



(12) **United States Patent**  
**Hundemer**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,138,002 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 27, 2018**

(54) **TETHERED UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEM**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **Tribune Broadcasting Company, LLC**, Chicago, IL (US)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS  
3,149,803 A \* 9/1964 Petrides ..... B64C 39/02  
244/17.13  
8,646,719 B2 \* 2/2014 Morris ..... B64C 27/02  
244/1 TD

(72) Inventor: **Hank J. Hundemer**, Bellevue, KY (US)

(Continued)

(73) Assignee: **Tribune Broadcasting Company, LLC**, Chicago, IL (US)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 329 days.

WO WO 2007/141795 A1 12/2007  
WO WO 2013/162128 A1 10/2013

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(21) Appl. No.: **15/210,072**

International Search Report issued in co-pending International Patent Application No. PCT/US2017/012057, Korean Patent Office (ISA/KR), dated Apr. 21, 2017, 3 pages.

(22) Filed: **Jul. 14, 2016**

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
US 2017/0190444 A1 Jul. 6, 2017

*Primary Examiner* — Valentina Xavier  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff LLP

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(60) Provisional application No. 62/273,728, filed on Dec. 31, 2015.

In one aspect, an example system includes: (i) a base including a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; (ii) a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; (iii) a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate structure; and (iv) a tether comprising a first portion, a second portion, a third portion, and a fourth portion, wherein the first portion is coupled to the first coupling-point, the second portion is coupled to a second coupling-point of the UAV, the third portion extends through the inner channel, the fourth portion extends from the upper access-point to the second coupling-point, and the fourth portion has a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**B64F 1/02** (2006.01)  
**B64C 39/02** (2006.01)  
**B64F 3/00** (2006.01)

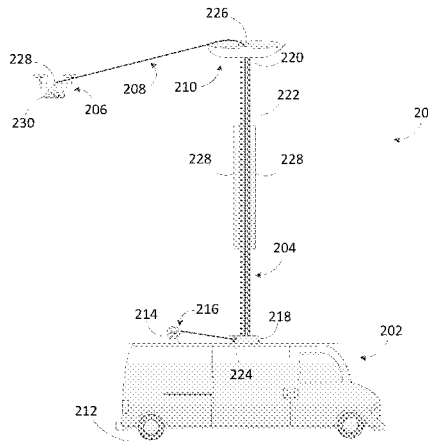
(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **B64F 1/02** (2013.01); **B64C 39/022** (2013.01); **B64C 39/024** (2013.01); **B64F 3/00** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... B64C 39/022; B64C 39/024; B64C 2201/182; B64C 2201/148;

(Continued)

**20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**



(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
 CPC .. B64C 2201/148 (2013.01); B64C 2201/182  
 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
 CPC ..... B64C 2201/208; B64F 3/00; B64F 1/02;  
 B64F 3/02; B64D 2201/00  
 See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

9,786,105 B2 \* 10/2017 Moloney ..... G07C 5/0841  
 2005/0017129 A1 \* 1/2005 McDonnell ..... B64C 25/68  
 244/110 G  
 2012/0112008 A1 \* 5/2012 Holifield ..... B64C 27/02  
 244/155 A  
 2012/0187243 A1 \* 7/2012 Goldie ..... B64C 39/024  
 244/110 C  
 2013/0134254 A1 5/2013 Moore  
 2013/0233964 A1 \* 9/2013 Woodworth ..... B64C 37/02  
 244/2  
 2015/0041598 A1 \* 2/2015 Nugent ..... H02J 17/00  
 244/53 R  
 2015/0054282 A1 \* 2/2015 Goldstein ..... F03D 5/00  
 290/44

2015/0097086 A1 \* 4/2015 Schaefer ..... B64C 39/022  
 244/175  
 2015/0102154 A1 \* 4/2015 Duncan ..... B64C 39/022  
 244/2  
 2015/0158586 A1 \* 6/2015 Hachtmann ..... B64C 39/022  
 244/110 C  
 2015/0180186 A1 6/2015 Vander Lind et al.  
 2016/0167805 A1 \* 6/2016 McKee ..... B60P 3/11  
 244/2  
 2016/0200437 A1 \* 7/2016 Ryan ..... B64C 39/022  
 244/99.2  
 2016/0311556 A1 \* 10/2016 Knudsen ..... B64F 1/02  
 2016/0318607 A1 \* 11/2016 Desai ..... B64D 1/16  
 2017/0129624 A1 \* 5/2017 Chavez, Jr. .... B64F 1/02  
 2017/0190444 A1 \* 7/2017 Hundemer ..... B64C 39/022  
 2018/0022310 A1 \* 1/2018 Olson ..... B60R 21/0132  
 244/100 A

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Written Opinion issued in co-pending International Patent Appli-  
 cation No. PCT/US2017/012057, Korean Patent Office (ISA/KR),  
 dated Apr. 21, 2017, 10 pages.

