

VFS-AZ STEM Drone Program Update

LEAD BY MIKE BURGESS

A special thank you to
Triumph for providing
financial support!

Background



The Arizona Chapter of the Vertical Flight Society wanted to increase their involvement with local students, serve as coaches and mentors, and introduce kids to the exciting field of STEM.

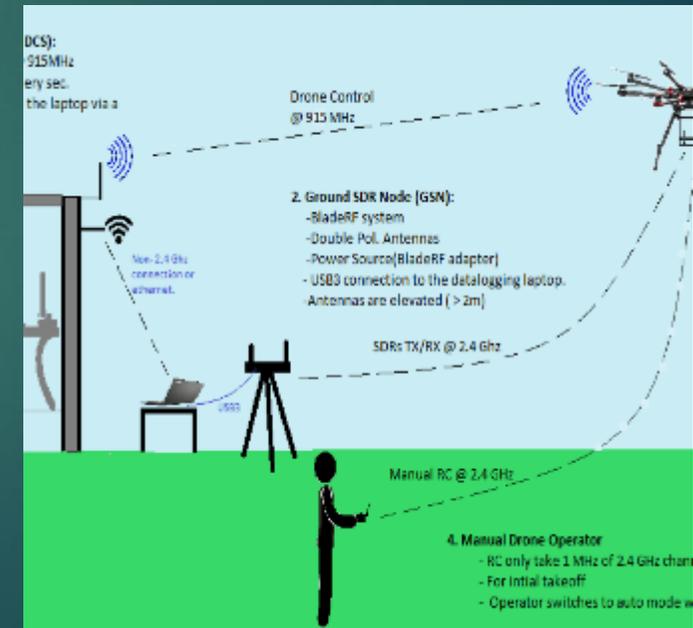
A STEM drone building team was created that focused on promoting team building, perseverance, engineering practices, and communication while teaching students to how to design, build, program and flying drones.

Larry C. Kennedy School, a Title I School located in Phoenix, Arizona (2702 East Osborn Road) was chosen for this activity.

This school has more than 90% of their population on free and reduced lunch. They have over 700 students enrolled and currently serve grades preschool through eighth grade.

Project Progress

The first class started with an introduction to the program and expectations, followed by an overview of what is a Unmanned Vehicle (UAV) (drone), Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS). We also shared the Intel Video of the drones used during the open ceremony the Winter Olympics .



The Drone Project (November 2018)

The Class then worked on building a small drone. During this time we introduced the parts of the drone and their purpose

Quad Copter

Parts

Motors

Propellers

Discuss CW/CCW

Flight Control Board

Gyro

Accelerometer

Power Management

Battery



The Drone Project (November 2018)



Once the Drone was built, we taught the students basic drone safety

General Safety

Never arm a drone unless the flying area is clear

Never approach a drone after a flight until disarmed

Never fly over or near people, cars, buildings, or near airports

Setup your drone for an engine cutoff failsafe in cases of loss of signal from the transmitter

If you lose control of your drone, move the throttle to zero (do not throttle up in a panic!)



The Drone Project (December 2018)

Next we taught the basics to flying the drone

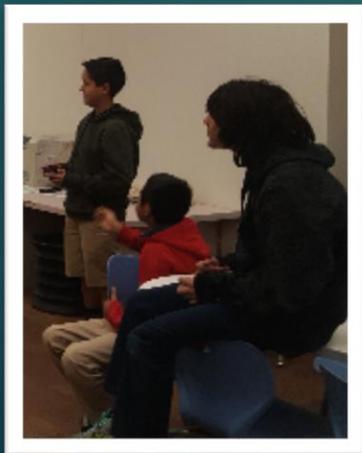
Pitch- Tilts the Drone up or down causing the drone to fly forwards or backwards

Roll- Tilts the drones left or right causing the drone to fly left or right

Yaw- moving the stick causing the drone to rotates the heading to the left or to the right

Throttle- To increase push the stick forwards cause the motor to speed up the altitude to increase.
Pushing the stick down causing the motor to slow down and the altitude to decrease.

All the movement is based on the front heading of the drone.



The Drone Project (December 2018)



We taught about the history of drones

1907: The world's first quadcopter was created by inventor brothers Jacques and Louis Bréguet

1917: Launched only 16 years after the Wright Brothers' pioneering Kitty Hawk flight, the Ruston Proctor Aerial Target became the first pilotless winged aircraft in history.

1960s: Breakthroughs in transistor technology meant that, for the first time, miniaturized radio-controlled components were available to customers at a reasonable cost.

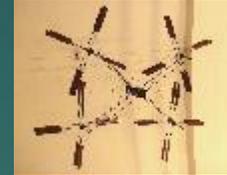
2001: In the aftermath of 9/11, the CIA began flying armed drones over Afghanistan as part of the war against the Taliban.

2006: Recognizing the potential of non-military, non-consumer drone applications, the FAA issued the first commercial drone permits.

2010: The French company Parrot released their Parrot AR Drone, the first ready-to-fly drone which can be controlled entirely via Wi-Fi, using a smartphone.

