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(54) **WIRELESSLY CONTROLLING UNMANNED AIRCRAFT AND ACCESSING ASSOCIATED SURVEILLANCE DATA**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **244/189; 701/2**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **244/189;**
701/4, 2, 11, 3

See application file for complete search history.

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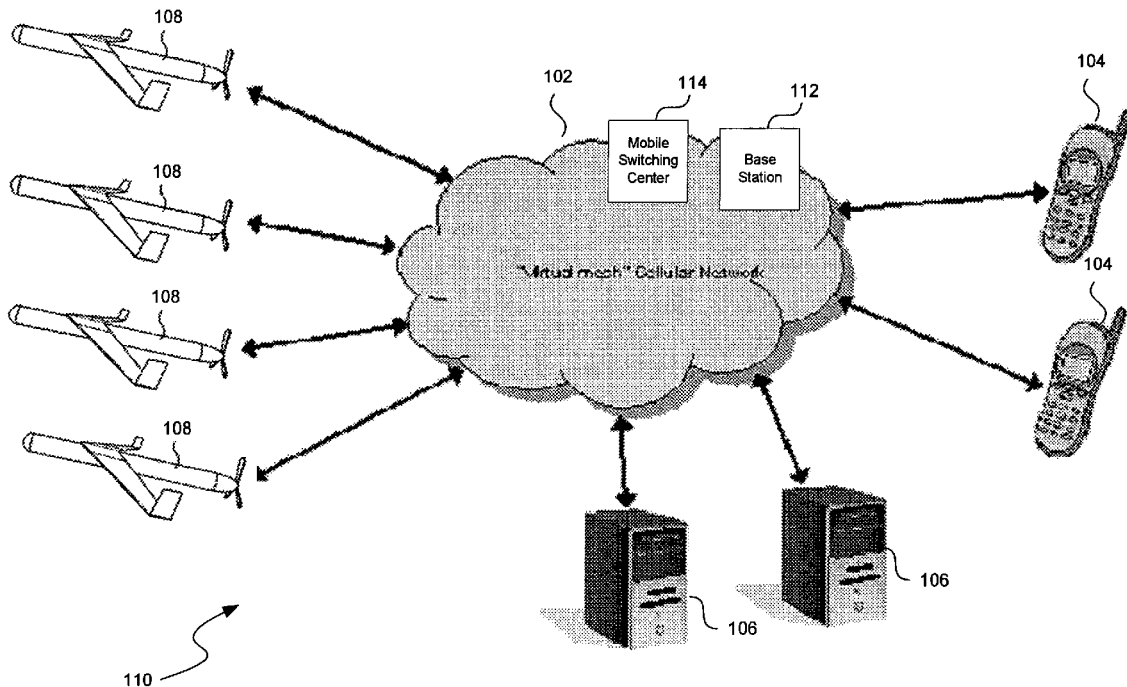
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Controlling an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) may be accomplished by using a wireless device (e.g., cell phone) to send a control message to a receiver at the UAV via a wireless telecommunication network (e.g., an existing cellular network configured primarily for mobile telephone communication). In addition, the wireless device may be used to receive communications from a transmitter at the UAV, wherein the wireless device receives the communications from the transmitter via the wireless network. Examples of such communications include surveillance information and UAV monitoring information.

