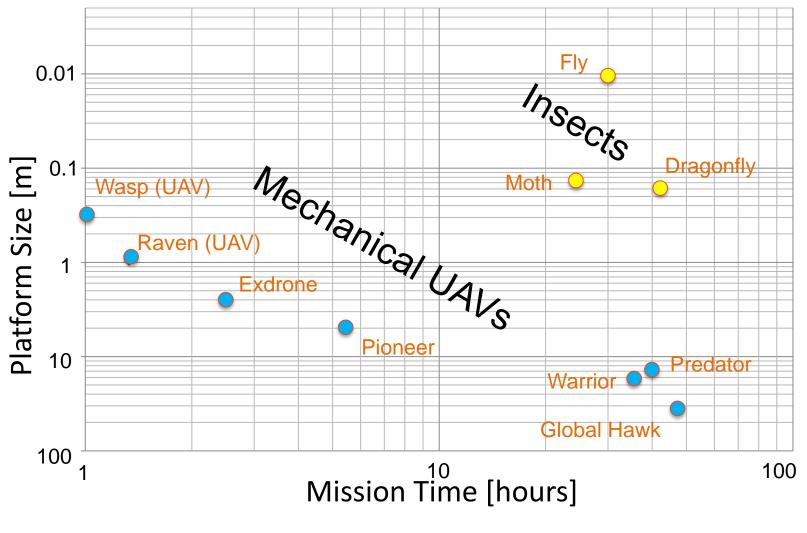
D R \Lambda P E R

DragonflEye

IMAPS NE Symposium 2017 Carlos Segura May 2nd, 2017



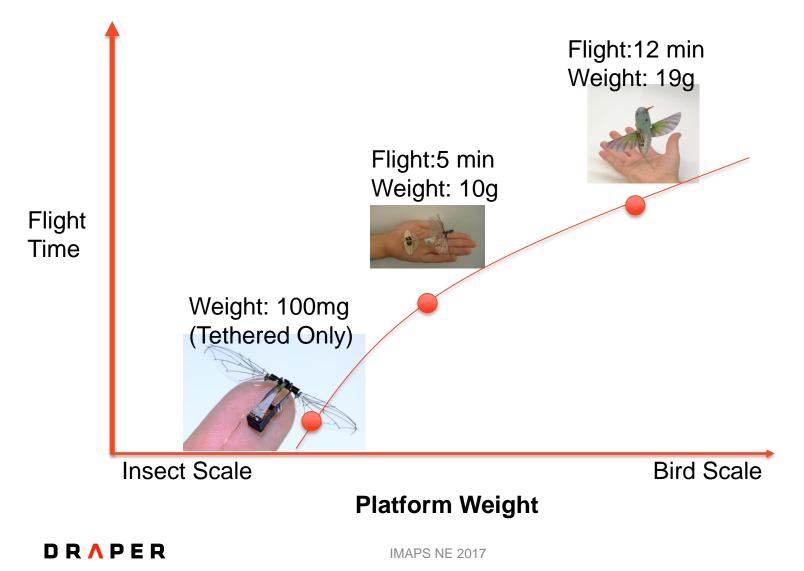
Platform Size vs Standoff



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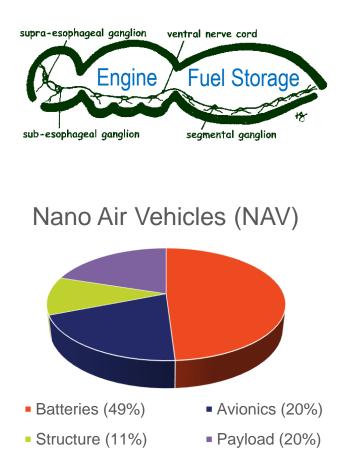
Energy Storage Limits of Current Technology



