



DESIGN, AUTOMATION & TEST IN EUROPE

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System Design & Test

**ETH** zürich



UNIVERSITÄT **BONN**

# Fully On-board Low-Power Localization with Multizone Time-of-Flight Sensors on Nano-UAVs

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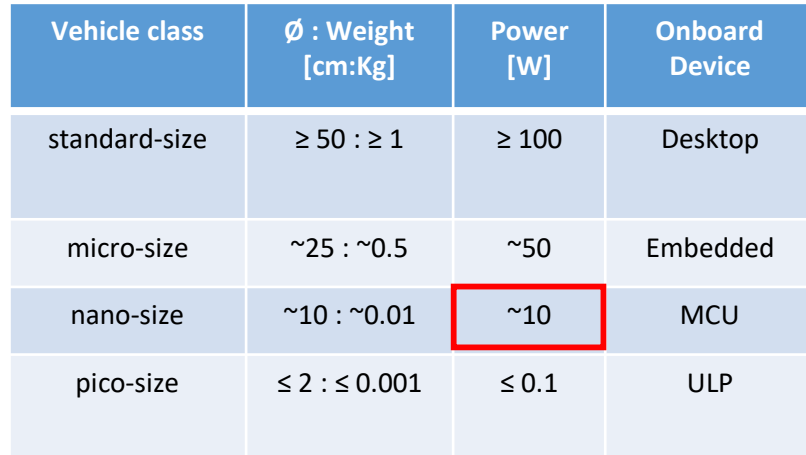
<sup>1</sup> the authors contributed equally

# Why On-board Localization on (Nano-)UAVs?

- **Nano-UAV**
  - Suitable for cluttered indoor environment
- **Localization**
  - Crucial capability for mobile autonomous systems
  - Foundation for complex tasks
- **On-board localization**
  - Independent of infrastructure
  - Reduces security risks



# Intelligent Nano-UAV - Challenges



Vehicle class	Ø : Weight [cm:Kg]	Power [W]	Onboard Device
standard-size	≥ 50 : ≥ 1	≥ 100	Desktop
micro-size	~25 : ~0.5	~50	Embedded
nano-size	~10 : ~0.01	~10	MCU
pico-size	≤ 2 : ≤ 0.001	≤ 0.1	ULP

- Require lightweight, low-power sensors
- Require low-power but high computational power

# Crazyflie 2.1



27g

+



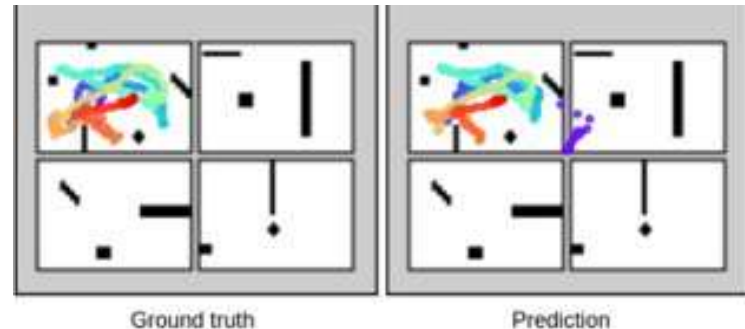
<15g

- Open source
- Modular – extension with own decks possible
- State estimation with extended Kalman filter
- Based on STM32F405 (192kB RAM, 168MHz ARM Cortex M4)