23 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



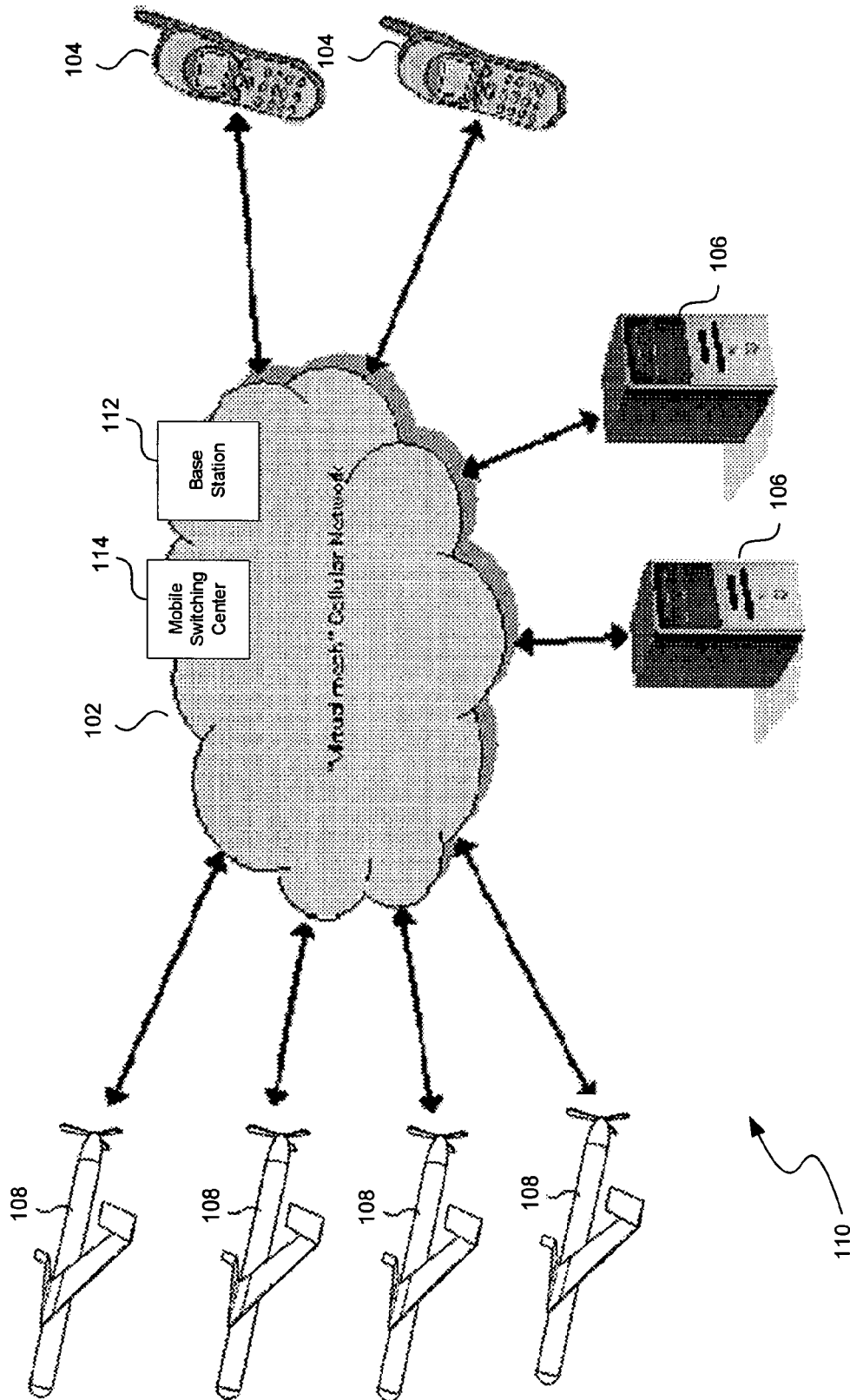


FIG. 1

