
4. using System.Text;
5. using System.Threading.Tasks;
6. using System.Windows;
7. using System.Windows.Controls;
8. using System.Windows.Data;
9. using System.Windows.Documents;
10. using System.Windows.Input;
11. using System.Windows.Media;
12. using System.Windows.Media.Imaging;
13. using System.Windows.Navigation;
14. using System.Windows.Shapes;
15. using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;
16.
17. namespace SerialPortControl
18. {
19.     /// <summary>
20.     /// Interaction logic for controllerDriveTest.xaml
21.     /// </summary>
22.     public partial class controllerDriveTest : UserControl
23.     {
24.         public controllerDriveTest()
25.         {
26.             InitializeComponent();
27.             get_Period();
28.         }
29.
30.         #region Function
31.         void get_Period()
32.         {
33.             txtPeriod.Items.Clear();
34.             string[] baud = { "1", "5", "10", "100", "1000", "10000", "100000", "1
35. 000000" };
36.             foreach (string Rate in baud)
37.             {
38.                 txtPeriod.Items.Add(Rate);
39.             }
40.         }
41.
42.         public string DateFormat
43.         {
44.             get
45.             {
46.                 string Date = txtDate.Text;
47.
48.                 string[] str = Date.Split('/');
49.                 string day = str[1];
50.                 string month = str[0];

```



Appendix A

```
01.         string year = str[2];
02.         string FullDate = year + "-" + month + "-" + day;
03.         return FullDate;
04.
05.     }
06. }
07.
08. #endregion
09.
10. #region variable
11.     bool CreateTable = false;
12.     string MyConnection = "datasource=localhost;port=3306;username=root;password=Bikamak15";
13.     System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer dispatcherTimer = new System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer();
14.
15. #endregion
16.
17. #region Timer
18.     private void dispatcherTimer_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)
19.     {
20.         if (CreateTable == true)
21.         {
22.             string DataToInsert = "INSERT INTO `quadcopterdrivetest`.`" + txtAreaName.Text + "_" + DateFormat + "`" +
23.                 "(" + "`operatorname`, `mcc`, `SIMstate`, `roaming`, " +
24.                 "`networktype`, `phontype`, `imei`, `imsi`, " +
25.                 "`longitude`, `latitude`, `cellid`, " +
26.                 "`locationareacode`, `signalstrength`, " +
27.                 "`biterrrorrate`, `level`, `rssi`, " +
28.                 "`ecio`, `snr`)" +
29.                 "VALUES" +
30.                 "(" + txtOperatorName.Text + ", " + txtMcc.
31.                 Text + ", " + txtSimState.Text +
32.                 ", " + txtRoaming.Text + ", " + txtNetworkType.
33.                 Text + ", " + txtPhoneType.Text +
34.                 ", " + txtImei.Text + ", " + txtImsi.
35.                 Text + ", " + txtLongitude.Text +
36.                 ", " + txtLatitude.Text + ", " + txtCell
37.                 Id.Text + ", " + txtLocationAreaCode.Text +
38.                 ", " + txtSignalStrength.Text + ", " + txtBitErrorRate.
39.                 Text + ", " + txtLevel.Text +
40.                 ", " + txtRssi.Text + ", " + txtEcio.
41.                 Text + ", " + txtSNR.Text + ")";
42.             MySqlConnection myconn = new MySqlConnection(MyConnection);
43.             MySqlCommand cmdDataBase = new MySqlCommand(DataToInsert, myconn);
44.
45.             MySqlDataReader MyReader;
46.             try
47.             {
48.                 myconn.Open();
49.                 MyReader = cmdDataBase.ExecuteReader();
50.             }
51.
52.             catch (Exception exp)
53.             {
54.                 MessageBox.Show(exp.ToString());
55.             }
56.         }
57.     }
58. }
```



```

104.
105.         #endregion
106.         private void btnNewTable_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
107.         {
108.             if (CreatTable == false)
109.             {
110.                 CreatTable = true;
111.                 gridNewTable.IsEnabled = false;
112.                 gridDriveTestData.IsEnabled = true;
113.                 btnNewTable.Content = "Stop Measurement";
114.                 dispatcherTimer.Tick += dispatcherTimer_Tick;
115.                 dispatcherTimer.Interval = new TimeSpan(0, 0, 0, 0, int.Parse(
116.                     txtPeriod.Text));
117.                 dispatcherTimer.Start();
118.                 string DataToInsert = " CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `quadcop
119.                     terdrivetest`.`" + txtAreaName.Text + "_" + DateFormat + "`" +
120.                     " (`Id` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT
121.                     ,\" +
122.                     "`operatorname` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\"
123.                     +
124.                     "`mcc` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
125.                     "`SIMstate` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
126.                     "`roaming` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
127.                     "`networktype` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
128.                     "`phonetype` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
129.                     "`imei` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
130.                     "`imsi` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
131.                     "`longitude` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
132.                     "`latitude` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
133.                     "`cellid` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
134.                     "`locationareacode` VARCHAR(45) NUL
135.                     L,\" +
136.                     "`signalstrength` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\"
137.                     \" +
138.                     "`biterrorrate` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\"
139.                     +
140.                     "`level` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
141.                     "`rssi` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
142.                     "`ecio` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
143.                     "`snr` VARCHAR(45) NULL,\" +
144.                     \"PRIMARY KEY (`Id`)\";";
145.                 MySqlConnection myconn = new MySqlConnection(MyConnection);
146.                 MySqlCommand cmdDataBase = new MySqlCommand(DataToInsert, m
147.                     yconn);
148.                 MySqlDataReader MyReader;
149.                 try
150.                 {
151.                     myconn.Open();
152.                     MyReader = cmdDataBase.ExecuteReader();
153.                     CreatTable = true;
154.                 }
155.                 catch (Exception exp)
156.                 {
157.                     MessageBox.Show(exp.ToString());
158.                 }
159.             }
160.             else if (CreatTable == true)
161.             {
162.                 CreatTable = false;

```



Appendix A

```
109.             gridNewTable.IsEnabled = true;
110.             gridDriveTestData.IsEnabled = false;
111.             btnNewTable.Content = "New Drive Test Measurement";
112.         }
113.
114.     }
115.
116.     private void txtPeriod_SelectionChanged(object sender, SelectionChangedEventArgs e)
117.     {
118.
119.     }
120.
121.     }
122. }
```



Data grid

```

1. using System;
2. using System.Collections.Generic;
3. using System.Linq;
4. using System.Text;
5. using System.Threading.Tasks;
6. using System.Windows;
7. using System.Windows.Controls;
8. using System.Windows.Data;
9. using System.Windows.Documents;
10. using System.Windows.Input;
11. using System.Windows.Media;
12. using System.Windows.Media.Imaging;
13. using System.Windows.Shapes;
14. using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;
15. using System.Data;
16. using Microsoft.Win32;
17. using System.Web;
18. using GMap.NET.MapProviders;
19. using GMap.NET;
20. using GMap.NET.WindowsPresentation;
21.
22.
23. namespace SerialPortControl
24. {
25.     /// <summary>
26.     /// Interaction logic for windowDataBaseGrid.xaml
27.     /// </summary>
28.     public partial class windowDataBaseGrid : Window
29.     {
30.
31.         string Table_Name;
32.         bool StartDataGrid = false;
33.         public void FillGrid()
34.         {
35.             string MyConnection = "datasource=localhost;port=3306;username=root;pa
36.             ssword=Bikamak15";
37.             string sql = "SELECT * FROM quadcopterdrivetest.`" + Table_Name + "`";
38.
39.             MySqlConnection connection = new MySqlConnection(MyConnection);
40.             MySqlCommand cmdSel = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
41.             DataTable dt = new DataTable();
42.             MySqlDataAdapter da = new MySqlDataAdapter(cmdSel);
43.             da.Fill(dt);
44.             DataGrid.DataContext = dt;
45.         }
46.
47.         void FillListBox()
48.         {
49.             lstTableName.Items.Clear();
50.             lstTableName.SelectedIndex = 0;
51.             string MyConnection = "datasource=localhost;port=3306;username=root;pa
52.             ssword=Bikamak15";
53.             string DataToInsert = "SHOW TABLES IN quadcopterdrivetest;";
54.             MySqlConnection myconn = new MySqlConnection(MyConnection);
55.             MySqlCommand cmdDataBase = new MySqlCommand(DataToInsert, myconn);
56.             try
57.             {
58.                 MySqlDataReader MyReader;
59.                 myconn.Open();

```



Appendix A

```

09.         MyReader = cmdDataBase.ExecuteReader();
10.         while (MyReader.Read())
11.         {
12.             string TableName = MyReader.GetString(0);
13.             lstTableName.Items.Add(TableName);
14.             StartDataGrid = true;
15.         }
16.         Table_Name = lstTableName.SelectedItem.ToString();
17.
18.     }
19.     catch (Exception ex)
20.     {
21.         MessageBox.Show(ex.ToString());
22.     }
23.
24. }
25.
26. void DropTable()
27. {
28.     string MyConnection = "datasource=localhost;port=3306;username=root;pa
29.     ssword=Bikamak15";
30.     string DataToInsert = "DROP TABLE `quadcopterdrivetest`.`" + Table_Nam
31.     e + "`";
32.     MySqlConnection myconn = new MySqlConnection(MyConnection);
33.     MySqlCommand cmdDataBase = new MySqlCommand(DataToInsert, myconn);
34.     try
35.     {
36.         MySqlDataReader MyReader;
37.
38.         myconn.Open();
39.         MyReader = cmdDataBase.ExecuteReader();
40.     }
41.     catch (Exception ex)
42.     {
43.         MessageBox.Show(ex.ToString());
44.     }
45. }
46.
47. void point_mark_map(string Latitude ,string Longitude, string SignalStreng
48. th)
49. {
50.     try
51.     {
52.         float lat = float.Parse(Latitude, System.Globalization.CultureInfo
53. .InvariantCulture);
54.         float lng = float.Parse(Longitude, System.Globalization.Cul
55. tureInfo.InvariantCulture);
56.         PointLatLng selectpoint2 = new PointLatLng(lat, lng);
57.         mapControl.Position = new PointLatLng(lat, lng);
58.
59.         GMapMarker marker = new GMapMarker(selectpoint2);
60.         Ellipse temp = new Ellipse();
61.         temp.Margin = new Thickness(-10);
62.         temp.Height = 10;
63.         temp.Width = 10;
64.         if (int.Parse(SignalStrength) >= 10 && int.Parse(SignalStre
65. ngth) <= 65) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Blue; }
66.         else if (int.Parse(SignalStrength) > 65 && int.Parse(Signal
67. Strength) <= 75) { temp.Fill = Brushes.GreenYellow; }
68.         else if (int.Parse(SignalStrength) > 75 && int.Parse(Signal
69. Strength) <= 85) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Green; }
70.         else if (int.Parse(SignalStrength) > 85 && int.Parse(Signal
71. Strength) <= 95) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Yellow; }

```