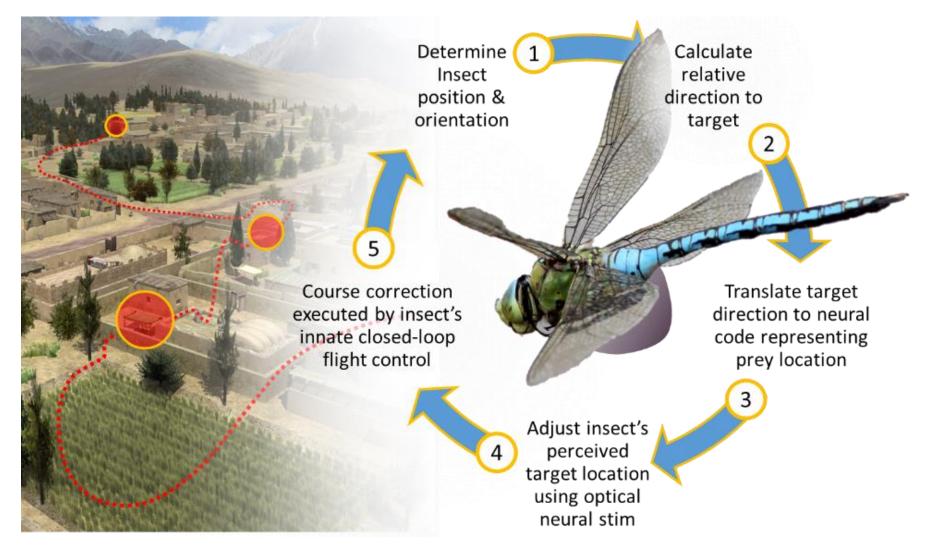
Key Insight: Biology Excels in Efficiency

Dragonflies are strong, stealthy, and efficient

- Size: 5-20 cm
- Weight: 400mg 1.5g
- Payload: up to 300mg
- Distance: up to 100s kilometers per day
- Speed: 10 mph ave, 35 mph max
- Agility: 4g linear accel, 9g sharp turns

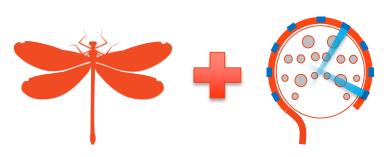


Solution: Harness Biohybrid Systems



The Cybernetic Approach





Robotic MAV

Cybernetic Insect MAV

Energy Storage Limited

Complex Control

Efficient and Eats In Flight

Existing Biological Control System



Challenges

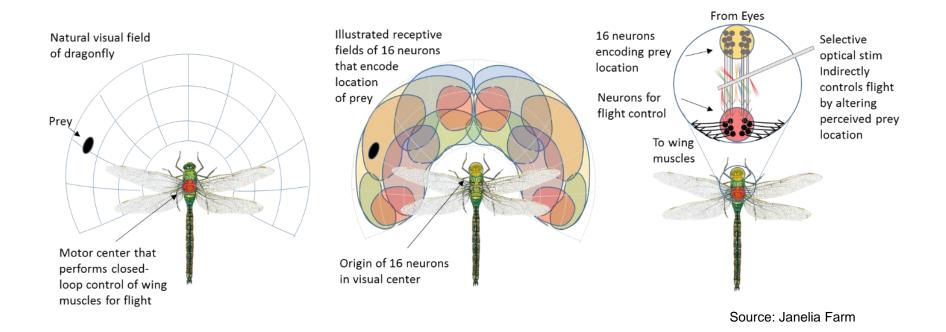
Previous attempts to control insect flight failed due to:

- 1) A lack of understanding of the neuromuscular mechanisms controlling flight and <u>disruption of innate closed-loop control</u>
- Poor spatial resolution and selectivity of electrical stimulation which undesirably activates all neurons and muscle fibers in the vicinity of the electrode
- 3) <u>Heavy or tethered electronics modules</u> that destabilize flight

New solutions

1) A lack of understanding of the neuromuscular mechanisms controlling flight and disruption of innate closed-loop control

8 pairs of neurons found to encode flight direction to prey

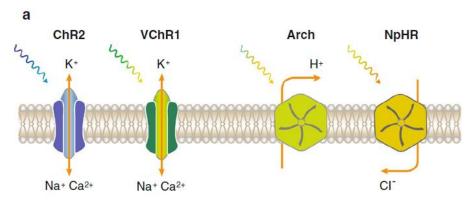




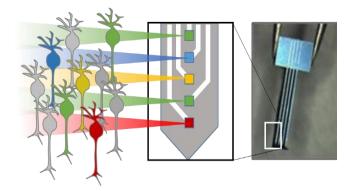
New solutions

 Poor spatial resolution and selectivity of electrical stimulation which undesirably activates all neurons and muscle fibers in the vicinity of the electrode

Optogenetic neuromodulation uses new gene editing tools to make targeted neurons responsive to light, allowing more precise activation patterns than electrical stimulation



a) Optogenetic tool achieve cell response upon light stimulation



b) Optrode designs can achieve micron-scale precision in spatial illumination patterns and light multiplexing