2013: In December 2013, Amazon released a concept video showcasing founder Jeff Bezos' dream for a [drone-based delivery system](#).

2016: Drone makers produce drone to allow it to avoid obstacles and intelligently track (and photograph) people, animals, or objects — rather than being limited to following a GPS signal



The Drone Project (January 2019)



Once the students built and flew the smaller drone, we started building the larger drone.

Triumph provided the finances for our AZ VFS Chapter to purchase an OnPoynt STEM Ranger Drone.

This drone requires more technical activities that were not required for the small drone, such as:

- Soldering the electrics

- Programing the drone

- Using GPS

- Flying outside

- Registering the Drone with the FAA

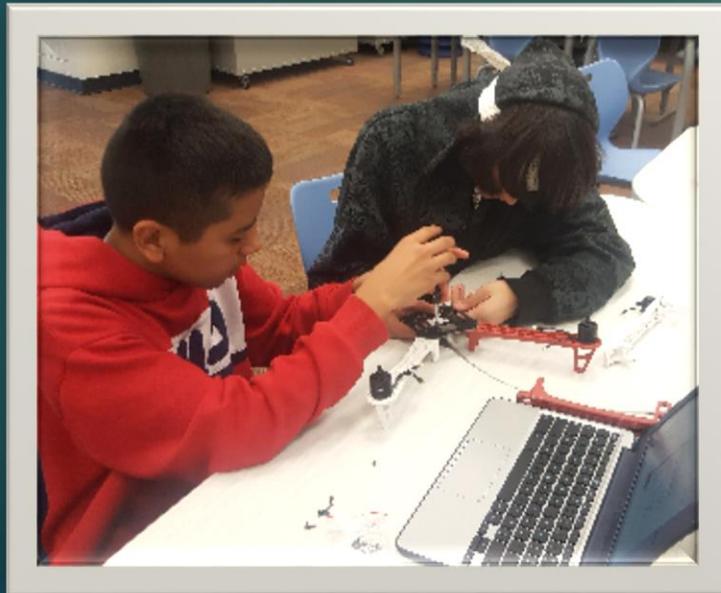
- Learning how to notify airport when flying



The Drone Project (January 2019)

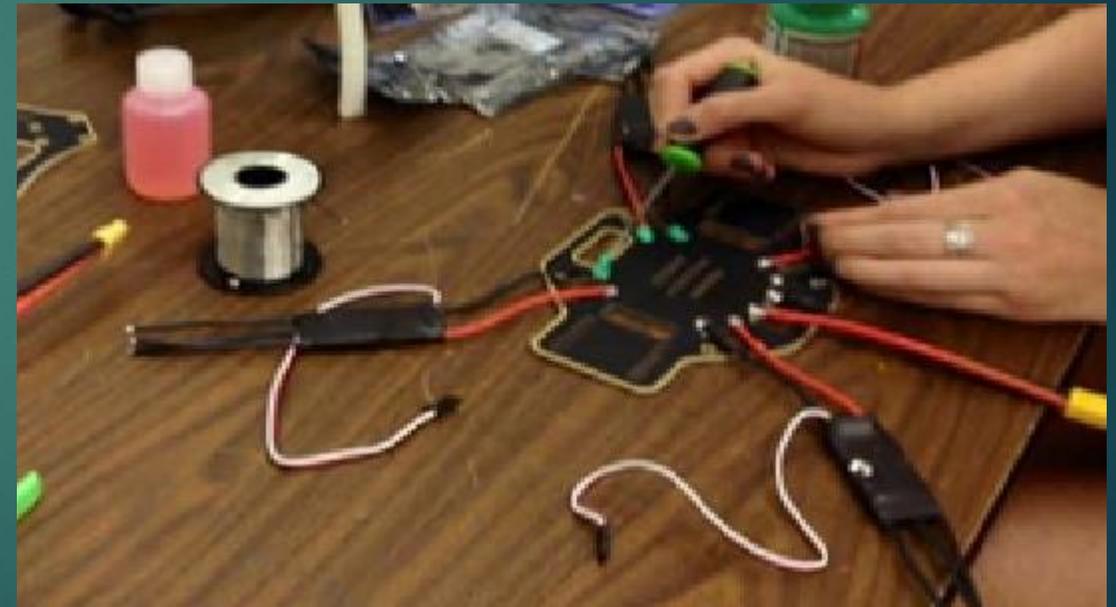
The students learned how to assemble the bottom base

This required assembly of the bottom part and required wiring the motors. The students learned about the direction needed for the motor to spin properly



The Drone Project (January 2019)

The students learned how to solder the electronics.



The Drone Project (January 2019)



The students completed assembly of the frame

Once all the electronics were soldered, the frame and landing gear were assembled.

The students also completed putting together the base electronics



The Drone Project (February 2019)

Assembly continued which included installing the lights, GPS unit and battery.



Future Tasks

Teach basic programming and program the flight controller of the drone (February 2019)

Test the drone system (March 2019)

Update the programming or assembly as needed (March 2019)

Practice Flying the drone Inside (April 2019)

Register the Drone with the FAA (April 2019)

Learn how to notify airport when flying (April 2019)

Flying outside (April 2019)