```

114.         else if (int.Parse(SignalStrength) > 95 && int.Parse(Signal
Strength) <= 115) { temp.Fill = Brushes.Red; }
115.
116.         marker.Shape = temp;
117.
118.         mapControl.Markers.Add(marker);
119.
120.     }
121.     catch (Exception ex) { MessageBox.Show(ex.ToString()); }
122. }
123. private void ExportToExcel()
124. {
125.     Microsoft.Win32.SaveFileDialog dlg = new Microsoft.Win32.SaveFi
leDialog();
126.     dlg.FileName = "Excel Sheet"; // Default file name
127.     dlg.DefaultExt = ".xls"; // Default file extension
128.     dlg.Filter = "The Excel sheet (.xls)|*.xls"; // Filter files by
extension
129.
130.     // Show save file dialog box
131.     Nullable<bool> result = dlg.ShowDialog();
132.
133.     // Process save file dialog box results
134.     if (result == true)
135.     {
136.         // Save document
137.         string filename = dlg.FileName;
138.         DataGrid.SelectAllCells();
139.         DataGrid.ClipboardCopyMode = DataGridClipboardCopyMode.Incl
udeHeader;
140.         ApplicationCommands.Copy.Execute(null, DataGrid);
141.         String resultat = (string)Clipboard.GetData(DataFormats.Com
maSeparatedValue);
142.         String result2 = (string)Clipboard.GetData(DataFormats.Text
);
143.         DataGrid.UnselectAllCells();
144.         System.IO.StreamWriter file = new System.IO.StreamWriter(@f
ilename);
145.         file.WriteLine(result2.Replace(',', ' '));
146.         file.Close();
147.         MessageBox.Show("Exporting DataGrid data to Excel file crea
ted");
148.
149.     }
150.
151.
152.     }
153.     public windowDataBaseGrid()
154.     {
155.         InitializeComponent();
156.         FillListBox();
157.         System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer dispatcherTimer = new
System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherTimer();
158.         dispatcherTimer.Tick += dispatcherTimer_Tick;
159.         dispatcherTimer.Interval = new TimeSpan(0, 0, 0, 5);
160.         dispatcherTimer.Start();
161.         StartDataGrid = true;
162.     }
163.
164.
165.     private void dispatcherTimer_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)
166.     {
167.         if (StartDataGrid == true && lstTableName.Items.Count > 0)
168.         {
169.             FillGrid();

```



Appendix A

```
170.         }
171.     }
172.
173.
174.     private void btnRefreshDataBase_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
175.     {
176.         if (StartDataGrid == true && lstTableName.Items.Count > 0)
177.         {
178.             FillListBox();
179.             FillGrid();
180.         }
181.     }
182.
183.     private void lstTableName_SelectionChanged(object sender, Selection
184.         ChangedEventArgs e)
185.     {
186.         if (StartDataGrid == true && lstTableName.Items.Count > 0)
187.         {
188.             Table_Name = lstTableName.SelectedItem.ToString();
189.             FillGrid();
190.         }
191.     }
192.     private void btnDeleteTable_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
193.     {
194.         if (lstTableName.Items.Count > 1)
195.         {
196.             StartDataGrid = false;
197.             DropTable();
198.             FillListBox();
199.             Table_Name = lstTableName.SelectedItem.ToString();
200.             StartDataGrid = true;
201.             FillGrid();
202.         }
203.         else if (lstTableName.Items.Count == 1)
204.         {
205.             DropTable();
206.             StartDataGrid = false;
207.         }
208.     }
209.
210.
211.
212.
213.
214.
215.
216.     private void btnExportToExcel_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs
217.         e)
218.     {
219.         ExportToExcel();
220.     }
221.
222.     private void btnViewMap_PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown(object sender, M
223.         ouseButtonEventArgs e)
224.     {
225.         mapControl.Visibility=Visibility.Visible;
226.         mapControl.MapProvider = GoogleMapProvider.Instance;
227.         mapControl.Position = new PointLatLng(29.3068032975785, 30.8506
228.             90305233);
229.         mapControl.Zoom = 15;
```



```

229.         string MyConnection = "datasource=localhost;port=3306;username=
    root;password=Bikamak15";
23.         string DataToInsert = "SELECT * FROM quadcopterdrivetest.`" + T
    able_Name + "`";
231.         MySqlConnection myconn = new MySqlConnection(MyConnection);
232.         MySqlCommand cmdDataBase = new MySqlCommand(DataToInsert, mycon
    n);
233.         try
234.         {
235.             MySqlDataReader MyReader;
236.
237.             myconn.Open();
238.             MyReader = cmdDataBase.ExecuteReader();
239.             while (MyReader.Read())
240.             {
241.                 string longitude = MyReader.GetString("longitude");
242.                 string latitude = MyReader.GetString("latitude");
243.                 string signalstrength = MyReader.GetString("signalstren
    gth");
244.                 signalstrength = signalstrength.Replace("-",
    ", string.Empty);
245.                 if(longitude!="" && latitude!="" && signalstrength!="")
246.                 {
247.                     point_mark_map(latitude, longitude, signalstrength)
    ;
248.                 }
249.             }
250.         }
251.
252.     }
253.     catch (Exception ex)
254.     {
255.         MessageBox.Show(ex.ToString());
256.     }
257.
258.
259.
260.     }
261.
262.     private void btnViewMap_PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp(object sender, Mou
    seButtonEventArgs e)
263.     {
264.         mapControl.Markers.Clear();
265.         mapControl.Visibility = Visibility.Hidden;
266.
267.     }
268.
269.     private void btnViewMap_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
270.     {
271.
272.     }
273.     }
274. }

```



Android App Code

Main activity code

```
1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3. import android.app.PendingIntent;
4. import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
5. import android.content.Context;
6. import android.content.Intent;
7. import android.content.IntentFilter;
8. import android.hardware.usb.UsbDevice;
9. import android.hardware.usb.UsbDeviceConnection;
10. import android.hardware.usb.UsbManager;
11. import android.os.Bundle;
12. import android.os.Handler;
13. import android.support.design.widget.FloatingActionButton;
14. import android.support.design.widget.Snackbar;
15. import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
16. import android.support.v7.widget.Toolbar;
17. import android.util.Log;
18. import android.view.View;
19. import android.view.Menu;
20. import android.view.MenuItem;
21. import android.widget.Button;
22. import android.widget.TextView;
23.
24. import com.felhr.usbserial.UsbSerialDevice;
25. import com.felhr.usbserial.UsbSerialInterface;
26.
27. import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
28. import java.util.HashMap;
29. import java.util.Map;
30.
31. public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements View.OnClickListener
32. {
33.     Button GSM , CDMA , INFO , USBHOST;
34.
35.
36.     // usbserial
37.
38.     public final String ACTION_USB_PERMISSION = "com.hariharan.arduinousb.USB_PERMI
39.     SSION";
40.     UsbManager usbManager;
41.     UsbDevice device;
42.     UsbSerialDevice serialPort;
43.     UsbDeviceConnection connection;
44.
45.     UsbSerialInterface.UsbReadCallback mCallback = new UsbSerialInterface.UsbReadCa
46.     llback() //Defining a Callback which triggers whenever data is read.
47.     {
48.         @Override
49.         public void onReceivedData(byte[] arg) {
50.             String data = null;
51.             try {
52.                 data = new String(arg, "UTF-8");
53.                 data.concat("/n");
54.                 // tvAppend(usb, data);
55.             } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
56.                 e.printStackTrace();
57.             }
58.         }
59.     }
```



```

06.
07.
08.     }
09. };
10.
11.     private final BroadcastReceiver broadcastReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() { /
//Broadcast Receiver to automatically start and stop the Serial connection.
12.         @Override
13.         public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
14.             if (intent.getAction().equals(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION)) {
15.                 boolean granted = intent.getExtras().getBoolean(UsbManager.EXTRA_P
RMISSION_GRANTED);
16.                 if (granted) {
17.                     connection = usbManager.openDevice(device);
18.                     serialPort = UsbSerialDevice.createUsbSerialDevice(device, conn
ection);
19.                     if (serialPort != null) {
20.                         if (serialPort.open()) {
21.                             serialPort.setBaudRate(9600);
22.                             serialPort.setDataBits(UsbSerialInterface.DATA_BITS_8);
23.                             serialPort.setStopBits(UsbSerialInterface.STOP_BITS_1);
24.                             serialPort.setParity(UsbSerialInterface.PARITY_NONE);
25.                             serialPort.setFlowControl(UsbSerialInterface.FLOW_CONTR
OL_OFF);
26.                             serialPort.read(mCallback);
27.                         } else {
28.                             Log.d("SERIAL", "PORT NOT OPEN");
29.                         }
30.                     } else {
31.                         Log.d("SERIAL", "PORT IS NULL");
32.                     }
33.                 } else {
34.                     Log.d("SERIAL", "PERM NOT GRANTED");
35.                 }
36.             } else if (intent.getAction().equals(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_ATTAC
HED)) {
37.                 start();
38.             } else if (intent.getAction().equals(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_DETAC
HED)) {
39.                 serialPort.close();
40.             }
41.         }
42.     };
43.
44.
45.     @Override
46.     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
47.         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
48.         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
49.
50.
51.
52.         GSM = (Button)findViewById(R.id.Main_GSM);        //casting as a button
53.         CDMA = (Button)findViewById(R.id.Main_CDMA);
54.         INFO = (Button)findViewById(R.id.Main_INFO);
55.         USBHOST = (Button)findViewById(R.id.MAIN_OTG);
56.
57.
58.         GSM.setOnClickListener(this);
59.         CDMA.setOnClickListener(this);
60.         INFO.setOnClickListener(this);
61.         USBHOST.setOnClickListener(this);
62.

```



Appendix A

```
113.
114.     usbManager = (UsbManager) getSystemService(this.USB_SERVICE);
115.     IntentFilter filter = new IntentFilter();
116.     filter.addAction(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION);
117.     filter.addAction(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED);
118.     filter.addAction(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_DETACHED);
119.     registerReceiver(broadcastReceiver, filter);
120.
121.     //step 1
122.     // start serial
123.     USBHOST.performClick();
124.
125.     //step 2
126.     //sending general info.
127.     final Handler handler = new Handler();
128.     handler.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
129.         @Override
130.         public void run() {
131.             // Do something after 3.0s = 3000ms
132.             INFO.performClick();
133.         }
134.     }, 3000);
135.
136.     //step 3
137.     //sending GSM info.
138.     final Handler handler1 = new Handler();
139.     handler1.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
140.         @Override
141.         public void run() {
142.             // Do something after 4.0s = 4000ms
143.             start();
144.             GSM.performClick();
145.         }
146.     }, 4000);
147.
148. }
149.
150. public void start()
151. {
152.     HashMap<String, UsbDevice> usbDevices = usbManager.getDeviceList();
153.     if (!usbDevices.isEmpty()) {
154.         boolean keep = true;
155.         for (Map.Entry<String, UsbDevice> entry : usbDevices.entrySet()) {
156.             device = entry.getValue();
157.             int deviceVID = device.getVendorId();
158.             if (deviceVID == 0x13d1) //Arduino Vendor ID
159.             {
160.
161.                 PendingIntent pi = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, new Intent(ACTION_USB_PERMIS
162. SION), 0);
163.                 usbManager.requestPermission(device, pi);
164.                 keep = false;
165.             } else {
166.                 connection = null;
167.                 device = null;
168.             }
169.
170.             if (!keep)
171.                 break;
172.         }
173.     }
174. }
175.
```



```
176.  
177.     @Override  
178.     public void onClick(View v)  
179.     {  
180.         if (v == GSM)  
181.         {  
182.             Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this,GSM.class);  
183.             startActivity(intent);  
184.         }  
185.  
186.         else if (v == CDMA)  
187.         {  
188.             Intent intent\ = new Intent(MainActivity.this,CDMA.class);  
189.             startActivity(intent\);  
190.         }  
191.  
192.         else if (v == INFO)  
193.         {  
194.             Intent intentY = new Intent(MainActivity.this,INFO.class);  
195.             startActivity(intentY);  
196.         }  
197.  
198.         else if (v == USBHOST)  
199.         {  
200.             start();  
201.         }  
202.     }  
203. }
```



Appendix A

Gsm activity code