New solutions

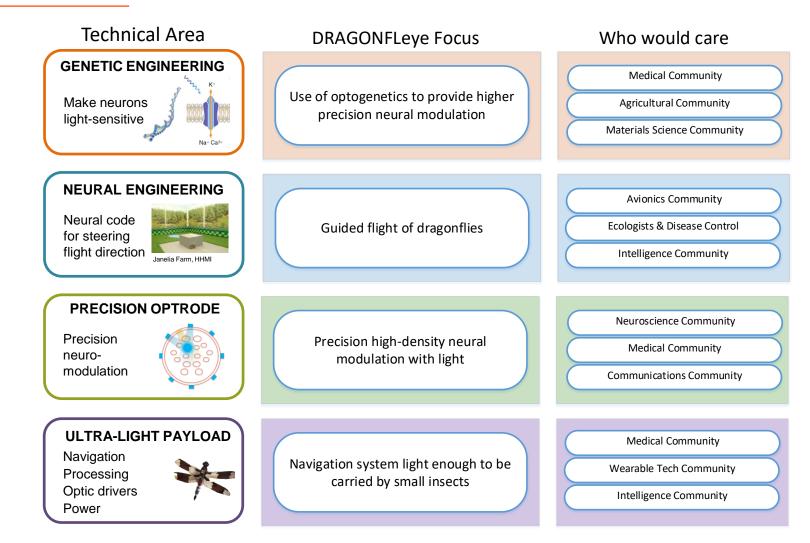
3) <u>Heavy or tethered electronics modules</u> that destabilize flight

ASIC design, flexible miniaturized packaging, novel antennas, and light-weight air cell or solid-state batteries can be leveraged for extreme ultra-light payloads



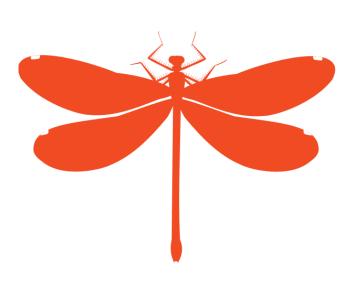
1st Gen: Solar cell and supercap for ~5sec of neural recording from a single channel 2nd Gen: Wireless power and data from 1 recorded channel using RF power and backscatter

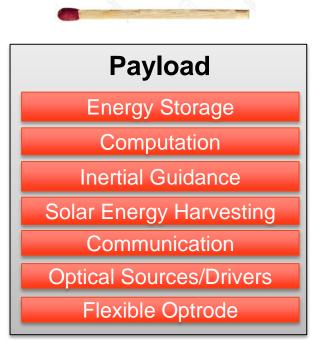
Thrust Areas & Impact / Applications



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Ultra-light Payload: Target Weight 150 mg Payload





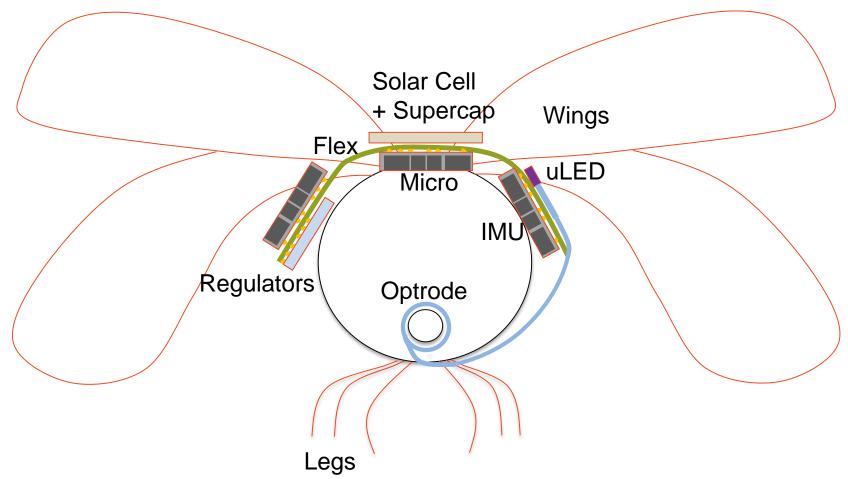
34 Grains of Sand 1 Matchstick

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Ultra-light Payload: Packaging