\* cited by examiner

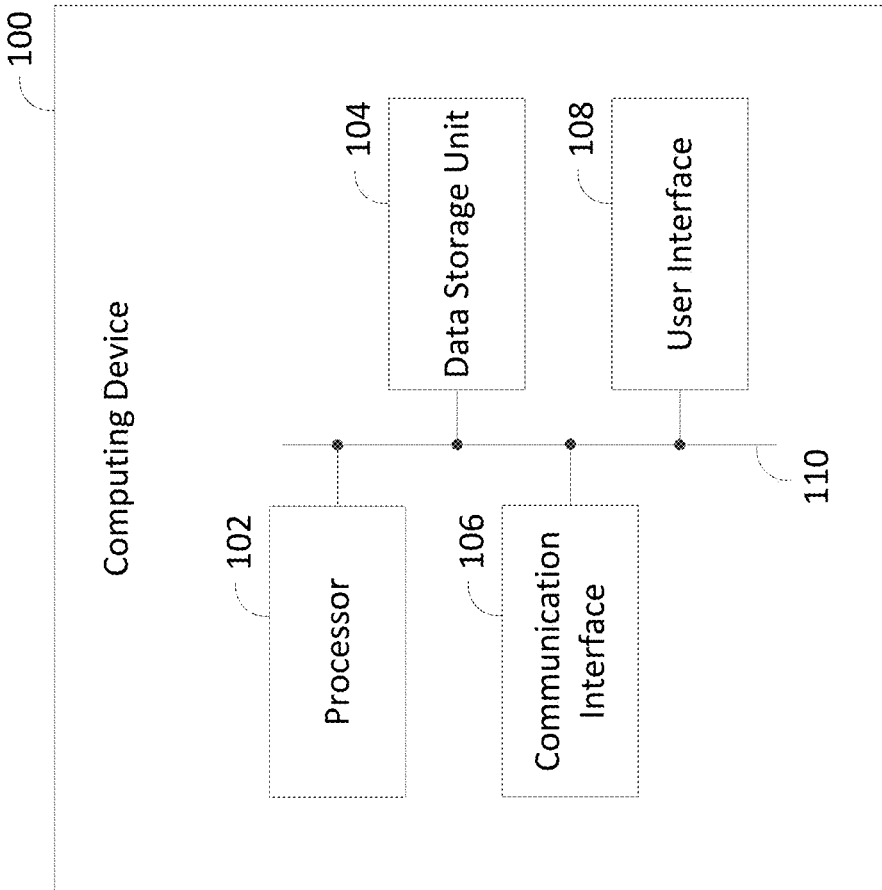


Figure 1

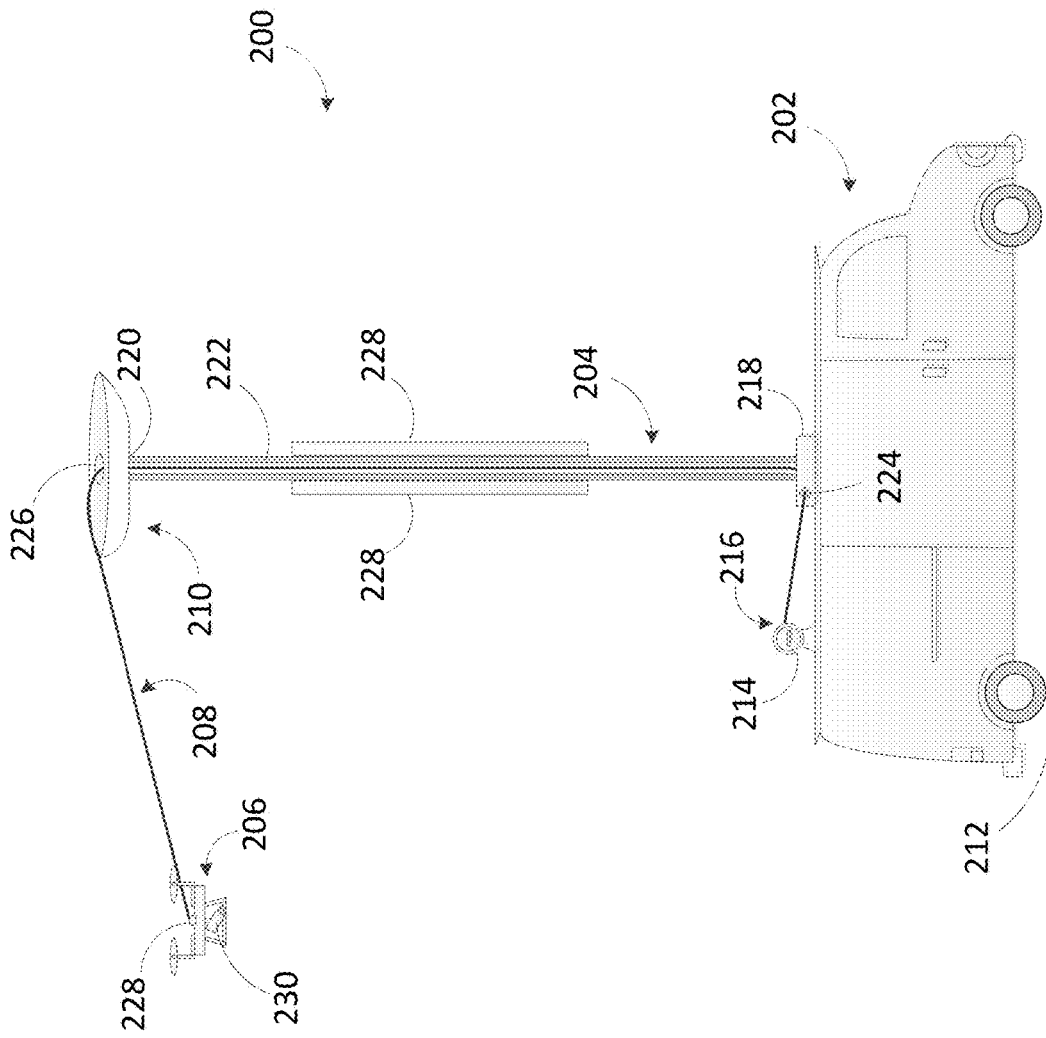


Figure 2

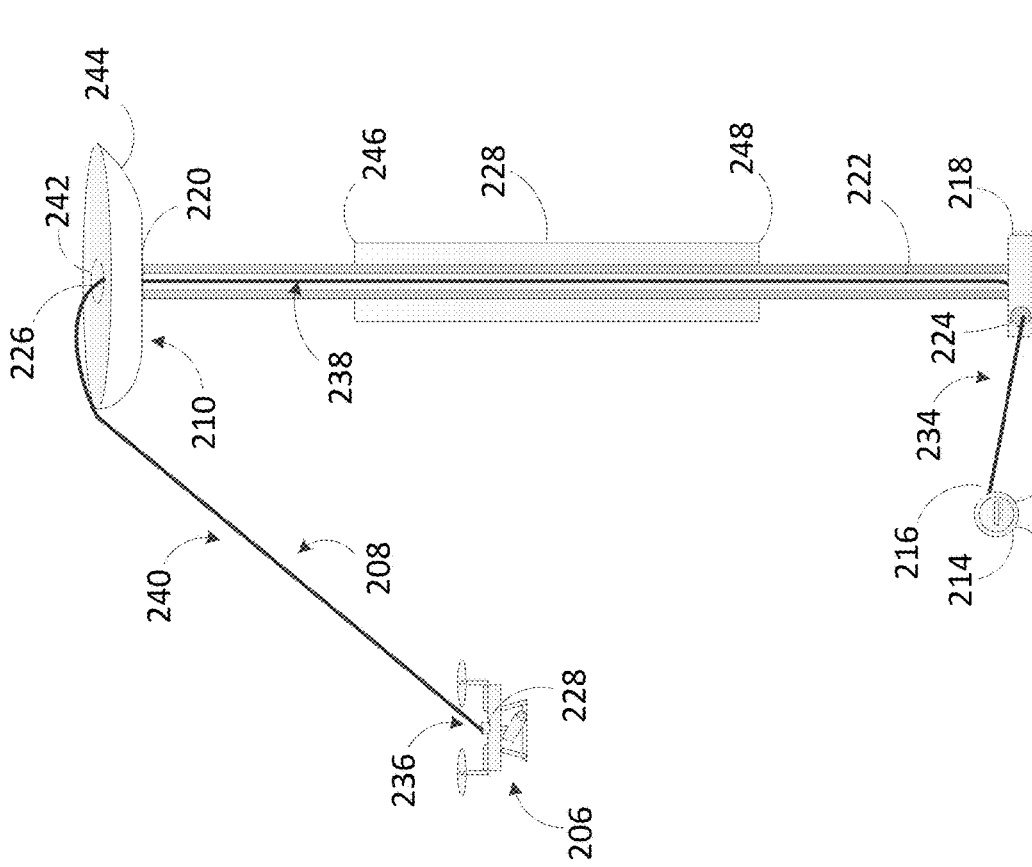


Figure 3

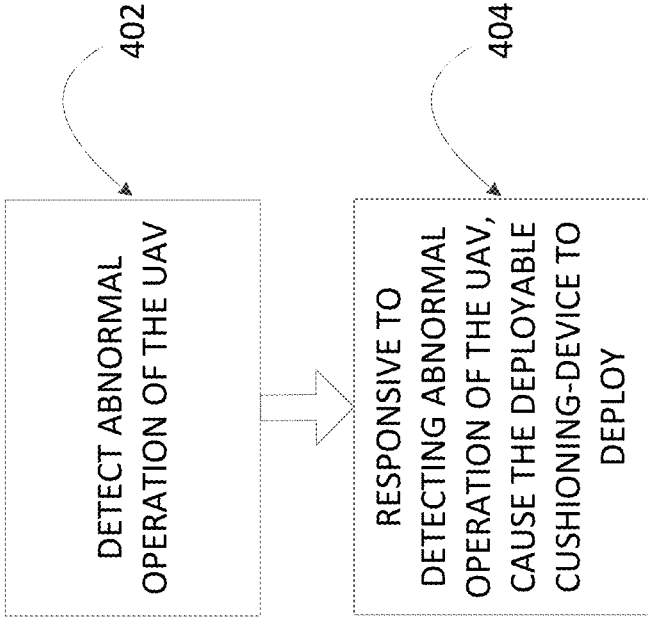


Figure 4

## TETHERED UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEM

### RELATED DISCLOSURE

This disclosure claims priority to U.S. Provisional Pat. App. No. 62/273,728 filed on Dec. 31, 2015, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### USAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

In this disclosure, unless otherwise specified and/or unless the particular context clearly dictates otherwise, the terms “a” or “an” mean at least one, and the term “the” means the at least one.

### BACKGROUND

Unless otherwise specified, the materials described in this section are not prior art to the claims in this disclosure and are not admitted to be prior art by inclusion in this section.

Advancements in technology and computing have contributed to a recent increase in the development and overall use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). A UAV is an aircraft that can operate without an on-board human operator. Sometimes referred to as a “drone” or an “unmanned aerial system,” a UAV can take various forms, such as a helicopter, quadcopter, fixed-wing aircraft, blimp, or glider, and can be used for various applications, such as capturing an image or video of an area from an aerial perspective.