```
1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3. import android.app.PendingIntent;
4. import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
5. import android.content.Context;
6. import android.content.Intent;
7. import android.content.IntentFilter;
8. import android.hardware.usb.UsbDevice;
9. import android.hardware.usb.UsbDeviceConnection;
10. import android.hardware.usb.UsbManager;
11. import android.os.Bundle;
12. import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
13. import android.telephony.CellIdentityGsm;
14. import android.telephony.PhoneStateListener;
15. import android.telephony.SignalStrength;
16. import android.telephony.TelephonyManager;
17. import android.telephony.gsm.GsmCellLocation;
18. import android.util.Log;
19. import android.view.View;
20. import android.widget.Button;
21. import android.widget.TextView;
22. import android.widget.Toast;
23. import android.os.Handler;
24.
25. import com.felhr.usbserial.UsbSerialDevice;
26. import com.felhr.usbserial.UsbSerialInterface;
27.
28. import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
29. import java.util.HashMap;
30. import java.util.Map;
31.
32.
33. public class GSM extends AppCompatActivity implements View.OnClickListener {
34.
35.     PhoneStateListener MPhoneStateListener ;
36.     TelephonyManager Tm ;
37.
38.     // usbserial
39.
40.     public final String ACTION_USB_PERMISSION = "com.hariharan.arduinousb.USB_PERMISSI
ON";
41.     UsbManager usbManager;
42.     UsbDevice device;
43.     UsbSerialDevice serialPort;
44.     UsbDeviceConnection connection;
45.
46.     UsbSerialInterface.UsbReadCallback mCallback = new UsbSerialInterface.UsbReadCallba
ck()
47.     {
48.         @Override
49.         public void onReceivedData(byte[] arg) {
50.             String data = null;
51.             try {
52.                 data = new String(arg, "UTF-8");
53.                 data.concat("/n");
54.                 tvAppend(usb, data);
55.             } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
56.                 e.printStackTrace();
57.             }
58.
59. }
```



```

70.     }
71. };
72. private final BroadcastReceiver broadcastReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
73.     @Override
74.     public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
75.         if (intent.getAction().equals(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION)) {
76.             boolean granted = intent.getExtras().getBoolean(UsbManager.EXTRA_P
77. RMISSION_GRANTED);
78.             if (granted) {
79.                 connection = usbManager.openDevice(device);
80.                 serialPort = UsbSerialDevice.createUsbSerialDevice(device, connection);
81.                 if (serialPort != null) {
82.                     if (serialPort.open()) {
83.
84.                         serialPort.setBaudRate(9600);
85.                         serialPort.setDataBits(UsbSerialInterface.DATA_BITS_8);
86.                         serialPort.setStopBits(UsbSerialInterface.STOP_BITS_1);
87.                         serialPort.setParity(UsbSerialInterface.PARITY_NONE);
88.                         serialPort.setFlowControl(UsbSerialInterface.FLOW_CONTROL_OFF);
89.                         serialPort.read(mCallback);
90.                         tvAppend(usb, "Serial Connection Opened!\n");
91.                     } else {
92.                         Log.d("SERIAL", "PORT NOT OPEN");
93.                     }
94.                 } else {
95.                     Log.d("SERIAL", "PORT IS NULL");
96.                 }
97.             } else {
98.                 Log.d("SERIAL", "PERM NOT GRANTED");
99.             }
100.        } else if (intent.getAction().equals(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED)) {
101.            start();
102.        } else if (intent.getAction().equals(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_DETACHED)) {
103.            serialPort.close();
104.        }
105.    }
106. };
107.
108. TextView SS , LE , usb , cellid , lac;
109. Button delete , data;
110. int signalstr , level;
111. int CELLid , LAC;
112. MyDBHandler dbHandler;
113.
114. @Override
115. protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
116.     super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
117.     setContentView(R.layout.activity_gsm);
118.
119.     Tm = (TelephonyManager) getSystemService(Context.TELEPHONY_SERVICE);
120.     SS = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.GSM_SS);
121.     LE = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.GSM_level);
122.     cellid = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.GSM_CELLID);
123.     lac = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.GSM_LAC);
124.     usb = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.GSM_USB);
125.     delete = (Button)findViewById(R.id.GSM_DELETE);
126.     data = (Button)findViewById(R.id.GSM_data);
127.     usbManager = (UsbManager) getSystemService(this.USB_SERVICE);
128.
129.     data.setOnClickListener(this);
130.     delete.setOnClickListener(this);
131.

```



Appendix A

```
123.
124.         dbHandler = new MyDBHandler(this);
125.         Log.i("Tag", "activity created");
126.
127.         TelephonyManager telephonyManager = (TelephonyManager) getSystemService(Co
ntext.TELEPHONY_SERVICE);
128.         GsmCellLocation cellLocation = (GsmCellLocation) telephonyManager.getCellLocation()
;
129.
130.         // Cell Id, LAC
131.
132.         CELLid = cellLocation.getCid();
133.
134.         LAC = cellLocation.getLac();
135.
136.         IntentFilter filter = new IntentFilter();
137.         filter.addAction(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION);
138.         filter.addAction(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED);
139.         filter.addAction(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_DETACHED);
140.         registerReceiver(broadcastReceiver, filter);
141.
142.         final int delay = 2000; //milliseconds
143.         final Handler h = new Handler();
144.         h.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
145.             public void run() {
146.                 phoneStateSetup();
147.
148.                 if (signalstr != ".") {
149.                     product product = new product('.', String.valueOf(signalstr), St
ring.valueOf(level), String.valueOf(CELLid), String.valueOf(LAC));
150.                     dbHandler.addproduct(product);
151.                     sendingdata();
152.
153.                     final Handler handler = new Handler();
154.                     handler.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
155.                         @Override
156.                         public void run() {
157.                             // Do something after 1.0s = 1000ms
158.                             usb.setText(" ");
159.                         }
160.                     }, 1000);
161.                 }
162.                 Log.i("Tag", "timer repeated");
163.                 h.postDelayed(this, delay);
164.             }
165.         }, delay);
166.
167.         start();
168.     }
169.
170.     public void phoneStateSetup() {
171.         try {
172.             Tm.listen(MPhoneStateListener, PhoneStateListener.LISTEN_SIGNAL_STRENGTHS);
173.         } catch (Exception e) {
174.             Toast.makeText(this, e.toString(), Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
175.         }
176.
177.         MPhoneStateListener = new PhoneStateListener() {
178.
179.
180.             public void onSignalStrengthsChanged(SignalStrength signalStrength) {
181.
182.
183.                 signalstr = signalStrength.getGsmSignalStrength();
```



```

184.         signalstr = ((signalstr * 2) - 113);
185.         level = signalStrength.getLevel();
186.
187.         SS.setText(String.valueOf(signalstr));
188.         LE.setText(String.valueOf(level));
189.         cellid.setText(String.valueOf(CELLid));
190.         lac.setText(String.valueOf(LAC));
191.
192.     }
193. };
194. }
195.
196.
197. // start serial
198. public void start ()
199. {
200.     HashMap<String, UsbDevice> usbDevices = usbManager.getDeviceList();
201.     if (!usbDevices.isEmpty()) {
202.         boolean keep = true;
203.         for (Map.Entry<String, UsbDevice> entry : usbDevices.entrySet()) {
204.             device = entry.getValue();
205.             int deviceVID = device.getVendorId();
206.             if (deviceVID == 0x2341) //Arduino Vendor ID
207.             {
208.                 PendingIntent pi = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, new Intent(ACTION_U
209. SB_PERMISSION), 0);
210.                 usbManager.requestPermission(device, pi);
211.                 keep = false;
212.             } else {
213.                 connection = null;
214.                 device = null;
215.             }
216.
217.             if (!keep)
218.                 break;
219.         }
220.     }
221.
222. private void tvAppend(TextView tv, CharSequence text)
223. {
224.     final TextView ftv = tv;
225.     final CharSequence ftext = text;
226.
227.     runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {
228.         @Override
229.         public void run() {
230.             ftv.append(ftext);
231.         }
232.     });
233. }
234.
235. public void sendingdata()
236. {
237.     serialPort.write("a".getBytes());
238.     String send_0 = String.valueOf(signalstr);
239.     serialPort.write(send_0.getBytes());
240.     tvAppend(usb, "\nData Sent : " + "a: " + send_0 + "\n");
241.
242.     serialPort.write("b".getBytes());
243.     String send_1 = String.valueOf(level);
244.     serialPort.write(send_1.getBytes());
245.     tvAppend(usb, "\nData Sent : " + "b: " + send_1 + "\n");
246.
247.

```



Appendix A

```
248.        serialPort.write("c".getBytes());
249.        String send_γ = String.valueOf(CELLid);
250.        serialPort.write(send_γ.getBytes());
251.        tvAppend(usb, "\nData Sent : " + "c: " + send_γ + "\n");
252.
253.        serialPort.write("d".getBytes());
254.        String send_γ = String.valueOf(LAC);
255.        serialPort.write(send_γ.getBytes());
256.        tvAppend(usb, "\nData Sent : " + "d: " + send_γ + "\n");
257.    }
258.
259.    @Override
260.    public void onClick (View v)
261.    {
262.        if (v == delete)
263.        {
264.            dbHandler.delete();
265.
266.        }
267.
268.        if (v == data)
269.        {
270.            Intent intentγ = new Intent(this, DATABASE.class);
271.            startActivity(intentγ);
272.        }
273.    }
274.
275. }
```



General info activity code

```

1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3. import android.annotation.TargetApi;
4. import android.app.PendingIntent;
5. import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
6. import android.content.Context;
7. import android.content.Intent;
8. import android.content.IntentFilter;
9. import android.hardware.usb.UsbDevice;
10. import android.hardware.usb.UsbDeviceConnection;
11. import android.hardware.usb.UsbManager;
12. import android.os.Build;
13. import android.os.Bundle;
14. import android.os.Handler;
15. import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
16. import android.telephony.TelephonyManager;
17. import android.telephony.gsm.GsmCellLocation;
18. import android.util.Log;
19. import android.view.View;
20. import android.widget.Button;
21. import android.widget.TextView;
22.
23. import com.felhr.usbserial.UsbSerialDevice;
24. import com.felhr.usbserial.UsbSerialInterface;
25.
26. import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
27. import java.util.HashMap;
28. import java.util.Map;
29.
30. public class INFO extends AppCompatActivity implements View.OnClickListener{
31.
32.     TextView operator , mcc , sim , rom , net , phone , imei , imsi , android , vo
ice , usb;
33.
34.
35.     int Mcc;
36.     int SIM;
37.     int NET;
38.     int PHONE;
39.     int counter = 0;
40.     String SERIAL ;
41.     boolean roaming , voicecapable;
42.     String operatorname , countrycode , IMEI , IMSI ;
43.     Button send;
44.
45.     // usbserial
46.
47.     public final String ACTION_USB_PERMISSION = "com.hariharan.arduinousb.USB_PERMI
SSION";
48.     UsbManager usbManager;
49.     UsbDevice device;
50.     UsbSerialDevice serialPort;
51.     UsbDeviceConnection connection;
52.
53.     UsbSerialInterface.UsbReadCallback mCallback = new UsbSerialInterface.UsbReadCa
llback()
54.     {
55.         @Override
56.         public void onReceivedData(byte[] arg) {
57.             String data = null;
58.             try {

```



Appendix A