Current Concept



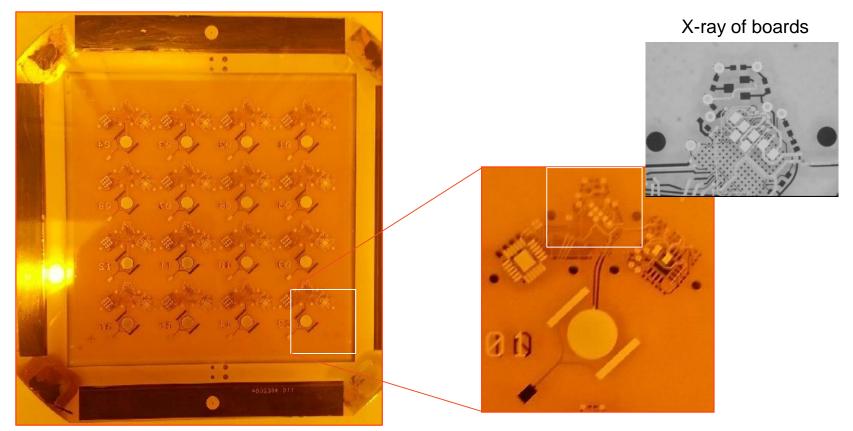
Current Approach - Payload

Autonomous determination of desired flight direction and optical stimulation control Power + Light Source + Tracking (+ Wireless Data)



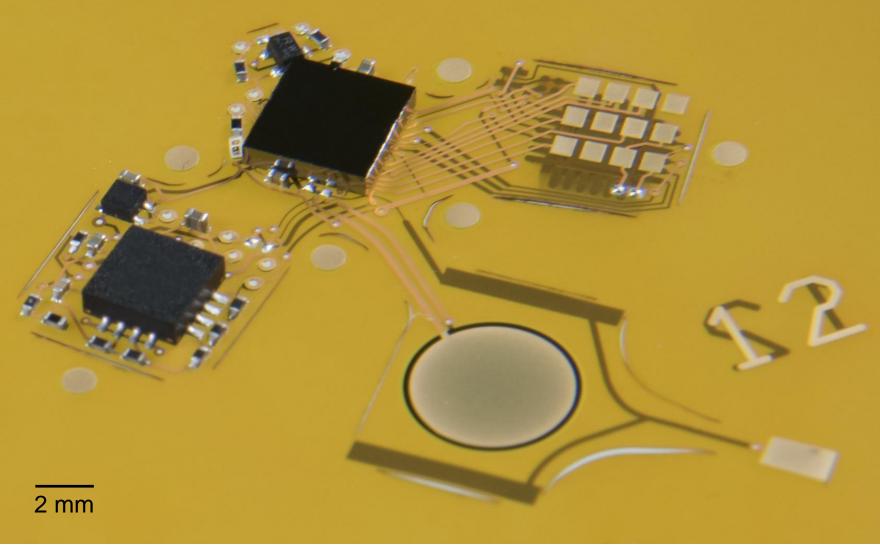
Payload Thrust Achievements

Panel of DragonflEye Backpacks



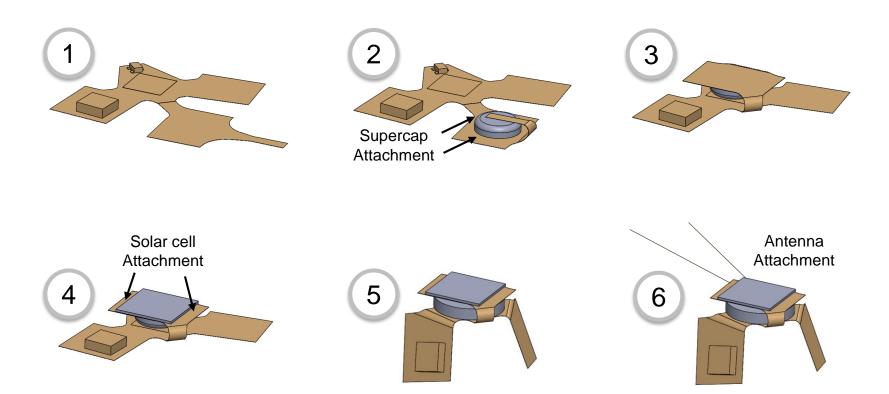
1.5 mil trace/space on 1 mil PI substrate