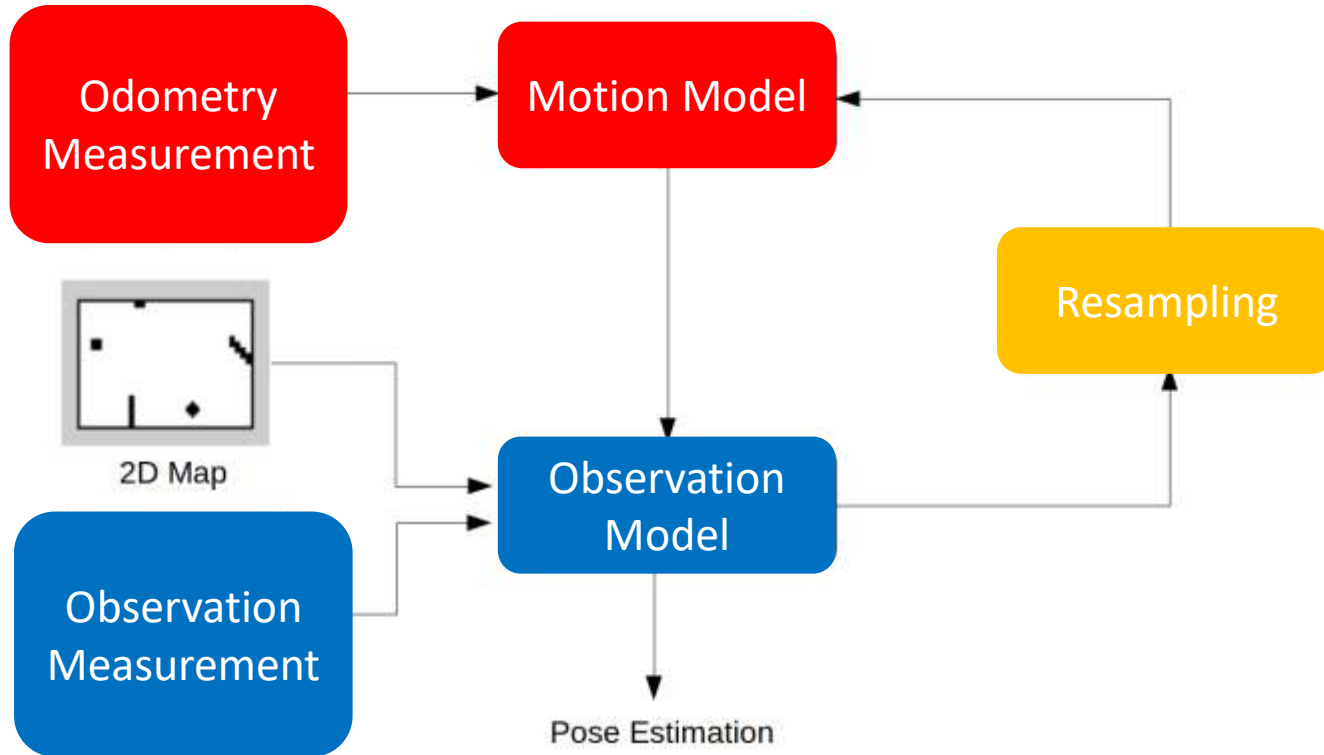
# On-board Localization

## Our contributions:

- On-board localization
- 0.15m accuracy, 95% success rate
- Reduced memory by quantization/f16
- Reduced latency by parallelization (7x)
- Sensing and processing <7% of power consumption