```
09.         data = new String(argv, "UTF-8");
10.         data.concat("/n");
11.         tvAppend(usb, data);
12.     } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
13.         e.printStackTrace();
14.     }
15.
16.
17.     }
18. };
19.
20. private final BroadcastReceiver broadcastReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
21.     @Override
22.     public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
23.         if (intent.getAction().equals(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION)) {
24.             boolean granted = intent.getExtras().getBoolean(UsbManager.EXTRA_PERMISSION_GRANTED);
25.             if (granted) {
26.                 connection = usbManager.openDevice(device);
27.                 serialPort = UsbSerialDevice.createUsbSerialDevice(device, connection);
28.                 if (serialPort != null) {
29.                     if (serialPort.open()) {
30.
31.                         serialPort.setBaudRate(9600);
32.                         serialPort.setDataBits(UsbSerialInterface.DATA_BITS_8);
33.                         serialPort.setStopBits(UsbSerialInterface.STOP_BITS_1);
34.                         serialPort.setParity(UsbSerialInterface.PARITY_NONE);
35.                         serialPort.setFlowControl(UsbSerialInterface.FLOW_CONTROL_OFF);
36.                         serialPort.read(mCallback);
37.                         tvAppend(usb, "Serial Connection Opened!\n");
38.                     } else {
39.                         Log.d("SERIAL", "PORT NOT OPEN");
40.                     }
41.                 } else {
42.                     Log.d("SERIAL", "PORT IS NULL");
43.                 }
44.             } else {
45.                 Log.d("SERIAL", "PERM NOT GRANTED");
46.             }
47.         } else if (intent.getAction().equals(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED)) {
48.             start();
49.         } else if (intent.getAction().equals(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_DETACHED)) {
50.             serialPort.close();
51.         }
52.     }
53. };
54.
55.
56. @Override
57. protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
58.     super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
59.     setContentView(R.layout.activity_info);
60.
61.     operator = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_ON);
62.     mcc = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_MCC);
63.     sim = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_SIM);
64.     rom = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_ROAMING);
65.     net = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_NET);
66.     phone = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_PHONE);
67.     imei = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_IMEI);
68.     imsi = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_IMSI);
69.     android = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_ANDROID);
70.     voice = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_VOICE);
71.     usb = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.Info_USB);
```



```

122.         send = (Button)findViewById(R.id.Info_SEND);
123.
124.
125.         send.setOnClickListener(this);
126.
127.         usbManager = (UsbManager) getSystemService(this.USB_SERVICE);
128.
129.         IntentFilter filter = new IntentFilter();
130.         filter.addAction(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION);
131.         filter.addAction(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_ATTACHED);
132.         filter.addAction(UsbManager.ACTION_USB_DEVICE_DETACHED);
133.         registerReceiver(broadcastReceiver, filter);
134.
135.         calculations();
136.         start();
137.
138.         if (counter == 0)
139.         {
140.             final Handler handler = new Handler();
141.             handler.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
142.                 @Override
143.                 public void run() {
144.                     // Do something after 1.0s = 1000ms
145.                     send.performClick();
146.                 }
147.             }, 1000);
148.             counter = 1;
149.         }
150.     }
151.
152.     public void start() {
153.
154.         HashMap<String, UsbDevice> usbDevices = usbManager.getDeviceList();
155.         if (!usbDevices.isEmpty()) {
156.             boolean keep = true;
157.             for (Map.Entry<String, UsbDevice> entry : usbDevices.entrySet()) {
158.                 device = entry.getValue();
159.                 int deviceVID = device.getVendorId();
160.                 if (deviceVID == 0x2341) //Arduino Vendor ID
161.                 {
162.                     PendingIntent pi = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, new Intent(ACTION_USB_PERMISSION), 0);
163.                     usbManager.requestPermission(device, pi);
164.                     keep = false;
165.                 } else {
166.                     connection = null;
167.                     device = null;
168.                 }
169.
170.                 if (!keep)
171.                     break;
172.             }
173.         }
174.     }
175.
176.     //tvappend
177.
178.     private void tvAppend(TextView tv, CharSequence text) {
179.         final TextView ftv = tv;
180.         final CharSequence ftext = text;
181.
182.         runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {
183.             @Override
184.             public void run() {
185.                 ftv.append(ftext);

```



Appendix A

```
186.         }
187.     });
188. }
189.
190. public void calculations()
191. {
192.
193.     TelephonyManager telephonyManager = (TelephonyManager) getSystemService(Co
ntext.TELEPHONY_SERVICE);
194.
195.     GsmCellLocation cellLocation = (GsmCellLocation) telephonyManager.getCellLocation(
);
196.
197.     // Operator name
198.
199.     operatorname = telephonyManager.getNetworkOperatorName();
200.     operator.setText(operatorname);
201.
202.     // MCC
203.
204.     countrycode = telephonyManager.getNetworkOperator();
205.     Mcc = Integer.parseInt(countrycode.substring(0, 2));
206.     if (Mcc == 102)
207.     {
208.         mcc.setText("Egypt (102)");
209.     }
210.
211.     // SIM state
212.
213.     SIM = telephonyManager.getSimState();
214.     if (SIM == 0)
215.     {
216.         sim.setText("UNKNOWN");
217.     }
218.     if (SIM == 1)
219.     {
220.         sim.setText("NO SIM CARD");
221.     }
222.     if (SIM == 2)
223.     {
224.         sim.setText("PIN REQUIRED");
225.     }
226.     if (SIM == 3)
227.     {
228.         sim.setText("PUK REQUIRED");
229.     }
230.     if (SIM == 4)
231.     {
232.         sim.setText("NETWORK LOCKED");
233.     }
234.     if (SIM == 5)
235.     {
236.         sim.setText("Ready");
237.     }
238.
239.
240.     // in Roaming
241.
242.     roaming = telephonyManager.isNetworkRoaming();
243.     if (roaming == true)
244.     {
245.         rom.setText("YES");
246.     }
247.     else if (roaming == false)
```



```

248.    {
249.        rom.setText("NO");
250.    }
251.
252.    // Network Type
253.
254.    NET = telephonyManager.getNetworkType();
255.    if (NET == 0)
256.    {
257.        net.setText("UNKNOWN");
258.    }
259.    if (NET == 1)
260.    {
261.        net.setText("GPRS");
262.    }
263.    if (NET == 2)
264.    {
265.        net.setText("EDGE");
266.    }
267.    if (NET == 3)
268.    {
269.        net.setText("UMTS");
270.    }
271.    if (NET == 4)
272.    {
273.        net.setText("CDMA");
274.    }
275.    if (NET == 5)
276.    {
277.        net.setText("EVDO revision 0");
278.    }
279.    if (NET == 6)
280.    {
281.        net.setText("EVDO revision A");
282.    }
283.    if (NET == 7)
284.    {
285.        net.setText("\xRTT");
286.    }
287.    if (NET == 8)
288.    {
289.        net.setText("HSDPA");
290.    }
291.    if (NET == 9)
292.    {
293.        net.setText("HSUPA");
294.    }
295.    if (NET == 10)
296.    {
297.        net.setText("HSPA");
298.    }
299.    if (NET == 11)
300.    {
301.        net.setText("IDEN");
302.    }
303.    if (NET == 12)
304.    {
305.        net.setText("EVDO revision B");
306.    }
307.    if (NET == 13)
308.    {
309.        net.setText("LTE ");
310.    }
311.    if (NET == 14)
312.    {

```



Appendix A

```
313.         net.setText("EHRPD");
314.     }
315.     if (NET == 10)
316.     {
317.         net.setText("HSPAP");
318.     }
319.
320.
321.     // Phone Type
322.
323.     PHONE = telephonyManager.getPhoneType();
324.     if (PHONE == 0)
325.     {
326.         phone.setText("NONE");
327.     }
328.     else if (PHONE == 1)
329.     {
330.         phone.setText("GSM");
331.     }
332.     else if (PHONE == 2)
333.     {
334.         phone.setText("CDMA");
335.     }
336.     else if (PHONE == 3)
337.     {
338.         phone.setText("SIP");
339.     }
340.
341.
342.     // Device ID (IMEI)
343.
344.     IMEI = telephonyManager.getDeviceId();
345.     imei.setText(IMEI);
346.
347.     // Sim Serial Number (IMSI)
348.
349.     IMSI = telephonyManager.getSubscriberId();
350.     imsi.setText(IMSI);
351.
352.
353.     // sim serial number
354.
355.     SERIAL = telephonyManager.getSimSerialNumber();
356.     android.setText(SERIAL);
357.
358.     // voice copable (circuit-switched)
359.
360.     voicecapable =telephonyManager.isVoiceCapable();
361.     if (voicecapable == true)
362.     {
363.         voice.setText("YES");
364.     }
365.     else if (voicecapable == false)
366.     {
367.         voice.setText("DATA ONLY");
368.     }
369. }
370. public void sendingdata ()
371. {
372.
373.
374.
375.
376.
377.
378.
379.
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```



```

3778.        serialPort.write("%".getBytes());
3779.        String send_7 = operatorname;
3780.        serialPort.write(send_7.getBytes());
3781.
3782.        serialPort.write("f".getBytes());
3783.        String send_7 = String.valueOf(Mcc);
3784.        serialPort.write(send_7.getBytes());
3785.
3786.        serialPort.write("g".getBytes());
3787.        String send_8 = String.valueOf(SIM);
3788.        serialPort.write(send_8.getBytes());
3789.
3790.        serialPort.write("i".getBytes());
3791.        if (roaming = true)
3792.        {
3793.            String send_9 = ".";
3794.            serialPort.write(send_9.getBytes());
3795.        }
3796.        else if (roaming = false)
3797.        {
3798.            String send_6 = "\n";
3799.            serialPort.write(send_6.getBytes());
3800.        }
3801.
3802.        serialPort.write("h".getBytes());
3803.        String send_7 = String.valueOf(NET);
3804.        serialPort.write(send_7.getBytes());
3805.
3806.        serialPort.write("j".getBytes());
3807.        String send_8 = String.valueOf(PHONE);
3808.        serialPort.write(send_8.getBytes());
3809.
3810.
3811.        serialPort.write("k".getBytes());
3812.        String send_9 = IMEI;
3813.        serialPort.write(send_9.getBytes());
3814.
3815.
3816.        serialPort.write("l".getBytes());
3817.        String send_10 = IMSI;
3818.        serialPort.write(send_10.getBytes());
3819.
3820.
3821.        serialPort.write("m".getBytes());
3822.        if (voicecapable = true) {
3823.            String send_11 = "\n";
3824.            serialPort.write(send_11.getBytes());
3825.        }
3826.        else if (voicecapable = false) {
3827.            String send_12 = ".";
3828.            serialPort.write(send_12.getBytes());
3829.        }
3830.    }
3831.
3832.        serialPort.write("n".getBytes());
3833.        String send_12 = SERIAL;
3834.        serialPort.write(send_12.getBytes());
3835.
3836.
3837.    }
3838.
3839.
3840.    @Override
3841.    public void onClick(View v)
3842.    {

```



Appendix A

```
443.         if (v == send)
444.         {
445.             sendingdata();
446.             serialPort.close();
447.             tvAppend(usb, "Serial Connection Closed!\n");
448.         }
449.     }
450. }
```