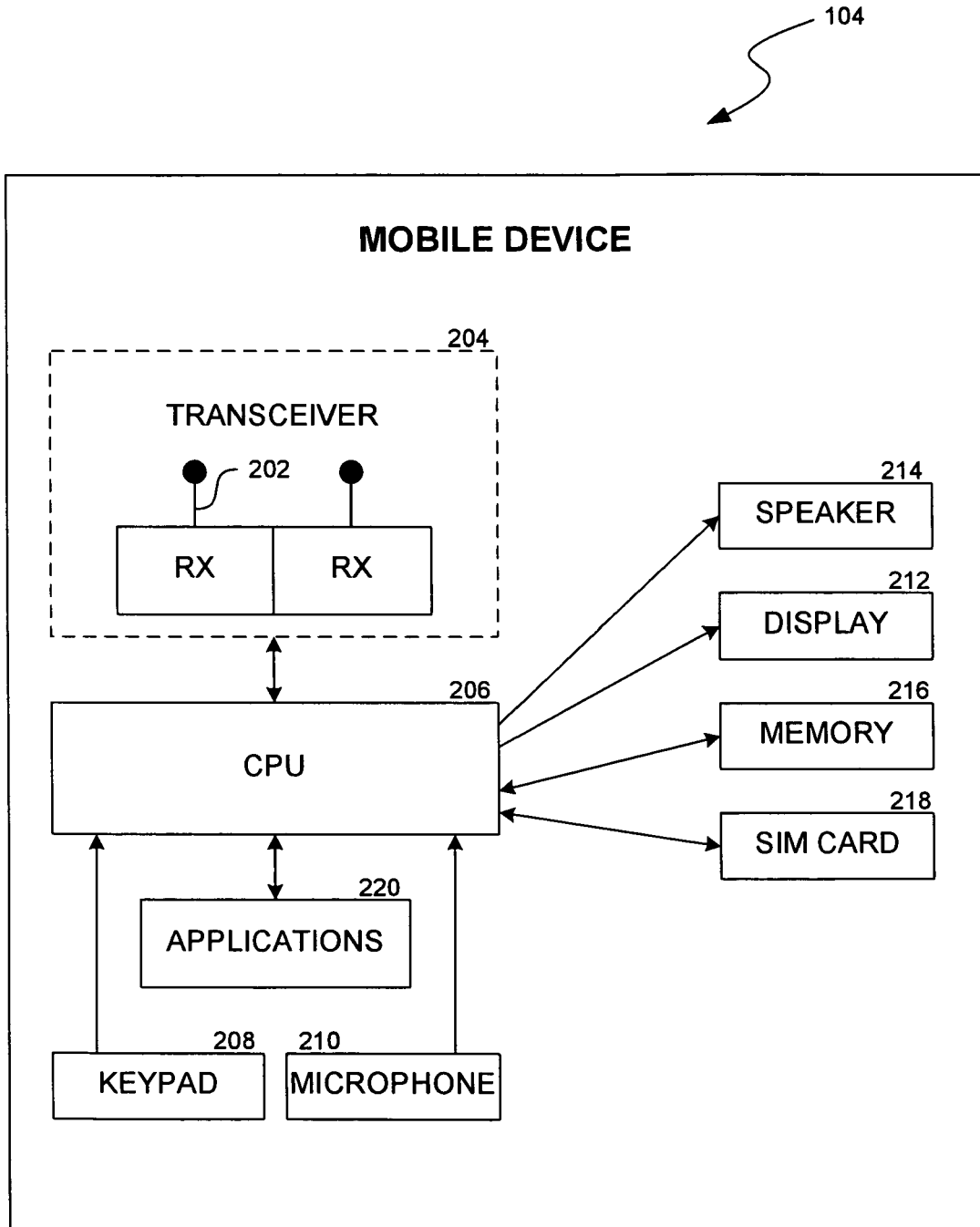


FIG. 2

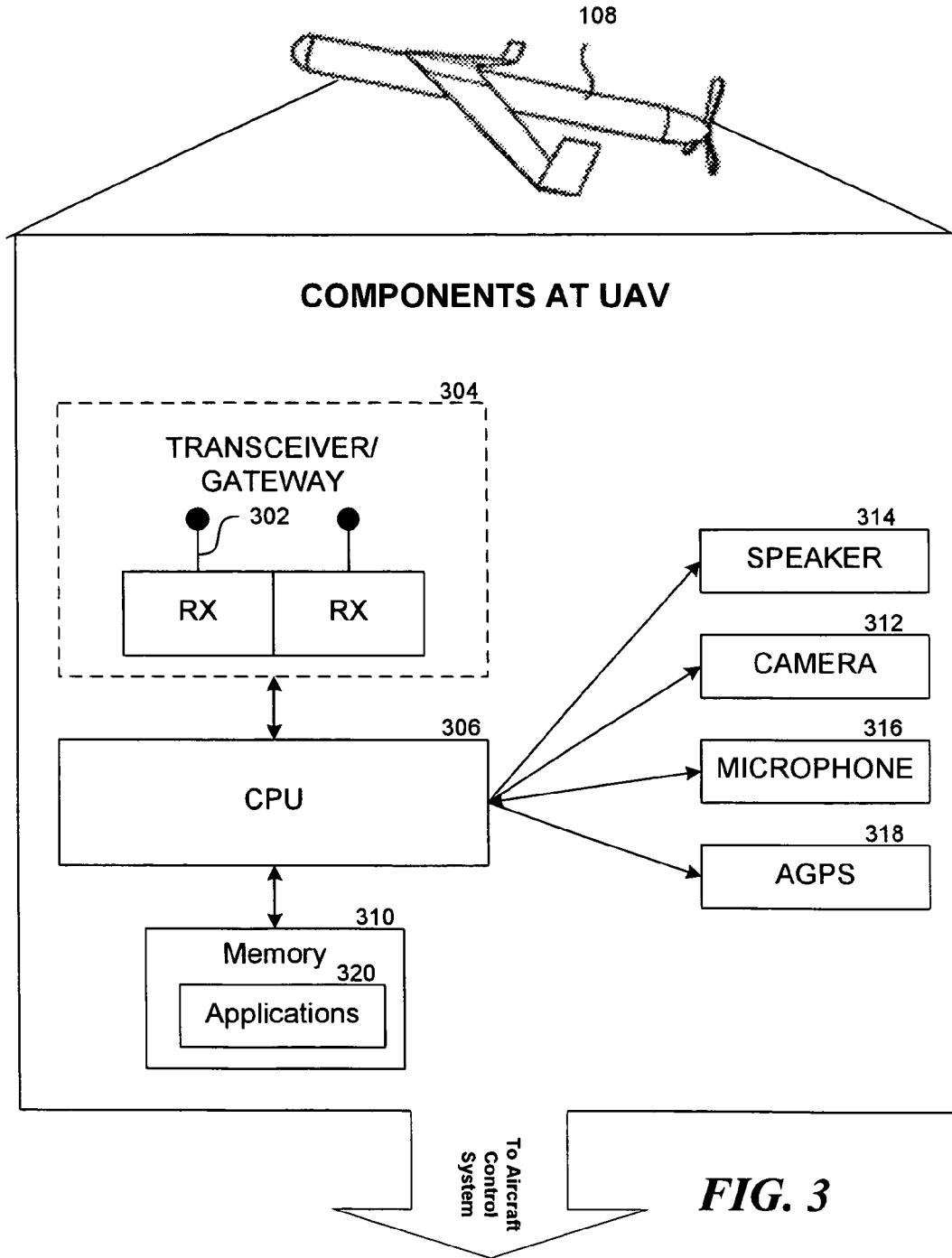


FIG. 3