# Monte Carlo Localization



# Monte Carlo Localization

## Odometry Measurement

Extended Kalman Filter

@100Hz

**6-axis IMU:**

BMI088

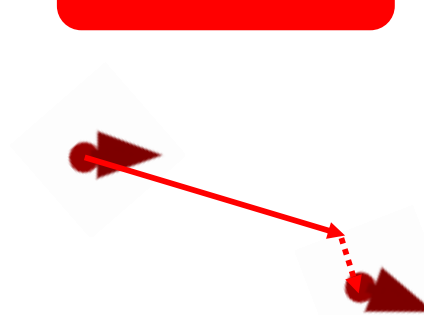
**Optical Flow:**

PMW3901

**Downward ToF:**

VL53L1

## Motion Model



Particle



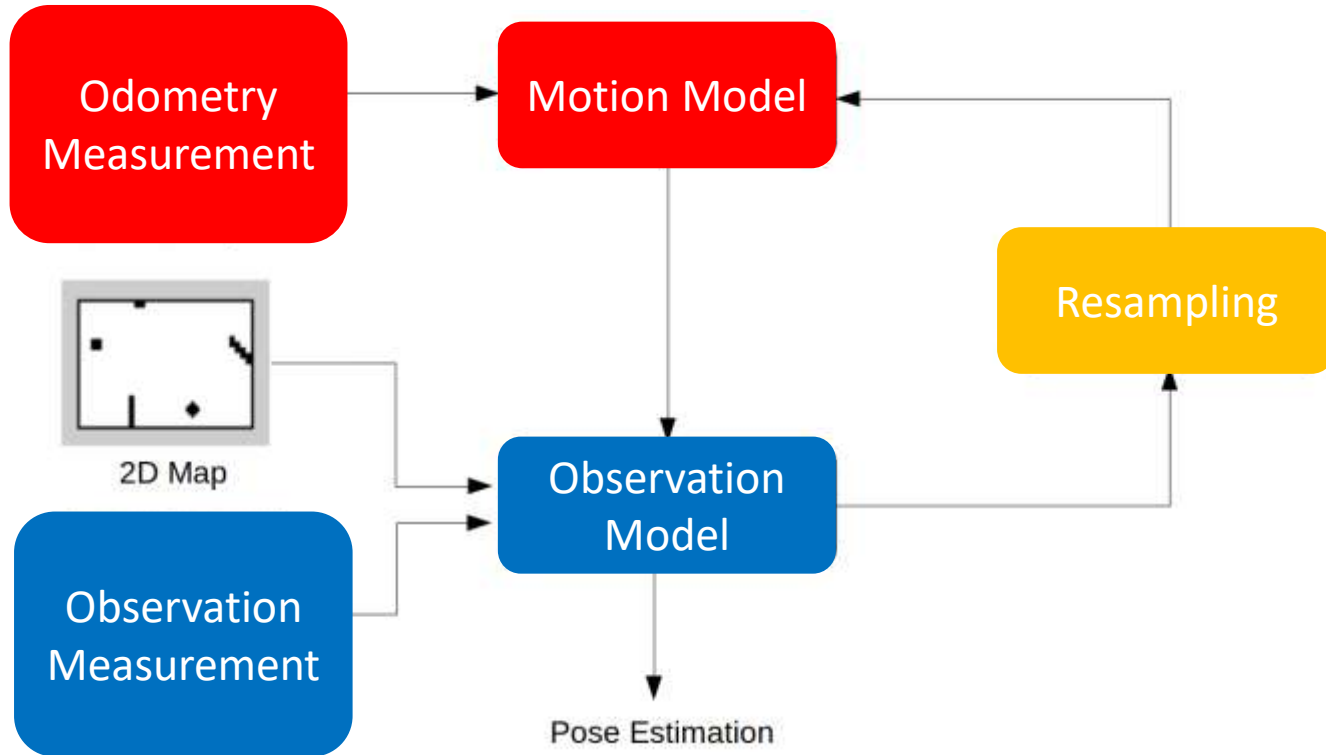
Odometry  
Measurement



Noise

A particle represents a hypothesis  
about the robot's state

# Monte Carlo Localization

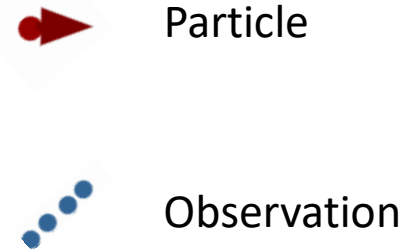