My database handler code

```
1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3.
4. import android.content.ContentValues;
5. import android.content.Context;
6. import android.database.Cursor;
7. import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;
8. import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
9. import android.util.Log;
10.
11. import java.util.ArrayList;
12.
13.
14. public class MyDBHandler extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
15.
16.     private static final int DATABASE_VERSION = 1;
17.     public static final String DATABASE_NAME = "products.db";
18.     public static final String TABLE_PRODUCTS = "products";
19.     public static final String COLOUM_ID = "id";
20.     public static final String COLOUM_SIGNAL = "signal";
21.     public static final String COLOUM_LEVEL = "level";
22.     public static final String COLOUM_CELLID = "cellid";
23.     public static final String COLOUM_LAC = "lac";
24.
25.
26.
27.     public MyDBHandler(Context context)
28.     {
29.         super(context, DATABASE_NAME, null, DATABASE_VERSION);
30.     }
31.
32.
33.
34.
35.
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.
41.
42. @Override
43.     public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db)
44.     {
45.
46.         String query = "CREATE TABLE " + TABLE_PRODUCTS + "(" +
47.
48.             COLOUM_ID + " INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, " +
49.
50.             COLOUM_SIGNAL + " TEXT, " +
```



```

01.
02.         COLOUM_CELLID + " TEXT, " +
03.
04.         COLOUM_LAC + " TEXT, " +
05.
06.         COLOUM_LEVEL + " TEXT );";
07.         db.execSQL(query);
08.
09.     }
10.
11.     @Override
12.     public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
13.
14.         db.execSQL("DROP TABLE IF EXIST" + TABLE_PRODUCTS) ;
15.         onCreate(db);
16.
17.     }
18.
19.     public void addproduct (product product)
20.     {
21.         Log.i("Tag", "add product");
22.
23.
24.         SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
25.         ContentValues contentValues = new ContentValues();
26.         contentValues.put(COLOUM_SIGNAL , product.getName());
27.         contentValues.put(COLOUM_LEVEL ,product.getName());
28.         contentValues.put(COLOUM_CELLID,product.getName());
29.         contentValues.put(COLOUM_LAC,product.getName());
30.         db.insert(TABLE_PRODUCTS, null, contentValues);
31.         db.close();
32.     }
33.
34.
35.
36.     public void deleteproduct (String productname)
37.     {
38.
39.         SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();           // reference
40.         db.execSQL("DELETE FROM " + TABLE_PRODUCTS + " WHERE " + COLOUM_SIGNAL + "
41.         =\" + productname + "\"");
42.     }
43.
44.
45.
46.     public void delete ()
47.     {
48.         SQLiteDatabase db = this.getWritableDatabase(); //get database
49.         db.execSQL("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS " + TABLE_PRODUCTS);
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.
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58.
59.
60.
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89.
90.
91.
92.
93.
94.
95.
96.
97.
98.
99.
100.
101.
102. String query = "CREATE TABLE " + TABLE_PRODUCTS + "(" +
103.
104.         COLOUM_ID + " INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "+
105.
106.         COLOUM_SIGNAL + " TEXT, " +
107.
108.         COLOUM_CELLID + " TEXT, " +
109.
110.         COLOUM_LAC + " TEXT, " +
111.
112.         COLOUM_LEVEL + " TEXT );";
113.         db.execSQL(query);
114.     }

```



Appendix A

```
115.  
116.  
117.  
118. public ArrayList<product> getdata()  
119. {  
120.     Log.i("Tag","get data");  
121.     ArrayList<product> snapshotList = new ArrayList<product>();  
122.     // Select All Query  
123.     String selectQuery = "SELECT * FROM " + TABLE_PRODUCTS + " WHERE 1";  
124.  
125.     SQLiteDatabase db = this.getWritableDatabase();  
126.     Cursor cursor = db.rawQuery(selectQuery, null);  
127.  
128.     // looping through all rows and adding to list  
129.     if (cursor.moveToFirst()) {  
130.         do  
131.         {  
132.             product snapshot = new product(cursor.getInt(0),cursor.getString(1  
) ,cursor.getString(2) , cursor.getString(3) , cursor.getString(4));  
133.  
134.             // Adding contact to list  
135.             snapshotList.add(snapshot);  
136.         } while (cursor.moveToNext());  
137.     }  
138.     db.close();  
139.  
140.     // return contact list  
141.     return snapshotList;  
142.  
143. }  
144. }
```



Product code

```

1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3.
4. public class product
5. {
6.     private int id;
7.     private String name;
8.     private String name\;
9.     private String name^;
10.    private String name^;
11.
12.
13.
14.
15. public product(int id ,String name , String name\ , String name^ , String name^)
16. {
17.
18.     this.id=id;
19.     this.name = name;
20.     this.name\ = name\;
21.     this.name^ = name^;
22.     this.name^ = name^;
23. }
24.
25.
26. public void setId(int id) {
27.     this.id = id;
28. }
29.
30. public int getId() {return id;}
31.
32. public void setName(String name) {
33.     this.name = name;
34. }
35.
36. public String getName() {
37.     return name;
38. }
39.
40. public String getName\() {
41.     return name\;
42. }
43.
44. public void setName\ (String name\ ) {
45.     this.name\ = name\;
46. }
47.
48. public String getName^() {
49.     return name^;
50. }
51.
52. public void setName^ (String name^ ) {
53.     this.name^ = name^;
54. }
55.
56. public String getName^() {
57.     return name^;
58. }
59.
60. public void setName^ (String name^ ) {
61.     this.name^ = name^;
62. }
63. }

```



Appendix A

Customer adapter activity code

```
1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3. import android.content.Context;
4. import android.view.LayoutInflater;
5. import android.view.View;
6. import android.view.ViewGroup;
7. import android.widget.ArrayAdapter;
8. import android.widget.ImageView;
9. import android.widget.TextView;
10.
11. import java.util.ArrayList;
12.
13. class CustomAdapter extends ArrayAdapter<product>
14. {
15.
16.
17.     public CustomAdapter(Context context, ArrayList<product> datalist) {
18.         super(context, R.layout.custom_row, datalist);
19.     }
20.
21.     @Override
22.     public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent) {
23.
24.
25.         LayoutInflater myinflater = LayoutInflater.from(getContext());
26.         View customview = myinflater.inflate(R.layout.custom_row, parent, false);
27.
28.         product product = getItem(position);
29.
30.
31.         TextView text = (TextView) customview.findViewById(R.id.MAIN_TEXT);
32.         TextView text¹ = (TextView) customview.findViewById(R.id.MAIN_TEXT¹);
33.         TextView text² = (TextView) customview.findViewById(R.id.MAIN_TEXT²);
34.         TextView text³ = (TextView) customview.findViewById(R.id.MAIN_TEXT³);
35.         TextView text⁴ = (TextView) customview.findViewById(R.id.MAIN_TEXT⁴);
36.
37.
38.         text.setText(String.valueOf(product.getId()));
39.         text¹.setText(product.getName());
40.         text².setText(product.getName¹());
41.         text³.setText(product.getName²());
42.         text⁴.setText(product.getName³());
43.         return customview;
44.     }
45.
46.
47. }
```



Database activity code

```

1. package com.example.bassem.final_project;
2.
3. import android.app.Activity;
4. import android.os.Bundle;
5. import android.os.Handler;
6. import android.support.design.widget.FloatingActionButton;
7. import android.support.design.widget.Snackbar;
8. import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
9. import android.support.v7.widget.Toolbar;
10. import android.telephony.PhoneStateListener;
11. import android.telephony.SignalStrength;
12. import android.telephony.TelephonyManager;
13. import android.util.Log;
14. import android.view.View;
15. import android.widget.AdapterView;
16. import android.widget.ListAdapter;
17. import android.widget.ListView;
18. import android.widget.Toast;
19.
20. import java.util.ArrayList;
21.
22. public class DATABASE extends AppCompatActivity {
23.
24.     ListView list;
25.     ArrayList<product> datalist;
26.     MyDBHandler dbHandler;
27.
28.     @Override
29.     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
30.         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
31.         setContentView(R.layout.activity_database);
32.         Log.i("Tag", "database activity created");
33.
34.         final Handler h = new Handler();
35.         final int delay = 2000; //milliseconds
36.
37.         h.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
38.             public void run() {
39.                 Log.i("Tag", "database timer");
40.                 populatelistview();
41.                 h.postDelayed(this, delay);
42.             }
43.         }, delay);
44.     }
45.
46.
47.     private void populatelistview()
48.     {
49.         dbHandler = new MyDBHandler(this);
50.         datalist = dbHandler.getdata();
51.         ListAdapter myadapter = new CustomAdapter (this,datalist);
52.
53.         // configure the list view
54.         list = (ListView)findViewById(R.id.Main_list);
55.         list.setAdapter(myadapter);
56.
57.         // on item click listner
58.         list.setOnItemClickListener(
59.             new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {
60.                 @Override
61.                 public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, int position, long id

```



Appendix A

```
٦٢.         {  
٦٣.             String ID = String.valueOf(id);  
٦٤.             Toast.makeText(DATABASE.this, ID, Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();  
٦٥.         }  
٦٦.     }  
٦٧. );  
٦٨. }  
٦٩. }
```



Android manifest code

```

1. <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2. <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3.     package="com.example.bassem.final_project">
4.
5.     <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION" />
6.     <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE" />
7.     <uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.usb.host" />
8.     <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="12" />
9.
10.
11.     <application
12.         android:allowBackup="true"
13.         android:icon="@drawable/ic_info_black_24dp"
14.         android:label="@string/app_name"
15.         android:supportRtl="true"
16.         android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
17.         <activity
18.             android:name=".MainActivity"
19.             android:label="@string/app_name"
20.             android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar">
21.             <intent-filter>
22.                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
23.
24.                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
25.             </intent-filter>
26.         </activity>
27.         <activity
28.             android:name=".GSM"
29.             android:label="@string/title_activity_gsm"
30.             android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar" />
31.         <activity
32.             android:name=".CDMA"
33.             android:label="@string/title_activity_cdm"
34.             android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar" />
35.         <activity
36.             android:name=".INFO"
37.             android:label="@string/title_activity_info"
38.             android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar" />
39.         <activity
40.             android:name=".DATABASE"
41.             android:label="DATABASE"
42.             android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar"></activity>
43.     </application>
44.
45. </manifest>

```



Appendix A

Resources xml device_filter

```
1. <resources>
2.     <usb-device vendor-id="905" />
3.     <!-- Vendor ID of Arduino -->
4. </resources>
```

Library used in usb host (otg)

Usbserial.jar



Arduino Nano Code

```

1. #include <Wire.h>
2.
3. float pid_p_gain_roll = 1.4;
4. float pid_i_gain_roll = 0.05;
5. float pid_d_gain_roll = 15;
6. int pid_max_roll = 400;
7.
8. float pid_p_gain_pitch = pid_p_gain_roll;
9. float pid_i_gain_pitch = pid_i_gain_roll;
10. float pid_d_gain_pitch = pid_d_gain_roll;
11. int pid_max_pitch = pid_max_roll;
12.
13. float pid_p_gain_yaw = 4.0;
14. float pid_i_gain_yaw = 0.02;
15. float pid_d_gain_yaw = 0.0;
16. int pid_max_yaw = 400;
17.
18.
19.
20. byte last_channel_1, last_channel_2, last_channel_3, last_channel_4, last_channel_5, last_channel_6;
21. byte highByte, lowByte;
22. int receiver_input_channel_1, receiver_input_channel_2, receiver_input_channel_3, receiver_input_channel_4;
23. int receiver_input_channel_5, receiver_input_channel_6;
24. int receiver_channel_3_last;
25. int landing_throttle;
26. byte landing, landing_counter;
27. int counter_channel_1, counter_channel_2, counter_channel_3, counter_channel_4, loop_counter;
28. int esc_1, esc_2, esc_3, esc_4;
29. int throttle, battery_voltage;
30. int cal_int, start, gyro_address;
31. unsigned long timer_channel_1, timer_channel_2, timer_channel_3, timer_channel_4, esc_timer, esc_loop_timer;
32. unsigned long timer_1, timer_2, timer_3, timer_4, timer_5, timer_6, current_time;
33. unsigned long loop_timer;
34. double gyro_pitch, gyro_roll, gyro_yaw;
35. double gyro_axis[4], gyro_axis_cal[4];
36. float pid_error_temp;
37. float pid_i_mem_roll, pid_roll_setpoint, gyro_roll_input, pid_output_roll, pid_last_roll_d_error;
38. float pid_i_mem_pitch, pid_pitch_setpoint, gyro_pitch_input, pid_output_pitch, pid_last_pitch_d_error;
39. float pid_i_mem_yaw, pid_yaw_setpoint, gyro_yaw_input, pid_output_yaw, pid_last_yaw_d_error;
40.
41.
42.
43. void setup(){
44.
45.   Wire.begin();
46.
47.   DDRD |= B11110000;
48.   DDRB |= B00000000;
49.   DDRC |= B00000000;
50.
51.   receiver_channel_5_last = 1000;
52.   receiver_channel_3_last = 1000;
53.