A UAV can operate in one or more modes, such as a remote-control mode, an autonomous mode, or a semi-autonomous mode. While the UAV is operating in a remote-control mode, a remotely-located operator can operate the UAV. While the UAV is operating in an autonomous mode, a computing system onboard the UAV can operate the UAV. Finally, while the UAV is operating in a semi-autonomous mode, a remotely-located operator can cause the UAV to perform some operations, and a computing system onboard the UAV can cause the UAV to perform other operations. For instance, the operator can instruct the UAV to navigate to a particular location, and the computing system can cause the UAV to autonomously navigate to that location.

### SUMMARY

In one aspect, an example system is disclosed. The system includes: a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a UAV comprising a second coupling-point; and a tether comprising a first portion, a second portion, a third portion, and a fourth portion, wherein (i) the first portion is coupled to the first coupling-point, (ii) the second portion is coupled to the second coupling-point, (iii) the third portion extends through the inner channel, (iv) the fourth portion extends from the upper access-point to the second coupling-point, and (v) the fourth portion has a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface.

In another aspect, an example system for use with a UAV is disclosed. The system includes: a base comprising a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel,

wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a landing structure constructed and arranged for receiving the UAV, wherein the landing structure is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the upper end; and a tether comprising a first portion, a second portion, a third portion, and a fourth portion, wherein (i) the first portion is coupled to the first coupling-point, (ii) the second portion is coupled to a second coupling-point of the UAV, (iii) the third portion extends through the inner channel, and (iv) the fourth portion extends from the upper access-point to the second coupling-point.

In a further aspect, another example system for use with a UAV is disclosed. The system includes: a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a landing structure constructed and arranged for receiving the UAV, wherein the landing structure is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the upper end; and a tether comprising a first portion, a second portion, a third portion, and a fourth portion, wherein (i) the first portion is coupled to the first coupling-point, (ii) the second portion is coupled to a second coupling-point of the UAV, (iii) the third portion extends through the inner channel to the upper access-point, (iv) the fourth portion extends from the upper access-point, through the opening, and to the second coupling-point, and (v) the fourth portion has a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface.

In yet another aspect, an example system for use with a UAV is disclosed. The UAV includes: a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate structure; a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper access-point to the UAV, the portion having a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface; and a computing system configured for performing a set of acts comprising: detecting abnormal operation of the UAV; and responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV, causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

In another aspect, an example non-transitory computer-readable medium for use with a system is disclosed. The system includes: a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate structure; and a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper access-point to the UAV, the portion having a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface. The example non-transitory computer-readable medium has stored thereon program instructions that when executed cause performance of a set of acts comprising: detecting abnormal operation of the UAV; and responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV, causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

In another aspect, an example method for use with a system is disclosed. The system includes: a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate structure; and a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper access-point to the UAV, the portion having a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface. The example method includes: detecting abnormal operation of the UAV; and responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV, causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

In a further aspect, an example system for use with a UAV is disclosed. The example system includes: a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point; a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end; a cushion-component coupled to the elongate structure; and a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper access-point to the UAV, the portion having a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified block-diagram of an example computing device.

FIG. 2 is an illustration of an example UAV system.

FIG. 3 is another illustration of the example UAV system.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of an example method.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

##### I. Overview

As discussed above, a UAV can fly without an onboard human operator. In some instances though, a UAV can malfunction and lose the ability to fly properly. As a result, the UAV can fall to the ground and crash, which can potentially injure a person or damage property. Disclosed herein is a tethered UAV system that can help avoid such injuries and/or damages.

In one example, a tethered UAV system can have a base with a vertically-oriented elongate structure that positions a portion of a tether connected to a UAV at a height that can limit a position of the tethered UAV. Within the system, the tether can extend from the base up through an inner channel of the vertically-oriented elongate structure and connect to a UAV from the top of the elongate structure. As a result, the tether can limit the distance that the UAV can fly away from the top of the elongate structure. Thus, the tether may constrain the UAV to a volume centered at the top of the elongate structure and extending radially outward by an extent defined by the tether. In some instances, the tether can have a portion of the tether extending from the top of the elongate structure to the UAV can have a length that is less than the height of the elongate structure, which can enable the tether to reduce the chance of the UAV reaching people or objects on the ground nearby. With this arrangement, even if the UAV malfunctions and loses the ability to fly property, rather than crashing into the ground, the combination of the

elongate structure and tether can cause the UAV to swing like a pendulum from atop the elongate structure, and potentially miss hitting people or objects.

As discussed above, a tethered UAV system can limit a UAV from reaching the ground. Given this, the UAV may be unable to land on the ground. However, disclosed herein is a tethered UAV system that can help enable a tethered UAV to land somewhere else. In one example, a tethered UAV system can include a landing structure that is configured and arranged to receive the tethered UAV. The landing structure can provide a platform for the UAV to land and can have various configurations, such as a bowl-shaped portion constructed to catch a tethered UAV during landing. In some examples, the landing structure is connected near the upper end of the elongate structure and can also serve as a take-off platform for the tethered UAV to initiate flight.

Additionally, UAVs can be costly and often carry expensive equipment (e.g., cameras, sensors). Although a tethered UAV system can help reduce a tethered UAV from colliding with property located on the ground, the tether can still cause the UAV to swing into the vertically-oriented elongate structure as a result of a malfunction of the UAV, which can damage the UAV or equipment located on the UAV. Disclosed herein is a tethered UAV system that can help avoid such damage.