# Monte Carlo Localization

Observation  
Measurement

**Multizone ToF:**  
VL53L5  
@15Hz



Particle state

Observation      Map

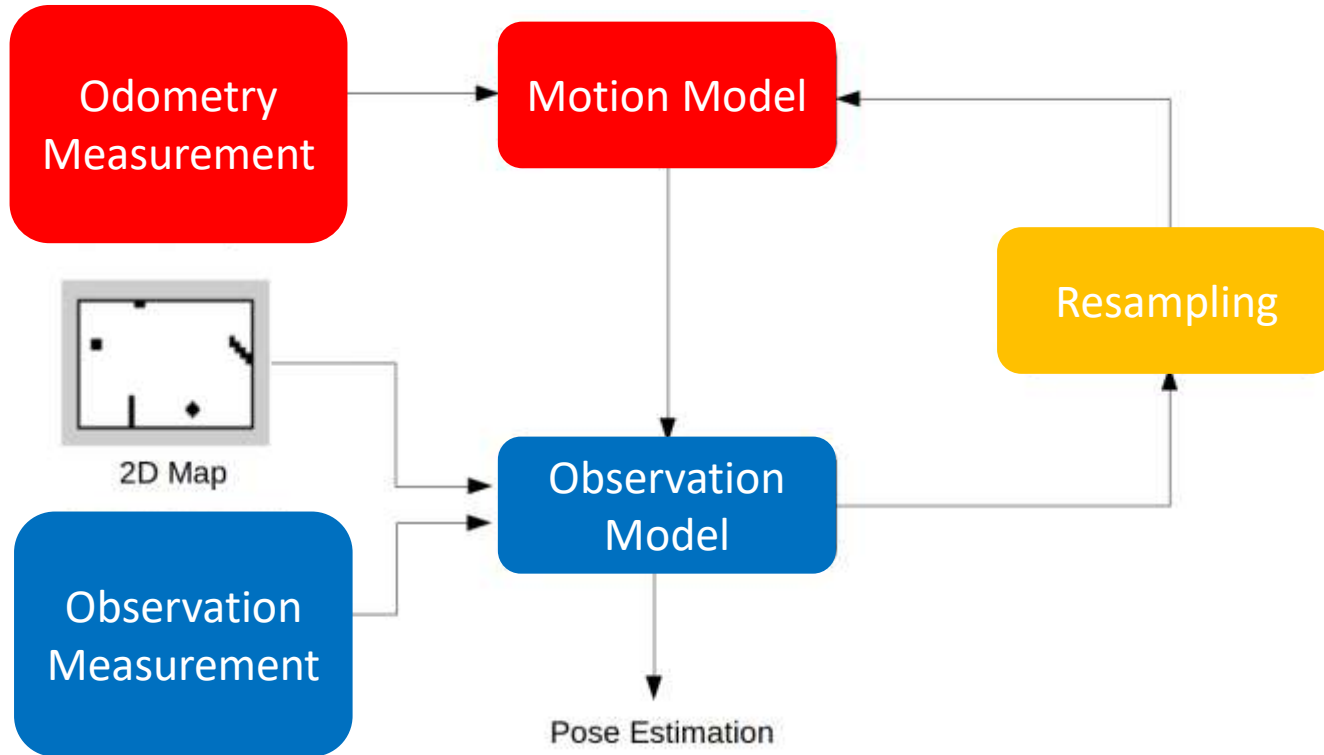
$$p(z_t^k | x_t, m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{\text{obs}}}} \exp\left(-\frac{EDT(\hat{z}_t^k)^2}{2\sigma_{\text{obs}}^2}\right)$$

Observation  
Model

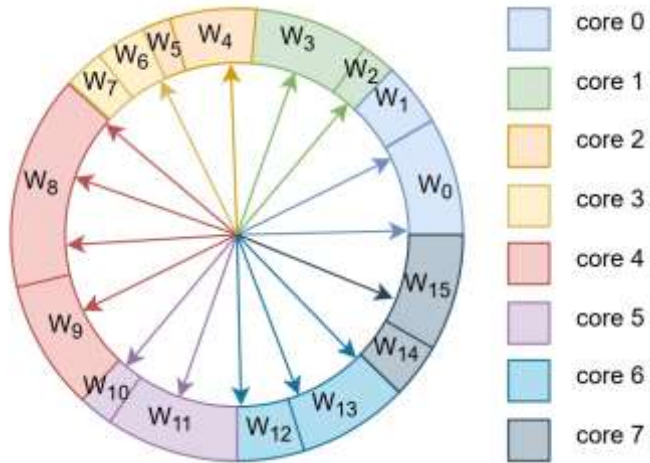
Euclidean Distance Transform  
of observation