```



Appendix A

```
04. delay(1222);
05.
06. Wire.beginTransaction(105);
07. Wire.write(0x20);
08. Wire.write(0x0F);
09. Wire.endTransmission();
10.
11. Wire.beginTransaction(105);
12. Wire.write(0x23);
13. Wire.write(0x90);
14. Wire.endTransmission();
15.
16. delay(250);
17.
18. for (cal_int = 0; cal_int < 2000 ; cal_int++){
19.     if(cal_int % 15 == 0)digitalWrite(12, !digitalRead(12));
20.     gyro_signalen();
21.     gyro_roll_cal += gyro_roll;
22.     gyro_pitch_cal += gyro_pitch;
23.     gyro_yaw_cal += gyro_yaw;
24.     PORTD |= B11110000;
25.     delayMicroseconds(1000);
26.     PORTD &= B00001111;
27.     delayMicroseconds(1222);
28. }
29. gyro_roll_cal /= 2000;
30. gyro_pitch_cal /= 2000;
31. gyro_yaw_cal /= 2000;
32.
33. PCICR |= (1 << PCIE0);
34. PCICR |= (1 << PCIE1);
35. PCICR |= (1 << PCIE2);
36.
37. PCMSK0 |= (1 << PCINT0);
38. PCMSK0 |= (1 << PCINT1);
39. PCMSK0 |= (1 << PCINT2);
40. PCMSK0 |= (1 << PCINT3);
41.
42. PCMSK1 |= (1 << PCINT8);
43. PCMSK1 |= (1 << PCINT9);
44. PCMSK1 |= (1 << PCINT10);
45. PCMSK1 |= (1 << PCINT11);
46.
47. PCMSK0 |= (1 << PCINT4);
48. PCMSK2 |= (1 << PCINT18);
49.
50.
51. while(receiver_input_channel_3 < 990 || receiver_input_channel_3 > 1020 |
52. | receiver_input_channel_4 < 1400){
53.     start ++;
54.
55.     PORTD |= B11110000;
56.     delayMicroseconds(1000);
57.     PORTD &= B00001111;
58.     delayMicroseconds(1000);
59.     if(start == 125){
60.         start = 0;
61.     }
62. }
63. start = 0;
64.
65. battery_voltage = (analogRead(7) + 65) * 1.2317;
66. }
67.
68. void loop(){
```



```

118.
119.     if(landing == 1)
120.     {
121.         emergency_landing();
122.     }
123.
124.     gyro_signalen();
125.     gyro_roll_input = (gyro_roll_input * 0.8) + ((gyro_roll / 57.14286) * 0.2
126. );
127.     gyro_pitch_input = (gyro_pitch_input * 0.8) + ((gyro_pitch / 57.14286) *
128. 0.2);
129.     gyro_yaw_input = (gyro_yaw_input * 0.8) + ((gyro_yaw / 57.14286) * 0.2);
130.
131.
132.     if(receiver_input_channel_3 < 1050 && receiver_input_channel_4 < 1050)sta
133. rt = 1;
134.
135.     if(start == 1 && receiver_input_channel_3 < 1050 && receiver_input_channe
136. l_4 > 1450){
137.         start = 2;
138.
139.         pid_i_mem_roll = 0;
140.         pid_last_roll_d_error = 0;
141.         pid_i_mem_pitch = 0;
142.         pid_last_pitch_d_error = 0;
143.         pid_i_mem_yaw = 0;
144.         pid_last_yaw_d_error = 0;
145.     }
146.
147.     if(start == 2 && receiver_input_channel_3 < 1050 && receiver_input_channe
148. l_4 > 1950)start = 0;
149.
150.
151.     pid_roll_setpoint = 0;
152.
153.     if(receiver_input_channel_1 > 1508)pid_roll_setpoint = (receiver_input_ch
154. annel_1 - 1508)/3.0;
155.     else if(receiver_input_channel_1 < 1492)pid_roll_setpoint = (receiver_inp
156. ut_channel_1 - 1492)/3.0;
157.
158.     pid_pitch_setpoint = 0;
159.
160.     if(receiver_input_channel_2 > 1508)pid_pitch_setpoint = (receiver_input_c
161. hannel_2 - 1508)/3.0;
162.     else if(receiver_input_channel_2 < 1492)pid_pitch_setpoint = (receiver_in
163. put_channel_2 - 1492)/3.0;
164.
165.     pid_yaw_setpoint = 0;
166.
167.     if(receiver_input_channel_3 > 1050){
168.         if(receiver_input_channel_4 > 1508)pid_yaw_setpoint = (receiver_input_c
169. hannel_4 - 1508)/3.0;
170.         else if(receiver_input_channel_4 < 1492)pid_yaw_setpoint = (receiver_in
171. put_channel_4 - 1492)/3.0;
172.     }
173.
174.     calculate_pid();
175.
176.     battery_voltage = battery_voltage * 0.92 + (analogRead(7) + 65) * 0.09853
177. ;
178.
179.

```



Appendix A

```
170.         throttle = receiver_input_channel_3;
171.
172.         if (start == 2){
173.             if (throttle > 1800) throttle = 1800;
174.             esc_1 = throttle - pid_output_pitch + pid_output_roll -
pid_output_yaw;
175.             esc_2 = throttle + pid_output_pitch + pid_output_roll + pid_output_yaw;
176.             esc_3 = throttle + pid_output_pitch - pid_output_roll -
pid_output_yaw;
177.             esc_4 = throttle - pid_output_pitch -
pid_output_roll + pid_output_yaw;
178.
179.             if (battery_voltage < 1240 && battery_voltage > 800){
180.                 esc_1 += esc_1 * ((1240 -
battery_voltage)/(float)3500);
181.                 esc_2 += esc_2 * ((1240 -
battery_voltage)/(float)3500);
182.                 esc_3 += esc_3 * ((1240 -
battery_voltage)/(float)3500);
183.                 esc_4 += esc_4 * ((1240 -
battery_voltage)/(float)3500);
184.             }
185.
186.             if (esc_1 < 1200) esc_1 = 1200;
187.             if (esc_2 < 1200) esc_2 = 1200;
188.             if (esc_3 < 1200) esc_3 = 1200;
189.             if (esc_4 < 1200) esc_4 = 1200;
190.
191.             if(esc_1 > 2000)esc_1 = 2000;
192.             if(esc_2 > 2000)esc_2 = 2000;
193.             if(esc_3 > 2000)esc_3 = 2000;
194.             if(esc_4 > 2000)esc_4 = 2000;
195.         }
196.
197.         else{
198.             esc_1 = 1000;
199.             esc_2 = 1000;
200.             esc_3 = 1000;
201.             esc_4 = 1000;
202.         }
203.
204.
205.         while(micros() -
loop_timer < 2222);
206.         loop_timer = micros();
207.         timer_channel_1 = esc_1 + loop_timer;
```



```

208.         timer_channel_2 = esc_2 + loop_timer;
209.         timer_channel_3 = esc_3 + loop_timer;
210.         timer_channel_4 = esc_4 + loop_timer;
211.
212.         while(PORTD >= 16){
213.             esc_loop_timer = micros();
214.             if(timer_channel_1 <= esc_loop_timer)PORTD &= B11101111;
215.             if(timer_channel_2 <= esc_loop_timer)PORTD &= B11011111;
216.             if(timer_channel_3 <= esc_loop_timer)PORTD &= B10111111;
217.             if(timer_channel_4 <= esc_loop_timer)PORTD &= B01111111;
218.         }
219.     }
220.
221.
222.
223.     ISR(PCINT0_vect){
224.         current_time = micros();
225.
226.
227.
228.         if(PINB & B00010000 ){
229.             if(last_channel_5 == 0){
230.                 last_channel_5 = 1;
231.                 timer_5 = current_time;
232.             }
233.         }
234.         else if(last_channel_5 == 1){
235.             last_channel_5 = 0;
236.             receiver_input_channel_5 = current_time - timer_5;
237.         }
238.
239.
240.
241.
242.         if(landing == 0)
243.         {
244.             if(receiver_input_channel_5 > 1500)
245.             {
246.                 if(PINB & B00000001){
247.                     if(last_channel_1 == 0){
248.                         last_channel_1 = 1;
249.                         timer_1 = current_time;
250.                     }
251.                 }
252.                 else if(last_channel_1 == 1){
253.                     last_channel_1 = 0;
254.                     receiver_input_channel_1 = current_time -
timer_1;
255.                 }
256.                 if(PINB & B00000010 ){
257.                     if(last_channel_2 == 0){
258.                         last_channel_2 = 1;
259.                         timer_2 = current_time;
260.                     }
261.                 }
262.                 else if(last_channel_2 == 1){

```



Appendix A

```
263.         last_channel_2 = 0;
264.         receiver_input_channel_2 = current_time -
timer_2;
265.     }
266.     if(PINB & B00000100 ){
267.         if(last_channel_3 == 0){
268.             last_channel_3 = 1;
269.             timer_3 = current_time;
270.         }
271.     }
272.     else if(last_channel_3 == 1){
273.         last_channel_3 = 0;
274.         receiver_input_channel_3 = current_time -
timer_3;
275.     }
276. }
277. if(PINB & B00001000 ){
278.     if(last_channel_4 == 0){
279.         last_channel_4 = 1;
280.         timer_4 = current_time;
281.     }
282. }
283. else if(last_channel_4 == 1){
284.     last_channel_4 = 0;
285.     receiver_input_channel_4 = current_time -
timer_4;
286. }
287. }
288. }
289. }
290.
291.
292. ISR(PCINT1_vect)
293. {
294.     current_time = micros();
295.     if(landing == 0)
296.     {
297.         if(receiver_input_channel_5 < 1500)
298.         {
299.             if(PINC & B00000001){
300.                 if(last_channel_1 == 0){
301.                     last_channel_1 = 1;
302.                     timer_1 = current_time;
303.                 }
304.             }
305.             else if(last_channel_1 == 1){
306.                 last_channel_1 = 0;
307.                 receiver_input_channel_1 = current_time -
timer_1;
308.             }
309.             if(PINC & B00000010 ){
310.                 if(last_channel_2 == 0){
311.                     last_channel_2 = 1;
312.                     timer_2 = current_time;
313.                 }
314.             }
315.             else if(last_channel_2 == 1){
316.                 last_channel_2 = 0;
317.                 receiver_input_channel_2 = current_time -
timer_2;
318.             }
319.             if(PINC & B00000100 ){
320.                 if(last_channel_3 == 0){
321.                     last_channel_3 = 1;
322.                     timer_3 = current_time;
```



```

322.         }
323.     }
324.     else if(last_channel_3 == 1){
325.         last_channel_3 = 0;
326.         receiver_input_channel_3 = current_time -
327. timer_3;
328.     }
329. }
330.
331. if(PINC & B00001000 ){
332.     if(last_channel_4 == 0){
333.         last_channel_4 = 1;
334.         timer_4 = current_time;
335.     }
336. }
337. else if(last_channel_4 == 1){
338.     last_channel_4 = 0;
339.     receiver_input_channel_4 = current_time - timer_4;
340. }
341. }
342. }
343. }
344.
345.
346.
347. ISR(PCINT2_vect)
348. {
349.
350.
351.     current_time = micros();
352.     if(PIND & B00000100 ){
353.         if(last_channel_6 == 0){
354.             last_channel_6 = 1;
355.             timer_6 = current_time;
356.         }
357.     }
358.     else if(last_channel_6 == 1){
359.         last_channel_6 = 0;
360.         receiver_input_channel_6 = current_time - timer_6;
361.
362.         if(receiver_input_channel_6 > 1500)
363.         {
364.             if(landing == 0)
365.             {
366.                 landing_throttle = receiver_input_channel_3;
367.                 landing = 1;
368.             }
369.
370.             if(receiver_input_channel_6 < 1500)
371.             {
372.                 landing = 0;
373.             }
374.
375.
376.         }
377.     }
378. }
379.
380.
381.
382.
383.
384.
385. void gyro_signalen(){
386.     Wire.beginTransmission(105);