In an example, a tethered UAV system can include a deployable cushioning-device positioned on the outer surface of the vertically-oriented elongate structure. The deployable cushioning-device can help absorb the impact of a collision between the tethered UAV and the elongate structure and potentially reduce damage to the UAV. In some instances, a cushioning-device can have a deployable configuration that enables a computing system operating in the tethered UAV system to detect abnormal operation of the UAV and to cause the deployable cushioning-device to deploy in response. In this way, a deployable cushioning-device can stay stored in a position on the elongate structure and deploy in a manner similar to an air-bag (e.g., by inflating) to potentially reduce damage to the UAV and/or the elongate structure during a collision.

##### II. Example Architecture

###### A. Computing Device

FIG. 1 is a simplified block-diagram of an example computing device **100** that can perform various acts and/or functions, such as those described in this disclosure. Computing device **100** can include various components, such as processor **102**, data storage unit **104**, communication interface **106**, and/or user interface **108**. The components can be connected to each other (or to another device, system, or other entity) via connection mechanism **110**.

In this disclosure, the term “connection mechanism” means a mechanism that facilitates communication between two or more devices, systems, or other entities. A connection mechanism can be a relatively simple mechanism, such as a cable or system bus, or a relatively complex mechanism, such as a packet-based communication network (e.g., the Internet). In some instances, a connection mechanism can include a non-tangible medium (e.g., where the connection is wireless).

Processor **102** can include a general-purpose processor (e.g., a microprocessor) and/or a special-purpose processor (e.g., a digital signal processor (DSP)).

Data storage unit **104** can include one or more volatile, non-volatile, removable, and/or non-removable storage components, such as magnetic, optical, or flash storage,



5

and/or can be integrated in whole or in part with processor **102**. Further, data storage unit **104** can take the form of a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium, having stored thereon program instructions (e.g., compiled or non-compiled program logic and/or machine code) that, when executed by processor **102**, cause computing device **100** to perform one or more acts and/or functions, such as those described in this disclosure. As such, computing device **100** can be configured to perform one or more acts and/or functions, such as those described in this disclosure. Such program instructions can define and/or be part of a discrete software application. In some instances, computing device **100** can execute program instructions in response to receiving an input, such as from communication interface **106** and/or user interface **108**. Data storage unit **104** can also store other types of data, such as those types described in this disclosure.

Communication interface **106** can allow computing device **100** to connect to and/or communicate with another entity according to one or more protocols. In one example, communication interface **106** can be a wired interface, such as an Ethernet interface or a high-definition serial-digital-interface (HD-SDI). In another example, communication interface **106** can be a wireless interface, such as a cellular or WI-FI interface. In this disclosure, a connection can be a direct connection or an indirect connection, the latter being a connection that passes through and/or traverses one or more entities, such as such as a router, switcher, or other network device. Likewise, in this disclosure, a transmission can be a direct transmission or an indirect transmission.

User interface **108** can facilitate interaction between computing device **100** and a user of computing device **100**, if applicable. As such, user interface **108** can include input components such as a keyboard, a keypad, a mouse, a touch-sensitive panel, a microphone, and/or a camera, and/or output components such as a display device (which, for example, can be combined with a touch-sensitive panel), a sound speaker, and/or a haptic feedback system. More generally, user interface **108** can include hardware and/or software components that facilitate interaction between computing device **100** and the user of the computing device **100**.

Computing device **100** can take various forms, such as a workstation terminal, a desktop computer, a laptop, a tablet, and/or a mobile phone.

#### B. Tethered UAV System

FIG. 2 is an illustration of an example UAV system **200**. System **200** includes base **202**, elongate structure **204**, UAV **206**, tether **208**, and landing structure **210**, but can also include more or less components within examples. For instance, system **200** can include components not shown in FIG. 2, such as a computing system in or on base **202**. In this disclosure, the term “computing system” means a system that includes at least one computing device. As such, system **200** can be configured to perform various acts and/or functions, including those described in this disclosure (including in the accompanying drawings) in accordance with a set of instructions specified by such a computing system.

Base **202** is shown as a vehicle in FIG. 2, but can exist in other non-stationary or stationary configurations in some examples. As shown, base **202** includes bottom surface **212**, and spooling mechanism **214** configured with first coupling-point **216**. Bottom surface **212** corresponds to the bottom of a wheel of base **202** and represents a lower portion of base **202** located adjacent or nearby the ground. In other

6

examples, bottom surface **212** can correspond to other portions of base **202**, including portions located farther from the ground.

Spooling mechanism **214** is a mechanical structure coupled to base **202** that can store and adjust a length of tether **208** through automatic or manual means. For example, spooling mechanism **214** may include a reel that rotates to either wind the tether **208** around the reel, and thereby decrease the length of the portion of the tether **208** that is not wound around the reel, or unwind the tether **208**, and thereby increase the length of the portion of the tether **208** that is not wound around the reel. Tether **208** is connected to spooling mechanism **214** at first coupling-point **216**. As such, spooling mechanism **214** can be configured to automatically adjust the length of tether **208** via mechanical operation based on user input or can also enable a human operator to manually adjust tether **208** (e.g., by winding/unwinding the spooling mechanism via rotation of a handle or by causing an electric motor to operate so as to engage the spooling mechanism and effect such winding/unwinding). In some instances, spooling mechanism **214** can also serve as storage for tether **208** during navigation by base **202**. Moreover, in some examples, the tether **208** may connect to base **202** at other positions (e.g., directly to base **202**).

In some examples, base **202** can have other components, such as a power source and communication components. For instance, UAV **206** can communicate and receive power from components positioned on base **202** through tether **208**.