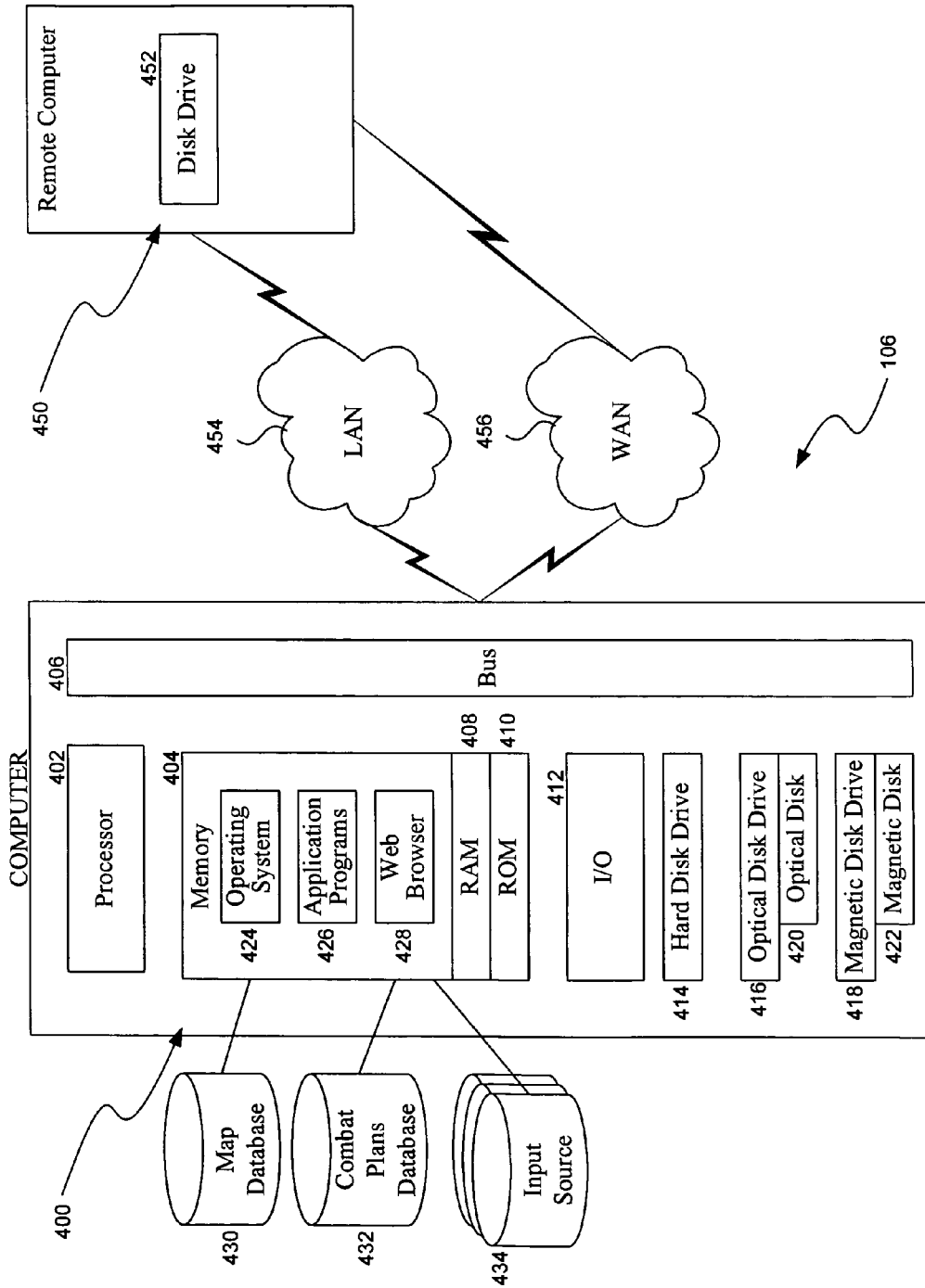


FIG. 4

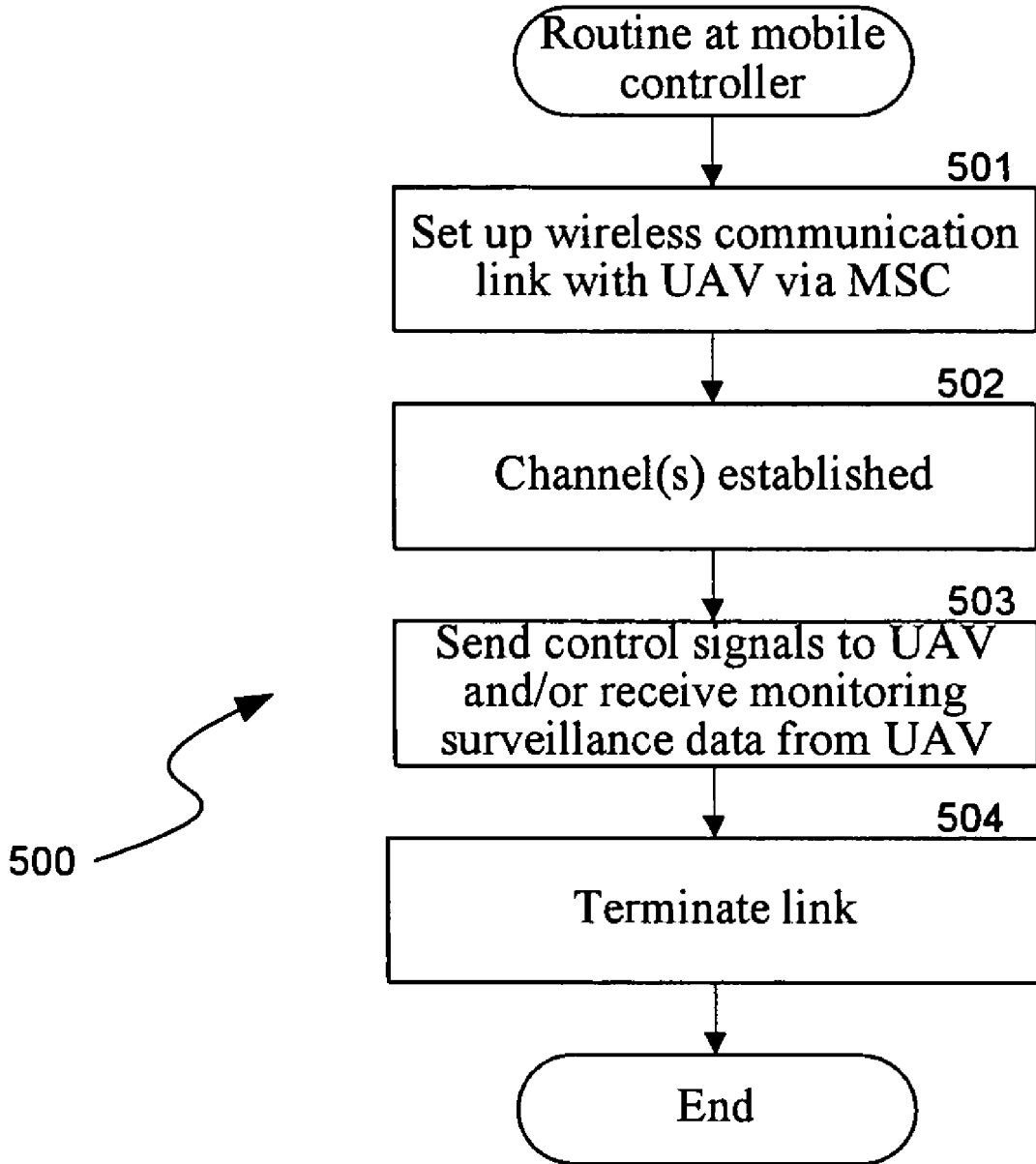


FIG. 5