Standard deviation of  
observation

# Monte Carlo Localization

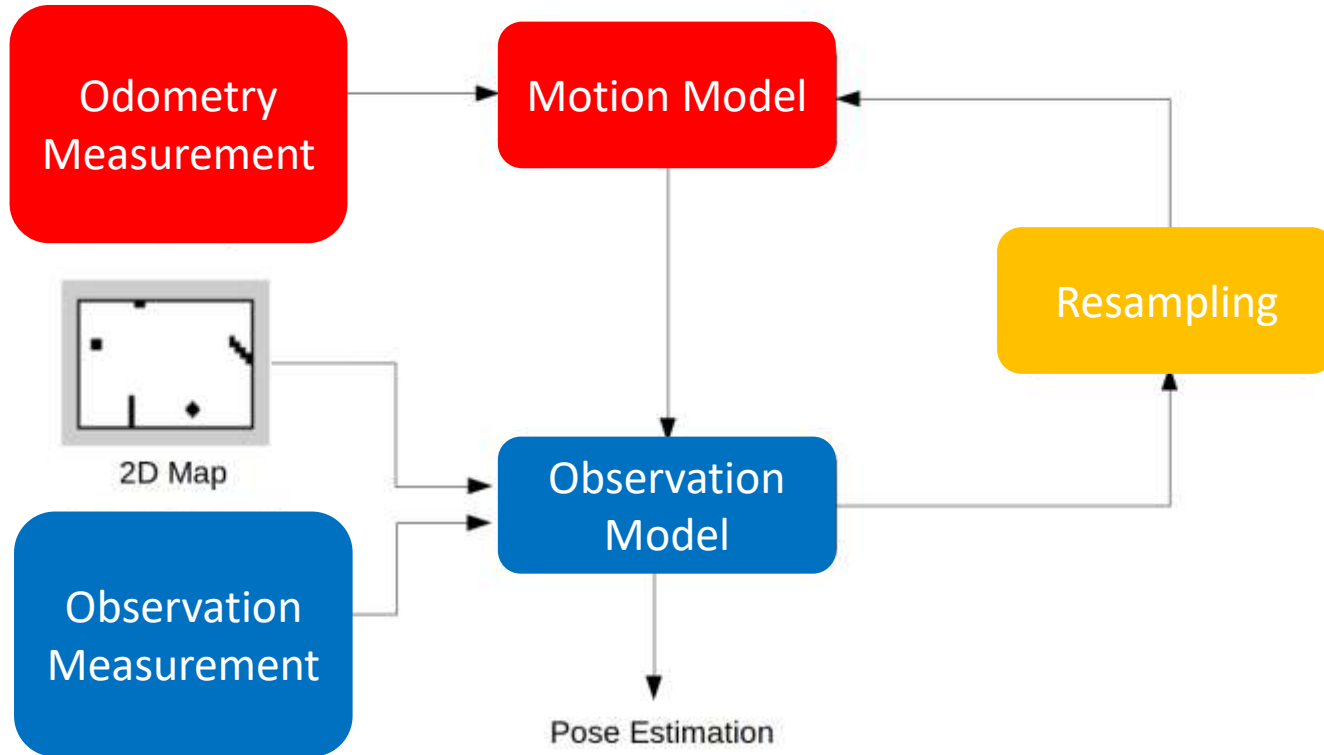


# Monte Carlo Localization



Resampling

# Monte Carlo Localization



# Key Hardware Components

Odometry  
Measurement

Extended Kalman Filter  
@100Hz



**6-axis IMU:**  
BMI088  
**Optical Flow:**  
PMW3901  
**Downward ToF:**  
VL53L1

Flight  
Controller

**ARM Cortex M4:**  
STM32F405