As shown in FIG. 2, elongate structure **204** can be a vertically-oriented adjustable mast coupled to base **202**. The elongate structure is shown in FIG. 2 in a cutaway form that illustrates the interior of elongate structure **204**. As an adjustable mast, elongate structure **204** can change orientation and position, extend upward, adjust angle of orientation, and collapse into a storable position using pneumatics, for example. In other examples, elongate structure **204** can have other configurations, such as multiple structures (e.g., poles) connected to base **202**. Elongate structure **204** connects to base **202** at lower end **218** and extends in a vertical orientation from base **202** with upper end **220** of elongate structure **204** positioned opposite of lower end **218**. Additionally, elongate structure **204** can include inner channel **222** with lower access-point **224** to inner channel **222** disposed proximate lower end **218**, and upper access-point **226** of inner channel **222** disposed proximate upper end **220**. Upper-access point **226** is shown having a circular opening to enable full rotation of tether **208** as UAV **206** navigates an environment in various directions, but can have other configurations in some examples.

As shown in FIG. 2, tether **208** may be routed through the inner channel **222** of elongate structure **204**. Thus, tether **208** may enter the lower access-point **224**, pass through inner channel **222** and exit through upper access-point **226**. As such, the spooling mechanism **214** may be situated exterior to the elongate structure **204** (e.g., mounted to base **202** proximate the lower end **218** of the elongate structure **204**, as shown in FIG. 2). However, in some examples, the spooling mechanism may be mounted at other locations. For example, the spooling mechanism may be situated within the base **202** or within the elongate structure **204** itself. As such, the lower access-point **224** may not provide access to the inner channel **222** from an exterior of the base **202**. For instance, if the spooling mechanism **214** is mounted within the base **202**, below the lower end **218** of the elongate structure **204**, an access point to the inner channel **222** may be provided that is interior to the base **202** to thereby provide a path for the tether to pass between the such an interior-

mounted spooling mechanism and the inner channel 222 of the elongate structure 204. Moreover, in some cases, the spooling mechanism may be disposed within the elongate structure 204 itself, in which case the inner channel 222 may only extend between the upper access-point 226 and the location of such a spooling mechanism. Further, in an example in which the spooling mechanism is situated proximate the upper end 220 of the elongate structure 204, the tether 208 may not pass through the inner channel 222 at all. In any of these configurations, operation of the spooling mechanism 214 to wind/unwind the tether 208 can be used to control the length of the tether 208 that extends from proximate the top end 220 of the elongate structure 204 (e.g., at the upper access-point 226) to the UAV 206, and thereby limit the maximum separation distance between the top end 220 of the elongate structure 204 and the UAV 206.

Elongate structure 204 further includes deployable cushioning-device 228 connected to an outer surface of elongate structure 204. Deployable cushioning-device 228 can potentially reduce damage to UAV 206 and/or elongate structure 204 in the event UAV 206 collides with elongate structure 204. For example, if UAV 206 ceases normal flying operations (e.g., due to a malfunction) the tether 208 may cause the UAV 206 to swing into the elongate structure 204. For instance, a computing system of system 200 can detect abnormal operation of tethered UAV 206 and cause deployable cushioning-device 228 to inflate using a gaseous substance in response. The deployable cushioning-device 228 may inflate by changing from having a first volume of gaseous substance inside to having a second volume of gaseous substance with the second volume being greater than the first volume. The deployable cushioning-device 228 can include a set of deployable cushioning components that together extend around the outer surface of elongate structure 204 at various positions, for example. In some examples, elongate structure 204 can include cushioning components that do not require inflating or other type of preparation by system 200 before use. For instance, stationary cushioning components may be mounted on the exterior surface of elongate structure 204.

To help allow deployable cushioning-device 204 to provide such functionality, deployable cushioning-device 204 can be positioned on the elongate structure 204 at a height such that a length of the fourth portion 240 is greater than or equal to a first distance between the upper access-point 226 and an upper end 246 of the deployable cushioning-device 228, and is also less than or equal to a second distance between the upper access-point 226 and a lower end 248 of the deployable cushioning-device 228.

System 200 further includes UAV 206 tethered to base 202 via tether 208. UAV 206 can be any type of aircraft capable of operation without an on-board human operator. For instance, in some examples, a human operator can control navigation of UAV 206 via a physically separate remote control that can provide control instructions to UAV 206 via a wired or wireless connection. As shown in FIG. 2, UAV 206 can be configured with second coupling-point 228 that serves as the connection point for connecting tether 208 to UAV 206. Within examples, second coupling-point 228 can have various locations on UAV 206, which can depend on the configuration of UAV 206. As such, UAV 206 can have various configurations, such as a helicopter, quadcopter, fixed-wing aircraft, blimp, or glider, and can operate in various modes, such as a remote-control mode, an autonomous mode, or a semi-autonomous mode.

UAV 206 can include camera 230 configured to capture video and/or images from an aerial perspective. UAV 206

can include other components, such as a power source (e.g., battery) and a computing system located on-board. In some examples, UAV 206 can also be configured to receive power from a power source located on base 202 through a power-distribution connection positioned within tether 208. This can enable UAV 206 to have a reduced weight since an on-board battery is not required. During operation, UAV 206 can transmit and receive communications, such as sensor data, images, video, and control instructions, using tether 208 or through a wireless connection with another computing system, such as the computing system of base 202.