Partially Assembled Flex Circuit

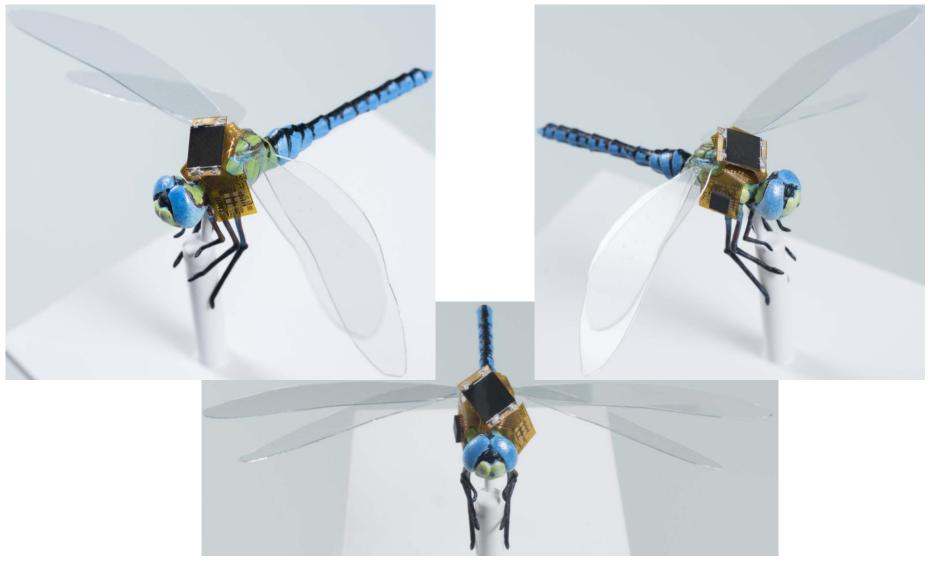


Assembly Sequence

First generation backpack with compact 'origami' assembly and COTS parts



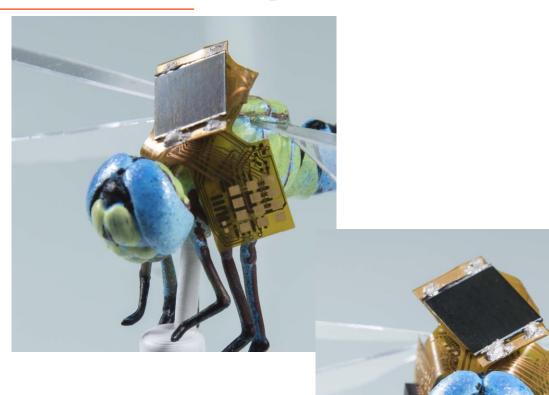
Mock-Up Model

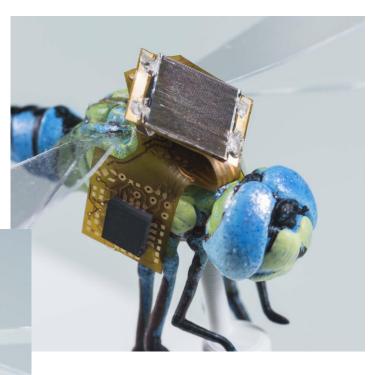


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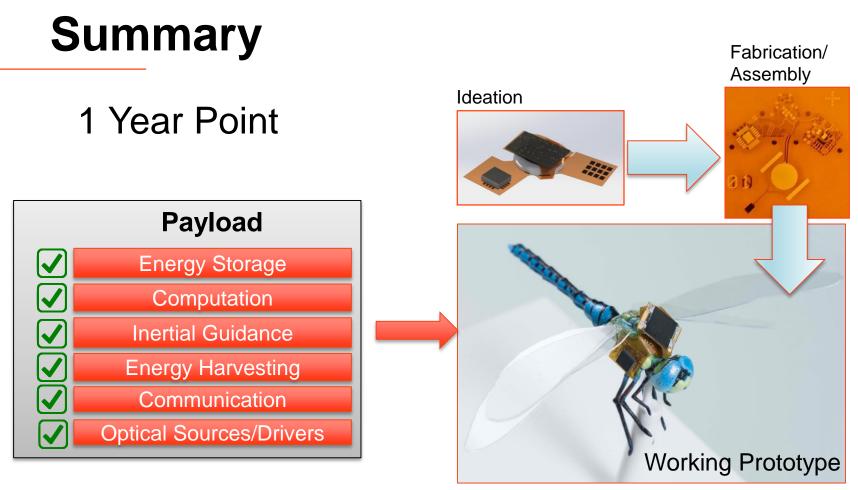
Mock-Up Model







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Next steps:

- Complete the first airborne testing of the navigation (in the next couple weeks)
- Integrated silicon die of all the major subsystems for space/weight savings.

Thank you!

Questions?