Observation  
Measurement

**Multizone ToF:**  
VL53L5  
@15Hz



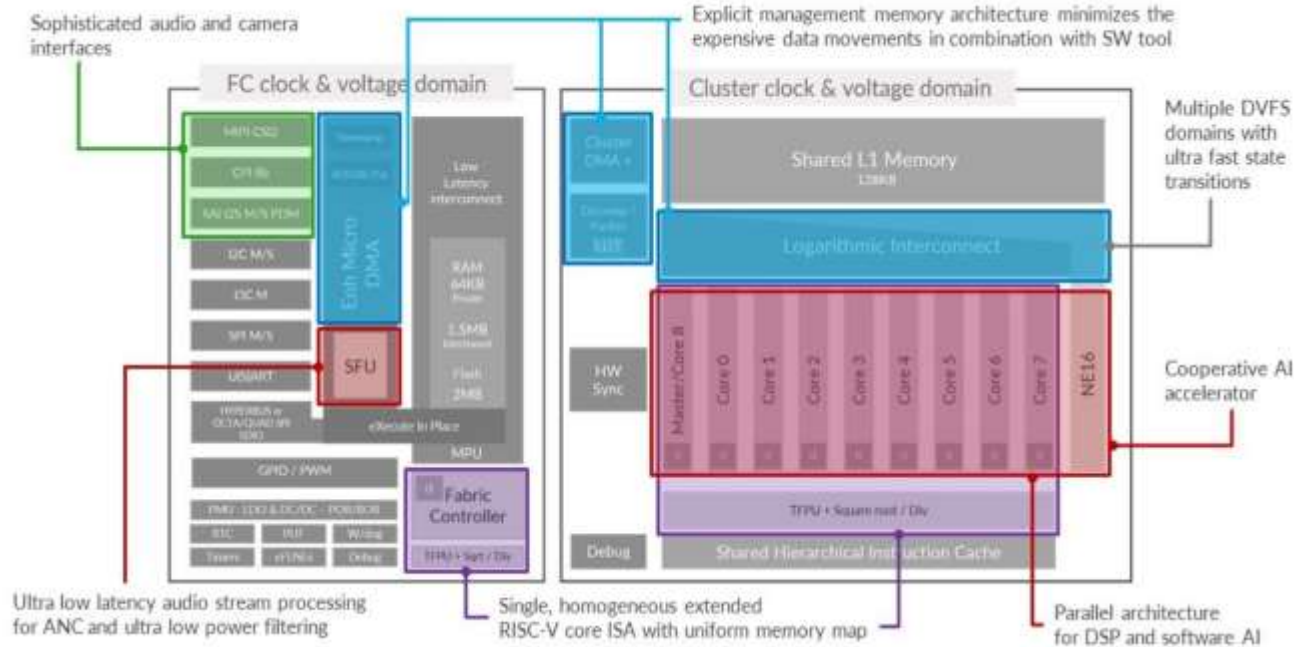
Monte Carlo  
Localization

**Parallel Ultra Low-  
Power SoC:**

GAP9

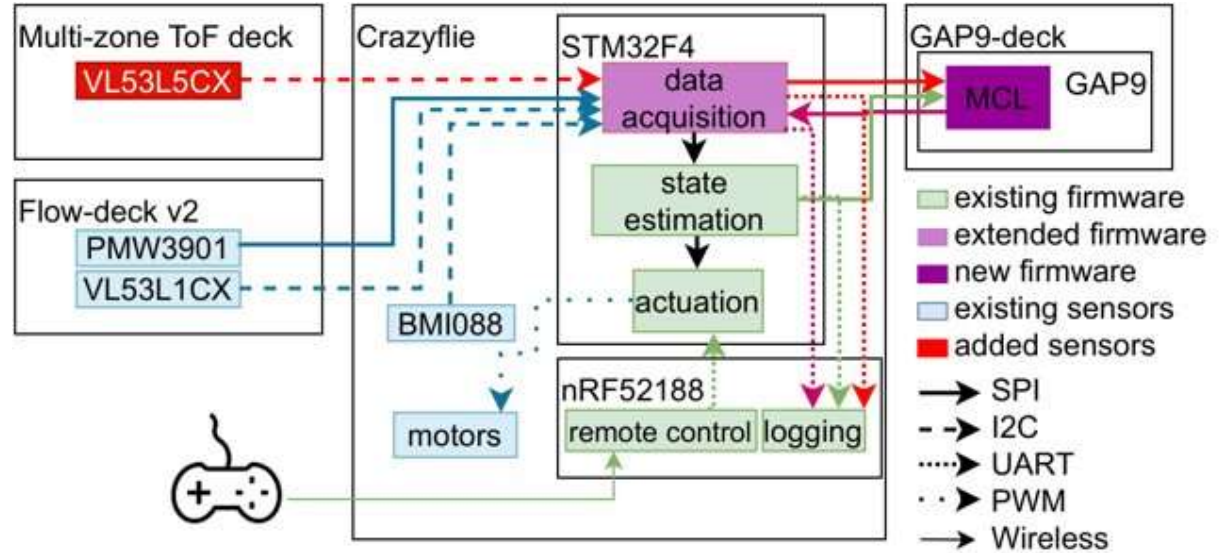


# GAP9 Architecture

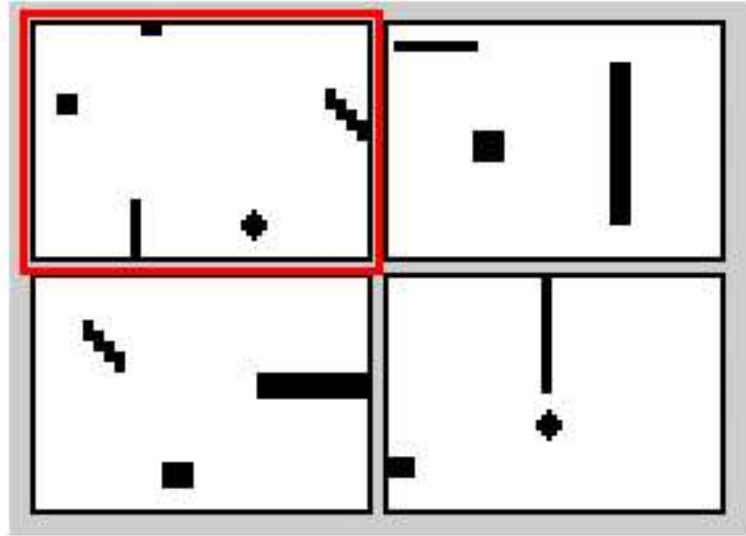


[https://greenwaves-technologies.com/gap9\\_processor/](https://greenwaves-technologies.com/gap9_processor/)