System 200 includes tether 208 that serves as a connecting link between base 202 and UAV 206. Tether 208 can include various materials, including materials that enable elastic extension as well as materials that enable transfer of electrical power or communications between the computing systems of base 202 and UAV 206. In some examples, tether 208 can include multiple components constructed together.

Referring to FIG. 3, tether 208 is divided into first portion 234, second portion 236, third portion 238, and fourth portion 240. First portion 234 of tether 208 extends from first coupling-point 216 into lower access point 224, and second portion 236 is the portion of tether 208 that connects to UAV 206 at second coupling point 228. Although, tether 208 can connect to base 202 and UAV 206 at different positions. For instance, first portion 234 of tether 208 can connect directly to base 202 without spooling mechanism 214. Third portion 238 of tether 208 starts from lower access-point 224 and extends through inner channel 222 of elongate structure 204 to the upper access-point 226 of elongate structure 204. The fourth portion 240 of tether 208 extends from upper access-point 226 of elongate structure 204 to second portion 236 of tether 208 positioned at second coupling-point 228 on UAV 206.

In some examples, fourth portion 240 of tether 208 can have a length that is less than a distance between upper access-point 226 of elongate structure 204 and bottom surface 212 of base 202. At this length or shorter, tether 208 can suspend UAV 206 above the ground as a result of a malfunction of UAV 206 during flight. As noted elsewhere, the length of the fourth portion 240 may be controlled via operation of the spooling mechanism 214 to wind/unwind the tether 208.

System 200 can further include landing structure 210 that is constructed and arranged for receiving UAV 206. Landing structure 210 can provide a structure for UAV 206 to land and also serve as a take-off platform for UAV 206 to initiate flight, for example. As shown in FIG. 2, landing structure 210 can be connected proximate upper end 220 of elongate structure 204. As shown in FIG. 3, landing structure 210 can include opening 242 that enables tether 208 (or any portion thereof) to extend through landing structure 210. In some examples, opening 242 can have a circular configuration to enable full rotation of tether 208 during UAV 206 operation and can also be positioned proximate to upper access-point 226 of elongate structure 204.

Landing structure 210 is shown having a bowl-shaped portion 244 constructed and arranged for receiving UAV 206, but can have other configurations in some examples. Bowl-shaped portion 244 can include mesh or nylon netting, for example, to assist in catching a landing UAV 206. In one example, landing structure 210 can have a net disposed around a perimeter of landing structure 210. In other examples, landing structure 210 can include other structures and materials, such as combinations of hard and soft materials. For instance, landing structure 210 can have collaps-

ible portions that can collapse and extend outward as controlled by the computing system of system **200**.

As shown, landing structure **210** can be mounted to elongate structure **204** so as to entirely surround the outer sidewall surface of the elongate structure **204** near the top end **220**. However, in some examples, the landing structure **210** may be positioned adjacent a portion of the outer sidewall surface without entirely surrounding the elongate structure **204**.

Landing structure **210** can also include a coupling portion that extends around the upper end **220** of the elongate structure **204** to facilitate coupling the landing structure **210** to the elongate structure **204**. The coupling portion can take various forms. For example, the coupling portion can be a lip that engages a corresponding recess on the elongate structure **204**. However, other coupling techniques can be used as well.

### III. Example Operations

The system **200** and/or components thereof can perform various acts. These acts and related features will now be described. A computing system of system **200** can monitor and detect when UAV **206** is operating abnormally during operation. In response to detecting this, the computing system can initiate actions, such as causing the deployable cushioning-device **228** to inflate or preparing landing structure **210** for use. For example, computing system can interpret abnormal operation of UAV **206** as a potential malfunction by UAV **206** and can cause the deployable cushioning-device positioned on elongate structure **204** to deploy by expanding with a gaseous substance.

In an example, system **200** can include sensors configured to measure tension of tether **208** during operation of UAV **206**. Based on the measured tension level of tether **208**, the computing system of system **200** can determine that UAV **206** is operating abnormally or preparing to execute a landing. In response, UAV **206** can cause deployable cushioning-device **228** positioned on elongate structure **204** to deploy. Similarly, the computing system can also perform other operations based on the measured tension level of tether **208**. For example, the computing system of system **200** can cause a collapsible portion of landing structure **210** to extend outward in order to prepare for the landing of UAV **206** or adjust a length of tether **208** using spooling mechanism **214**.

In another example, the computing system of system **200** can receive sensor data from a sensor of UAV **206** that provides information regarding operation of UAV **206**. The computing system can make a determination that the received sensor data has a particular property, and detect abnormal operation of UAV **206** based on the determination. Likewise, the computing system can determine other information regarding UAV **206** from sensor data received from sensors of UAV **206**. For example, the computing system can receive an indication from UAV **206** that UAV **206** is decreasing in elevation and prepare for a landing by UAV **206**. Likewise, computing system can receive sensor data indicating that UAV **206** is running low on battery power. In the above situations and other possible scenarios, the computing system can cause one or multiple deployable cushioning-devices to deploy as well as cause other components of system **200** to perform operations (e.g., prepare landing structure **210**).

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating an example method **400**. At block **402**, method **400** can include detecting abnormal operation of the UAV. At block **404**, method **400** can include

responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV, causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

### IV. Example Variations

Although some of the acts and/or functions described in this disclosure have been described as being performed by a particular entity, such acts and/or functions can be performed by any entity, such as those described in this disclosure. Further, although the described acts and/or functions have been recited in a particular order, the acts and/or functions need not be performed in the order recited. However, in some instances, it can be desired to perform the acts and/or functions in the order recited. Also, not all of the described acts and/or functions need to be performed to achieve one or more of the benefits provided by this disclosure, and therefore not all acts and/or functions are required.