```



Appendix A

```
387.      Wire.write(168);
388.      Wire.endTransmission();
389.      Wire.requestFrom(105, 6);
390.      while(Wire.available() < 6);
391.      lowByte = Wire.read();
392.      highByte = Wire.read();
393.      gyro_roll = ((highByte<<8)|lowByte);
394.      if(cal_int == 2000)gyro_roll -= gyro_roll_cal;
395.      lowByte = Wire.read();
396.      highByte = Wire.read();
397.      gyro_pitch = ((highByte<<8)|lowByte);
398.      gyro_pitch *= -1;
399.      if(cal_int == 2000)gyro_pitch -= gyro_pitch_cal;
400.      lowByte = Wire.read();
401.      highByte = Wire.read();
402.      gyro_yaw = ((highByte<<8)|lowByte);
403.      gyro_yaw *= -1;
404.      if(cal_int == 2000)gyro_yaw -= gyro_yaw_cal;
405.  }
406.
407.
408.
409.  void calculate_pid(){
410.      pid_error_temp = gyro_roll_input - pid_roll_setpoint;
411.      pid_i_mem_roll += pid_i_gain_roll * pid_error_temp;
412.      if(pid_i_mem_roll > pid_max_roll)pid_i_mem_roll = pid_max_roll;
413.      else if(pid_i_mem_roll < pid_max_roll * -
1)pid_i_mem_roll = pid_max_roll * -1;
414.
415.      pid_output_roll = pid_p_gain_roll * pid_error_temp + pid_i_mem_roll + pid
_d_gain_roll * (pid_error_temp - pid_last_roll_d_error);
416.      if(pid_output_roll > pid_max_roll)pid_output_roll = pid_max_roll;
417.      else if(pid_output_roll < pid_max_roll * -
1)pid_output_roll = pid_max_roll * -1;
418.
419.      pid_last_roll_d_error = pid_error_temp;
420.
421.      pid_error_temp = gyro_pitch_input - pid_pitch_setpoint;
422.      pid_i_mem_pitch += pid_i_gain_pitch * pid_error_temp;
423.      if(pid_i_mem_pitch > pid_max_pitch)pid_i_mem_pitch = pid_max_pitch;
424.      else if(pid_i_mem_pitch < pid_max_pitch * -
1)pid_i_mem_pitch = pid_max_pitch * -1;
425.
426.      pid_output_pitch = pid_p_gain_pitch * pid_error_temp + pid_i_mem_pitch +
pid_d_gain_pitch * (pid_error_temp - pid_last_pitch_d_error);
427.      if(pid_output_pitch > pid_max_pitch)pid_output_pitch = pid_max_pitch;
428.      else if(pid_output_pitch < pid_max_pitch * -
1)pid_output_pitch = pid_max_pitch * -1;
429.
430.      pid_last_pitch_d_error = pid_error_temp;
431.
432.      pid_error_temp = gyro_yaw_input - pid_yaw_setpoint;
433.      pid_i_mem_yaw += pid_i_gain_yaw * pid_error_temp;
434.      if(pid_i_mem_yaw > pid_max_yaw)pid_i_mem_yaw = pid_max_yaw;
435.      else if(pid_i_mem_yaw < pid_max_yaw * -1)pid_i_mem_yaw = pid_max_yaw * -
1;
436.
437.      pid_output_yaw = pid_p_gain_yaw * pid_error_temp + pid_i_mem_yaw + pid_d_
gain_yaw * (pid_error_temp - pid_last_yaw_d_error);
438.      if(pid_output_yaw > pid_max_yaw)pid_output_yaw = pid_max_yaw;
439.      else if(pid_output_yaw < pid_max_yaw * -
1)pid_output_yaw = pid_max_yaw * -1;
440.
441.      pid_last_yaw_d_error = pid_error_temp;
442.  }
```



```

443.     void emergency_landing()
444.     {
445.         if(landing == 1)
446.         {
447.             receiver_input_channel_1 = 1500;
448.             receiver_input_channel_2 = 1500;
449.             receiver_input_channel_4 = 1500;
450.
451.             landing_counter++;
452.
453.             if(landing_throttle > 1400)
454.             {
455.                 if(landing_counter >= 10)
456.                 {
457.                     landing_throttle--;
458.                     landing_counter = 0;
459.                 }
460.             }
461.
462.             if((landing_throttle <= 1400) && (landing_throttle >= 1250))
463.             {
464.                 landing_throttle--;
465.                 landing_counter = 0;
466.             }
467.             receiver_input_channel_3 = landing_throttle;
468.
469.             if(landing_throttle < 1250)
470.             {
471.                 start = 0;
472.                 landing = 0;
473.                 landing_counter = 0;
474.             }
475.         }
476.     }

```

Arduio Mega Code

```

1.
2. #include "TinyGPS++.h"
3. #include <Servo.h>
4. #include <NewPing.h>
5.
6.
7. /** GPS ublox neo 6M **/
8.
9. TinyGPSPlus gps;
10.
11. long satellite_number;
12. double latitude;
13. double longitude;
14. double copter_speed;
15. double copter_altitude;
16.
17. /** pwm generation **/
18. Servo roll;
19. Servo pitch;
20. Servo throttle;
21. Servo yaw;
22.

```



Appendix A

```
23. /** ultrasonic **/  
24.  
25. NewPing ultra_sonic_1(8, 9, 500);  
26.  
27. unsigned int us_ultra_sonic_1;  
28. int distance_ultra_sonic_1;  
29. long ping_time;  
30. int time_ms_ping;  
31.  
32.  
33. /** controller array **/  
34. const int controller_length = 4;  
35. byte controller_array_received[controller_length];  
36. int controller_array[controller_length];  
37. int controller_array_operator[controller_length];  
38.  
39. /** gps arrays **/  
40. float gps_receive_comp_array[2];  
41.  
42. /** sending pulse variables**/  
43. int sending[controller_length];  
44.  
45. /** Serial1 1 variable **/  
46. byte indentifier_char;  
47.  
48. /** copter flight state **/  
49. byte state;  
50. // 0 --> copter is stopped  
51. // 1 --> copter is working  
52. // 2 --> copter is landed  
53.  
54. /** error control variables **/ 1.2  
55. byte error;  
56. byte communication_error;  
57. long comm_error_start;  
58.  
59. /** sendind data timing **/  
60. byte transmission;  
61. long start_sending_time;  
62. long time_now;  
63. int sending_seconds;  
64. byte sending_state;  
65.  
66. /** mobile drivetest data **/  
67. byte indicator_mobile;  
68. int signal_strength;  
69. int level;  
70. unsigned int cell_id;  
71. unsigned int location;  
72. int operator_name;  
73. //String operator_name_string;  
74. int mcc;  
75. int sim_state;  
76. int roaming;  
77. int network_type;  
78. int phone_type;  
79. byte imei[15];  
80. byte imsi[15];  
81. int voice_capable;  
82. byte sim_serial[19];  
83.  
84. byte general_info;  
85.  
86. void setup() {  
87.
```



```

88. Serial.begin(9600);
89.
90. Serial1.begin(9600);
91.
92. Serial2.begin(9600);
93.
94. controller_start();
95.
96. for(int i = 0; i < controller_length; i++)
97. {
98.     if(i == 2)
99.     {
100.         controller_array[i] = 0;
101.         controller_array_received[i] = 0;
102.         controller_array_operator[i] = 0;
103.     }
104.     else
105.     {
106.         controller_array[i] = 127;
107.         controller_array_received[i] = 127;
108.         controller_array_operator[i] = 127;
109.     }
110. }
111.
112. while (!Serial1) { ; }
113.
114. state = 0;
115. communication_error = 0;
116. start_sending_time = micros();
117. sending_state = 0;
118. transmission = 0;
119. general_info = 30;
120. }
121.
122. void loop() {
123.
124.     /** communication error control **/
125.
126.     /**comm_error_control();
127.
128.     /** receiving data from computer **/
129.
130.     if (Serial1.available() > 0)
131.     {
132.         identifier_char = Serial1.read();
133.         switch (identifier_char)
134.         {
135.
136.             case 'C':
137.                 break;
138.
139.             case 'r':
140.                 controller_array[0] = Serial1.parseInt();
141.                 if ((state == 1) || (state == 2))
142.                 {
143.                     controllers();
144.                     state = 1;
145.                     communication_error = 0;
146.                     comm_error_start = 0;
147.                 }
148.                 break;
149.
150.             case 'p':
151.                 controller_array[1] = Serial1.parseInt();
152.                 if ((state == 1) || (state == 2))

```



Appendix A

```
103.         {
104.             controllers();
105.             state = 1;
106.             communication_error = 0;
107.             comm_error_start = 0;
108.         }
109.         break;
110.     case 't':
111.         controller_array[2] = Serial1.parseInt();
112.         if ((state == 1) || (state == 2))
113.         {
114.             controllers();
115.             state = 1;
116.             communication_error = 0;
117.             comm_error_start = 0;
118.         }
119.         break;
120.     case 'y':
121.         controller_array[3] = Serial1.parseInt();
122.         if ((state == 1) || (state == 2))
123.         {
124.             controllers();
125.             state = 1;
126.             communication_error = 0;
127.             comm_error_start = 0;
128.         }
129.         break;
130.
131.     case 'G':
132.         gps_computer_receive();
133.         communication_error = 0;
134.         comm_error_start = 0;
135.         break;
136.
137.     case 'T':
138.         start_sending_time = micros();
139.         sending_state = 0;
140.         transmission = 1;
141.         communication_error = 0;
142.         comm_error_start = 0;
143.         break;
144.
145.     case 'L':
146.         if (state == 1)
147.         {
148.             landing();
149.             state = 2;
150.             communication_error = 0;
151.             comm_error_start = 0;
152.         }
153.         break;
154.
155.     case 'S':
156.         if ((state == 0) || (controller_array[2] <= 50) )
157.         {
158.             start_copter();
159.             state = 1;
160.             communication_error = 0;
161.             comm_error_start = 0;
162.         }
163.         break;
164.
165.     case 'P':
166.         if ((state == 2) || (controller_array[2] <= 50))
```



```

218.         {
219.             stop_copter();
220.             state = 0;
221.             communication_error = 0;
222.             comm_error_start = 0;
223.         }
224.         break;
225.
226.         case 'N' :
227.             transmission = 0;
228.             communication_error = 0;
229.             comm_error_start = 0;
230.             break;
231.
232.         default :
233.             error = indentifier_char;
234.             Serial1.write('E');
235.             Serial1.write(error);
236.             if (communication_error == 0)
237.             {
238.                 comm_error_start = micros();
239.             }
240.             communication_error = 1;
241.             break;
242.
243.     }
244. }
245.
246. if(Serial.available() > 0)
247. {
248.     indicator_mobile = Serial.read();
249.
250.     switch(indicator_mobile)
251.     {
252.         case 'a' :
253.             signal_strength = Serial.parseInt();
254.             break;
255.         case 'b' :
256.             level = Serial.parseInt();
257.             break;
258.         case 'c' :
259.             cell_id = Serial.parseInt();
260.             break;
261.         case 'd' :
262.             location = Serial.parseInt();
263.             break;
264.         case '%' :
265.             operator_name = Serial.parseInt();
266.             //Serial.readBytesUntil('z',operator_name);
267.             //readStringUntil('z',operator_name_string);
268.             break;
269.         case 'f':
270.             mcc = Serial.parseInt();
271.             break;
272.         case 'g' :
273.             sim_state = Serial.parseInt();
274.             break;
275.         case 'i' :
276.             roaming = Serial.parseInt();
277.             break;
278.         case 'h' :
279.             network_type = Serial.parseInt();
280.             break;
281.         case 'j' :
282.             phone_type =Serial.parseInt();