# System Architecture



# Experimental Evaluation - Setup



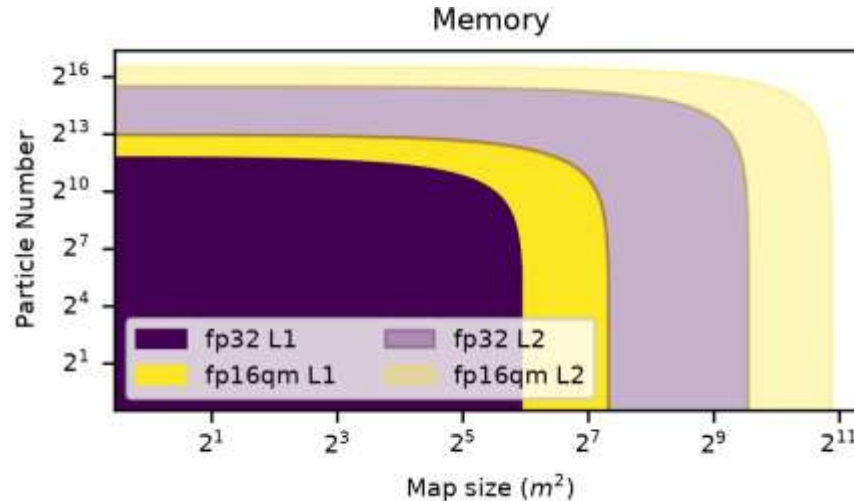


# MCL Parameters

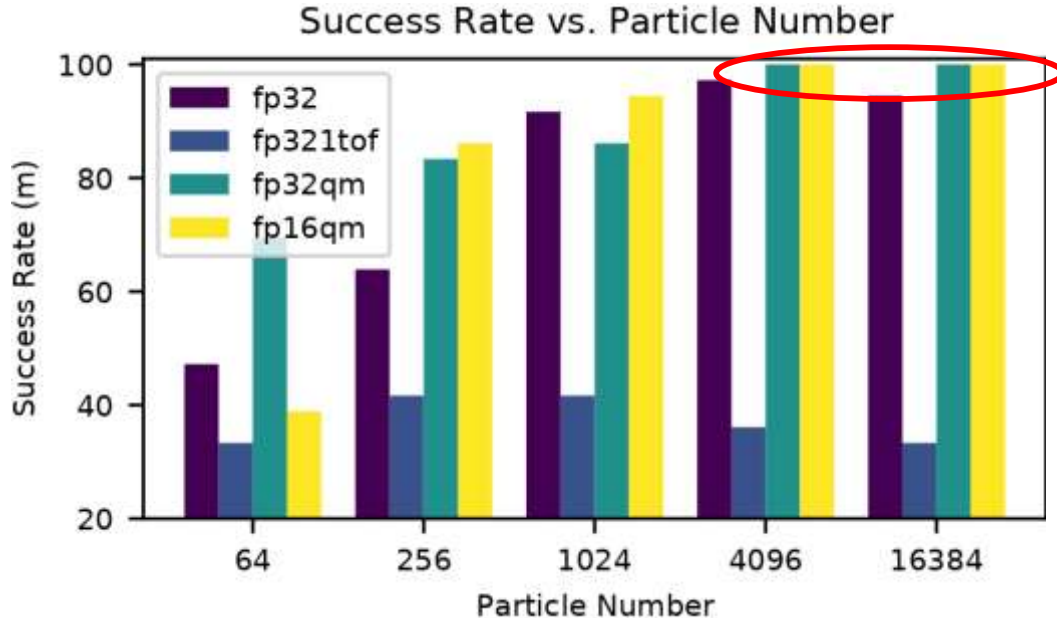
- 1 (front) vs 2 (front and rear) ToF sensors
- #particles (64, 256, 1024, 4096, 16384)
- full precision vs quantized map, lower accuracy particles

each particle:

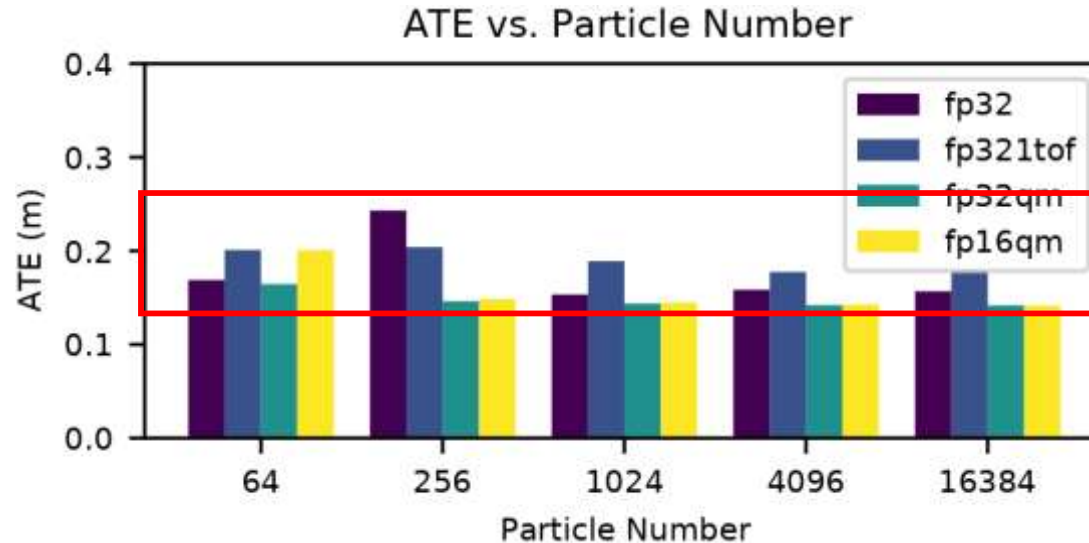
- x position
- y position
- yaw angle
- weight



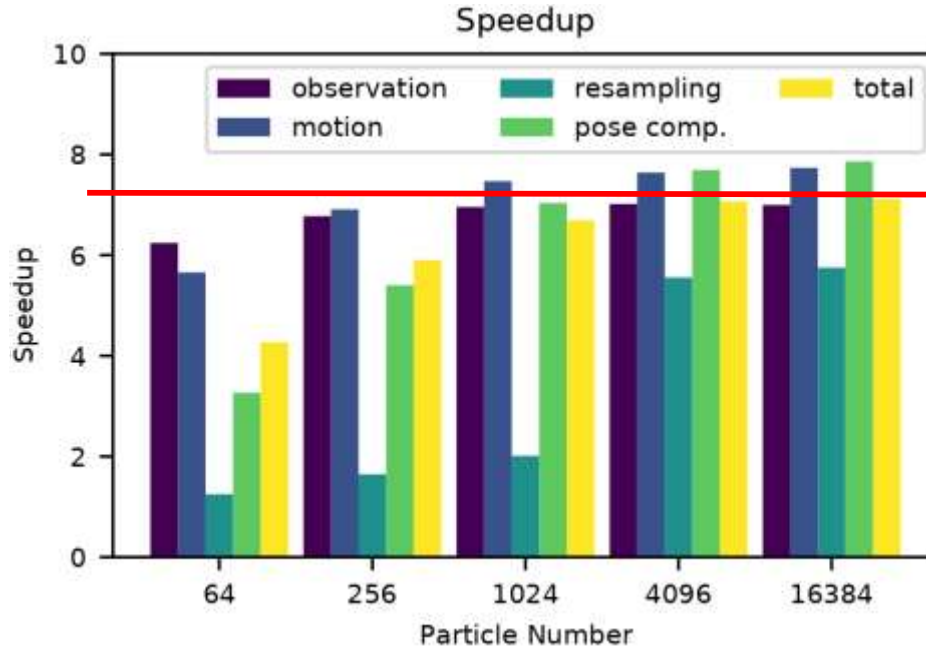
# Experimental Evaluation – Robust Localization



# Experimental Evaluation – Robust Localization



# Experimental Evaluation – Real-time



# Experimental Evaluation – Real-time/Power

	Avg. Power consumption	Execution time
GAP9@400MHz/1,024 particles	61mW	1.901ms
GAP9@12MHz/1,024 particles	13mW	59.898ms
GAP9@400MHz/16,384 particles*	61mW	30.880ms
GAP9@200MHz/16,384 particles*	38mW	61.524ms

\*particles stored in L2

Measurement update: 15Hz

# Conclusion

## Our contributions:

- On-board localization
- 0.15m accuracy, 95% success rate
- Reduced memory by quantization/f16
- Reduced latency by parallelization (7x)
- Sensing and processing <7% of power consumption
- Open source