Although certain variations have been discussed in connection with one or more example of this disclosure, such variations can also be applied to all of the other examples of this disclosure as well.

Although select examples of this disclosure have been described, alterations and permutations of these examples will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Other changes, substitutions, and/or alterations are also possible without departing from the invention in its broader aspects as set forth in the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

**1.** A system for use with an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), the system comprising:

a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-point;

a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein the inner channel comprises an upper access-point disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower end;

a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate structure;

a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper access-point to the UAV, the portion having a length that is less than a distance between the upper access-point and the bottom surface; and

a computing system configured for performing a set of acts comprising:

detecting abnormal operation of the UAV; and  
responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV, causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

**2.** The system of claim **1**, wherein the base comprises a vehicle.

**3.** The system of claim **1**, wherein the vertically-oriented elongate structure comprises a mast having an adjustable height.

**4.** The system of claim **1**, wherein the deployable cushioning-device comprises a set of one or more deployable cushioning components, wherein the set extends around an outer surface of the elongate structure.

**5.** The system of claim **1**, wherein detecting abnormal operation of the UAV comprises:

measuring a tension level of the tether;  
making a determination that the measured tension level is below a threshold tension level; and  
based on the determination, detecting abnormal operation of the UAV.

**6.** The system of claim **1**, wherein detecting abnormal operation of the UAV comprises:

11

receiving sensor data from a sensor of the UAV;  
 making a determination that the received sensor data has  
 a particular property; and  
 based on the determination, detecting abnormal operation  
 of the UAV.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein causing the deployable  
 cushioning-device to deploy comprises:  
 causing the deployable cushioning-device to expand with  
 a gaseous substance.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the portion has a length  
 that is (i) greater than or equal to a first distance between the  
 upper access-point and an upper end of the deployable  
 cushioning-device, and (ii) less than or equal to a second  
 distance between the upper access-point and a lower end of  
 the deployable cushioning-device.

9. A non-transitory computer-readable medium for use  
 with a system comprising:

- a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-  
 point;
- a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a  
 lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein  
 the inner channel comprises an upper access-point  
 disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is  
 coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower  
 end;
- a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate  
 structure; and
- a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper  
 access-point to an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), the  
 portion having a length that is less than a distance  
 between the upper access-point and the bottom surface;  
 wherein the non-transitory computer-readable medium  
 has stored thereon program instructions that when  
 executed cause performance of a set of acts comprising:  
 detecting abnormal operation of the UAV; and  
 responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV,  
 causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

10. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein the base comprises a vehicle.

11. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein the vertically-oriented elongate structure  
 comprises a mast having an adjustable height.

12. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein the deployable cushioning-device com-  
 prises a set of one or more deployable cushioning compo-  
 nents, wherein the set extends around an outer surface of the  
 elongate structure.

13. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein detecting abnormal operation of the UAV  
 comprises:

- measuring a tension level of the tether;
- making a determination that the measured tension level is  
 below a threshold level; and
- based on the determination, detecting abnormal operation  
 of the UAV.

14. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein detecting abnormal operation of the UAV  
 comprises:

- receiving sensor data from a sensor of the UAV;
- making a determination that the received sensor data has  
 a particular property; and

12

based on the determination, detecting abnormal operation  
 of the UAV.

15. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein causing the deployable cushioning-device  
 to deploy comprises:

- causing the deployable cushioning-device to expand with  
 a gaseous substance.

16. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of  
 claim 9, wherein the portion has a length that is (i) greater  
 than or equal to a first distance between the upper access-  
 point and an upper end of the deployable cushioning-device,  
 and (ii) less than or equal to a second distance between the  
 upper access-point and a lower end of the deployable  
 cushioning-device.

17. A method for use with for use with a system com-  
 prising:

- a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-  
 point;
- a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a  
 lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein  
 the inner channel comprises an upper access-point  
 disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is  
 coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower  
 end;
- a deployable cushioning-device coupled to the elongate  
 structure; and
- a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper  
 access-point to an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), the  
 portion having a length that is less than a distance  
 between the upper access-point and the bottom surface;

wherein the method comprises:  
 detecting abnormal operation of the UAV; and  
 responsive to detecting abnormal operation of the UAV,  
 causing the deployable cushioning-device to deploy.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the deployable  
 cushioning-device comprises a set of one or more deploy-  
 able cushioning components, wherein the set extends around  
 an outer surface of the elongate structure.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the portion has a  
 length that is (i) greater than or equal to a first distance  
 between the upper access-point and an upper end of the  
 deployable cushioning-device, and (ii) less than or equal to  
 a second distance between the upper access-point and a  
 lower end of the deployable cushioning-device.

20. A system for use with an unmanned aerial vehicle  
 (UAV), the system comprising:

- a base comprising a bottom surface and a first coupling-  
 point;
- a vertically-oriented elongate structure comprising a  
 lower end, an upper end, and an inner channel, wherein  
 the inner channel comprises an upper access-point  
 disposed proximate the upper end, wherein the base is  
 coupled to the elongate structure proximate the lower  
 end;
- a cushion-component coupled to the elongate structure;
- and
- a tether comprising a portion that extends from the upper  
 access-point to the UAV, the portion having a length  
 that is less than a distance between the upper access-  
 point and the bottom surface.