```



Appendix A

```
283.         break;
284.     case 'k' :
285.         Serial.readBytes(imei, 15);
286.         break;
287.     case 'l' :
288.         Serial.readBytes(imsi, 15);
289.         break;
290.     case 'm' :
291.         voice_capable = Serial.parseInt();
292.         break;
293.     case 'n' :
294.         Serial.readBytes(sim_serial, 19);
295.         break;
296.     default:
297.         break;
298.     }
299. }
300.
301. /** GPS receiving data **/
302.
303. while(Serial2.available())
304. {
305.     gps.encode(Serial2.read());
306. }
307.
308. if(gps.location.isUpdated())
309. {
310.
311.     satellite_number = gps.satellites.value();
312.     latitude = gps.location.lat();
313.     longitude = gps.location.lng();
314.     copter_speed = gps.speed.mps();
315.     copter_altitude = gps.altitude.meters();
316. }
317.
318.
319. /** ultrasonic **/
320. //time_now_ping = micros();
321. time_ms_ping = (int)((micros() - ping_time)/1000);
322. if(time_ms_ping > 29)
323. {
324.     us_ultra_sonic_1 = ultra_sonic_1.ping();
325.     distance_ultra_sonic_1 = (int)(us_ultra_sonic_1 / US_ROUNDTRIP_CM);
326. }
327.
328.
329. /** sendind data **/
330. if(transmission == 1)
331. {
332.     time_now = micros();
333.     sending_seconds = (int)((time_now - start_sending_time)/500000);
334.     if((sending_seconds >= 1)&&(sending_state == 0))
335.     {
336.         send_float(latitude, 'G');
337.         send_float(longitude, 'D');
338.
339.         int copter_speed_int = (int)copter_speed;
340.         Serial1.write('M');
341.         send_int_2digits(copter_speed_int);
342.
343.
344.         Serial1.write('N');
345.         send_int_2digits(satellite_number);
346.
347.         int copter_altitude_int = (int)copter_altitude;
```



```

348.         Serial1.write('A');
349.         send_int_2digits(copter_altitude_int);
350.
351.         sending_state = 1;
352.     }
353.     if((sending_seconds >= 2)&&(sending_state == 1))
354.     {
355.         Serial1.write('H');
356.         int battery1_health = analogRead(0);
357.         byte x = map(battery1_health, 0, 1023, 0, 99);
358.         send_int_2digits(x);
359.
360.         Serial1.write('B');
361.         int battery2_health = analogRead(1);
362.         byte y = map(battery2_health, 1, 1023, 0, 99);
363.         send_int_2digits(y);
364.
365.         Serial1.write('F');
366.         int battery3_health = analogRead(2);
367.         byte z = map(battery2_health, 1, 1023, 0, 99);
368.         send_int_2digits(z);
369.
370.         sending_state = 3;
371.
372.     }
373.
374.     if((sending_seconds >= 3)&&(sending_state == 2))
375.     {
376.         Serial1.write('a');
377.         send_int_3digits(signal_strength);
378.
379.         Serial1.write('b');
380.         Serial1.write((byte)level);
381.
382.         general_info++;
383.
384.
385.         sending_state = 0;
386.         start_sending_time = micros();
387.     }
388.
389.     if(general_info >= 40)
390.     {
391.         Serial1.write('c');
392.         send_int_5digits(cell_id);
393.
394.         Serial1.write('d');
395.         send_int_5digits(location);
396.
397.         Serial1.write('o');
398.         Serial1.write((byte)operator_name);
399.
400.         Serial1.write('f');
401.         send_int_3digits(mcc);
402.
403.         Serial1.write('g');
404.         Serial1.write((byte)sim_state);
405.
406.         Serial1.write('i');
407.         Serial1.write((byte)roaming);
408.
409.         Serial1.write('h');
410.         Serial1.write((byte)network_type);
411.
412.         Serial1.write('j');

```



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```

413.         Serial1.write((byte)phone_type);
414.
415.         Serial1.write('k');
416.         Serial1.write(imei, 15);
417.
418.         Serial1.write('l');
419.         Serial1.write(imsi, 15);
420.
421.         Serial1.write('m');
422.         Serial1.write((byte)voice_capable);
423.
424.         Serial1.write('n');
425.         Serial1.write(sim_serial, 19);
426.
427.         general_info = 0;
428.     }
429. }
430. }
431.
432.
433. void gps_computer_receive()
434. {
435.
436.     byte f;
437.     f = Serial1.read();
438.     if(f = 'f')
439.     {
440.         gps_receive_comp_array[0] = Serial1.parseFloat();
441.         f = Serial1.read();
442.         if(f = 'f')
443.         {
444.             gps_receive_comp_array[1] = Serial1.parseFloat();
445.         }
446.     }
447. }
448.
449. void landing()
450. {
451.
452.     controller_array[0] = 127;
453.     controller_array[1] = 127;
454.     controller_array[3] = 127;
455.
456.     if(controller_array[2] < 0)
457.     {
458.         controller_array[2] = 256 + controller_array[0];
459.     }
460.
461.     while(controller_array[2] > 100 )
462.     {
463.         controller_array[2]--;
464.         controllers();
465.
466.         if(controller_array[2] > 120)
467.         {
468.             delay(100);
469.         }
470.         else
471.         {
472.             delay(50);
473.         }
474.     }
475.     stop_copter();
476. }
477.

```



```

478.
479.
480.     void send_float(float floating_point, byte indicator)
481.     {
482.
483.         Serial1.write(indicator);
484.
485.         int x = (int) floating_point;
486.         long y;
487.         long z;
488.         float a = floating_point - x;
489.         unsigned long w = (unsigned long)(a * 100000000);
490.
491.         if((x > 99) && (x < 1000))
492.         {
493.             y = x / 100;
494.             Serial1.write(y+48);
495.             z = x % 100;
496.             y = z / 10;
497.             Serial1.write(y+48);
498.             y = z % 10;
499.             Serial1.write(y+48);
500.         }
501.         if ((x > 9) && (x < 100))
502.         {
503.             y = x / 10;
504.             Serial1.write(y+48);
505.             y = x % 10;
506.             Serial1.write(y+48);
507.         }
508.
509.         if (x < 10)
510.         {
511.             Serial1.write(x+48);
512.         }
513.
514.         Serial1.write('.');
515.         y = w / 10000000;
516.         Serial1.write(y+48);
517.         z = w % 10000000;
518.         y = z / 1000000;
519.         Serial1.write(y+48);
520.         z = z % 1000000;
521.         y = z / 100000;
522.         Serial1.write(y+48);
523.         z = z % 100000;
524.         y = z / 10000;
525.         Serial1.write(y+48);
526.         z = z % 10000;
527.         y = z / 1000;
528.         Serial1.write(y+48);
529.         z = z % 1000;
530.         y = z / 100;
531.         Serial1.write(y+48);
532.     }
533.
534.     void pulse_generator()
535.     {
536.         for(int i = 0; i < controller_length; i++)
537.         {
538.             q = 3.92156863 *controller_array_operator[i];
539.             sending[i] = (int)(q + 1000);
540.         }
541.
542.         roll.writeMicroseconds(sending[0]);

```



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```
043.     pitch.writeMicroseconds(sending[1]);
044.     throttle.writeMicroseconds(sending[2]);
045.     yaw.writeMicroseconds(sending[3]);
046. }
047.
048. void start_copter()
049. {
050.     controller_array[0]= 127;
051.     controller_array[1]= 127;
052.     controller_array[2]= 0;
053.     controller_array[3]= 127;
054.     controllers();
055.     delay(200);
056.
057.     controller_array[0]= 127;
058.     controller_array[1]= 127;
059.     controller_array[2]= 0;
060.     controller_array[3]= 0;
061.     controllers();
062.     delay(200);
063.
064.     controller_array[0]= 127;
065.     controller_array[1]= 127;
066.     controller_array[2]= 0;
067.     controller_array[3]= 127;
068.     controllers();
069.     delay(50);
070. }
071.
072. void stop_copter()
073. {
074.     controller_array[0]= 127;
075.     controller_array[1]= 127;
076.     controller_array[2]= 0;
077.     controller_array[3]= 127;
078.     controllers();
079.     delay(200);
080.
081.     controller_array[0]= 127;
082.     controller_array[1]= 127;
083.     controller_array[2]= 0;
084.     controller_array[3]= 255;
085.     controllers();
086.     delay(200);
087.
088.     controller_array[0]= 127;
089.     controller_array[1]= 127;
090.     controller_array[2]= 0;
091.     controller_array[3]= 127;
092.     controllers();
093.     delay(50);
094. }
095.
096. void send_int_2digits(byte x)
097. {
098.     byte y;
099.     y = x / 10;
100.     Serial1.write(y+48);
101.     y = x % 10;
102.     Serial1.write(y+48);
103. }
104.
105. void send_int_3digits(int x)
106. {
```



```

708.         int y;
709.         y = x / 100;
710.         Serial1.write(y+48);
711.         int w = x % 100;
712.         y = w / 10;
713.         Serial1.write(y+48);
714.         y = w % 10;
715.         Serial1.write(y+48);
716.     }
717.
718.     void send_int_5digits(int z)
719.     {
720.         int y ;
721.         y = z / 10000;
722.         Serial1.write(y+48);
723.         z = z % 10000;
724.         y = z / 1000;
725.         Serial1.write(y+48);
726.         z = z % 1000;
727.         y = z / 100;
728.         Serial1.write(y+48);
729.         z = z % 100;
730.         y = z / 10;
731.         Serial1.write(y+48);
732.         y = z % 10;
733.         Serial1.write(y+48);
734.     }
735.
736.     void comm_error_control()
737.     {
738.         long comm_error_period;
739.         long temp;
740.         long error_seconds;
741.         if((communication_error == 1)&&(state != 0))
742.         {
743.             temp = micros();
744.             comm_error_period = temp - comm_error_start;
745.             error_seconds = (long)(comm_error_period / 1000000);
746.
747.             if((error_seconds >= 2)&&(error_seconds < 10))
748.             {
749.                 controller_array[1]= 127;
750.                 controller_array[2]= 127;
751.                 controller_array[3]= 127;
752.                 controllers();
753.             }
754.             if(error_seconds >= 10)
755.             {
756.                 landing();
757.                 state = 2;
758.             }
759.         }
760.     }
761.
762.     void controllers()
763.     {
764.         while((controller_array_operator[0] != controller_array[0])\
765.             ||(controller_array_operator[1] != controller_array[1])\
766.             ||(controller_array_operator[2] != controller_array[2])\
767.             ||(controller_array_operator[3] != controller_array[3]))
768.         {
769.             for(int i = 0; i < controller_length; i++)
770.             {
771.                 if(controller_array_operator[i] < controller_array[i])
772.                 {

```



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```
1773.         controller_array_operator[i]++;
1774.     }
1775.     if(controller_array_operator[i] > controller_array[i])
1776.     {
1777.         controller_array_operator[i]--;
1778.     }
1779.     }
1780.     pulse_generator();
1781. }
1782. }
1783.
1784. void controller_start()
1785. {
1786.     controller_array[0]= 127;
1787.     controller_array[1]= 127;
1788.     controller_array[2]= 0;
1789.     controller_array[3]= 127;
1790.
1791.     roll.attach(22);
1792.     pitch.attach(24);
1793.     throttle.attach(26);
1794.     yaw.attach(28);
1795.
1796.     controllers();
1797. }
```