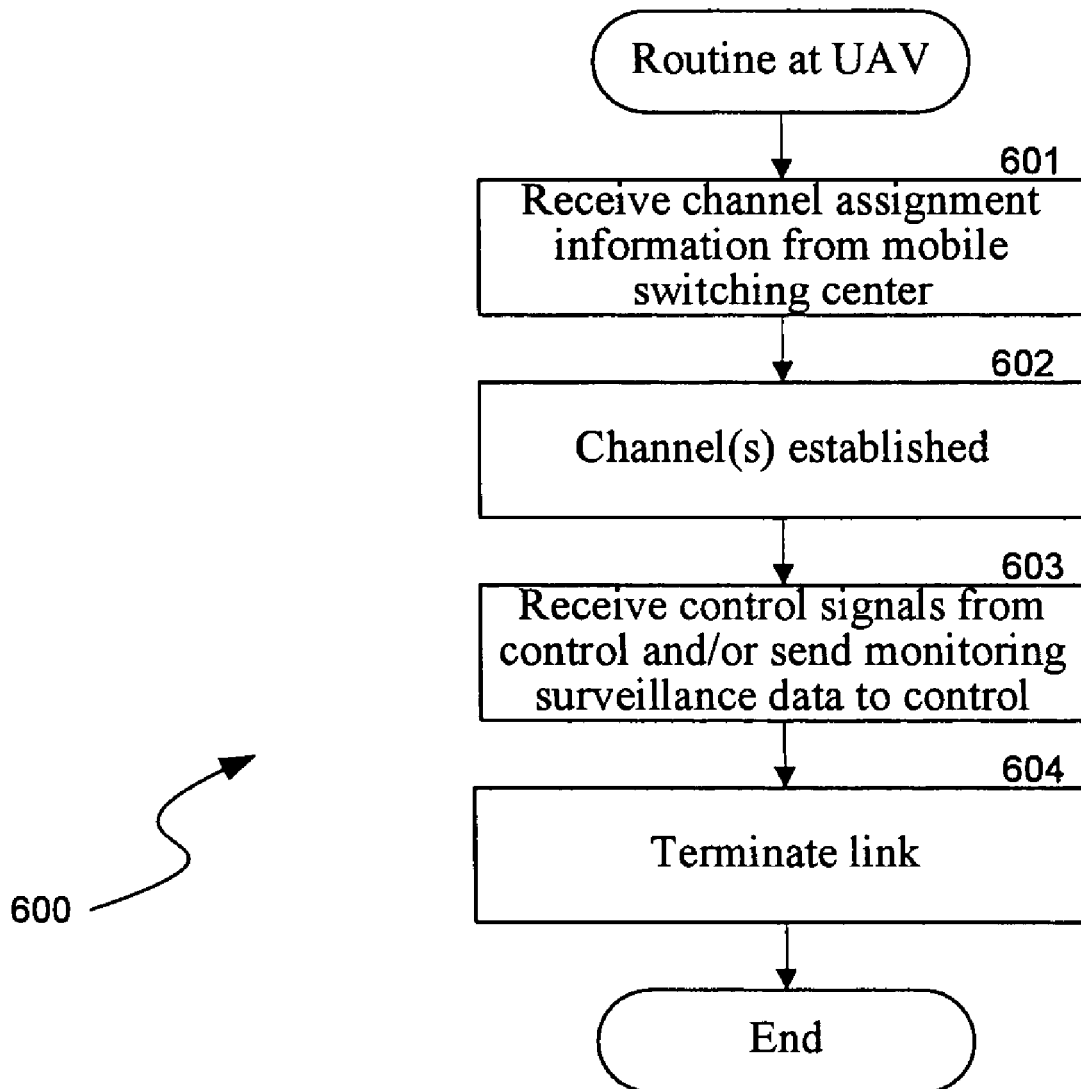


FIG. 6

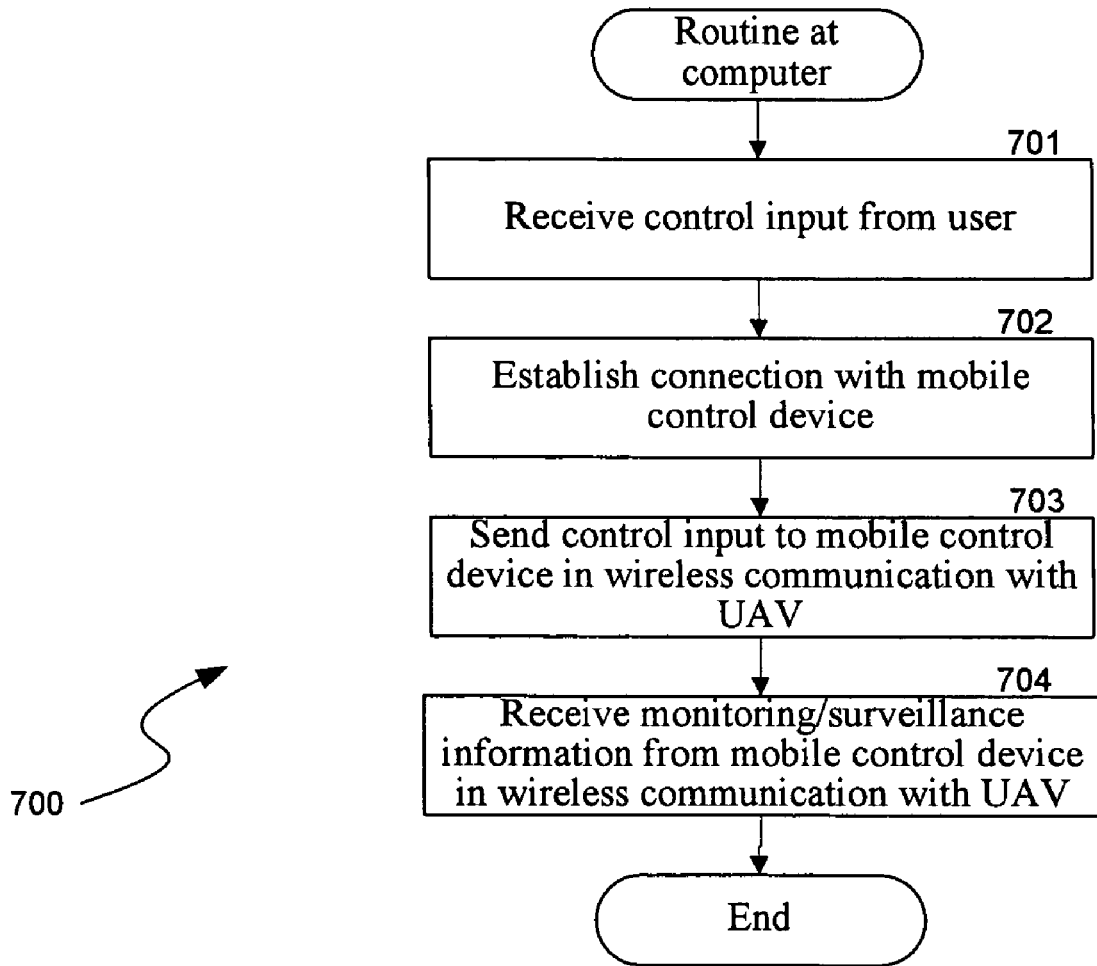


FIG. 7

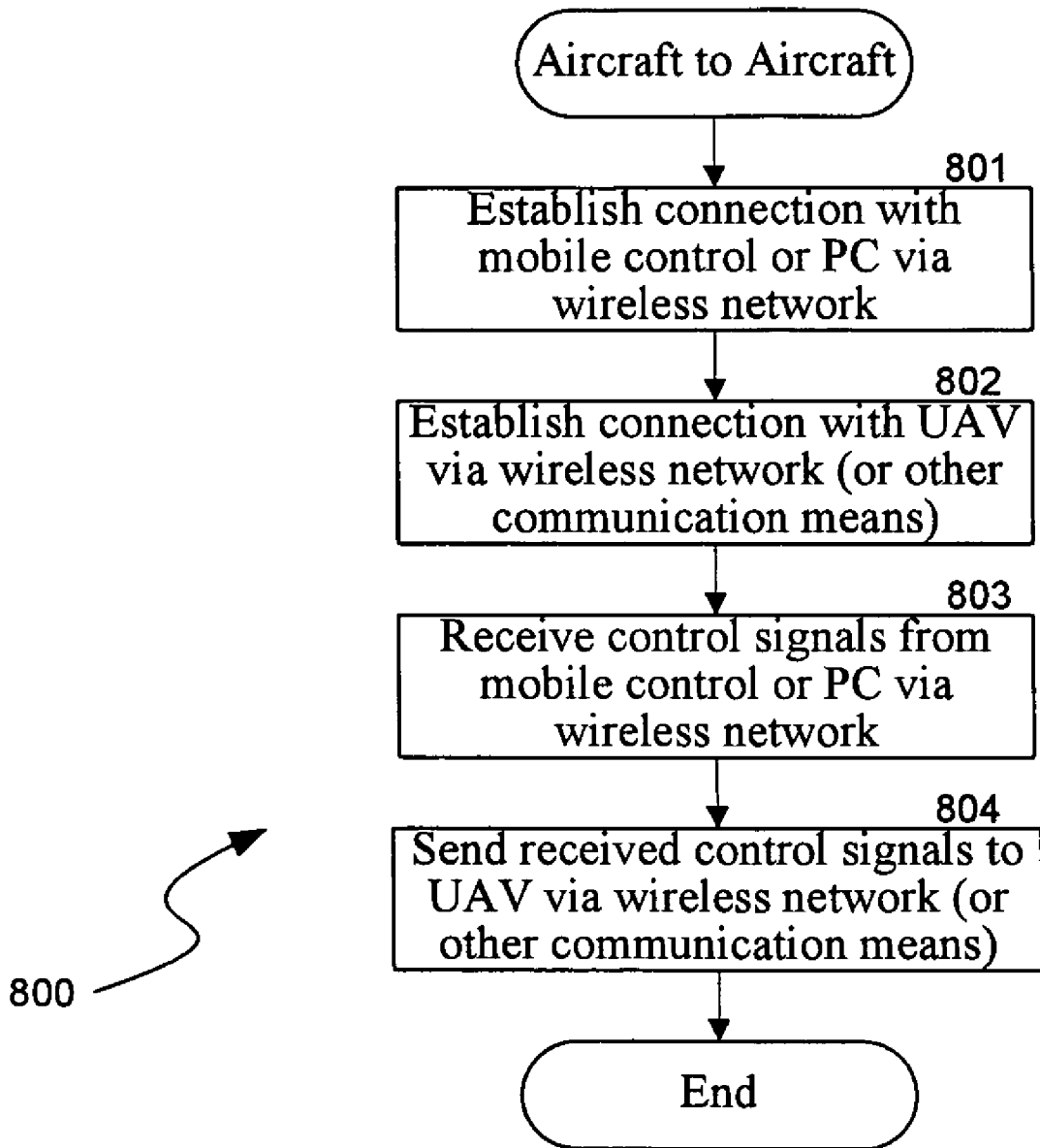


FIG. 8

WIRELESSLY CONTROLLING UNMANNED AIRCRAFT AND ACCESSING ASSOCIATED SURVEILLANCE DATA

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention is directed generally to systems and methods for wirelessly controlling unmanned aircraft and accessing associated surveillance data.

BACKGROUND

Unmanned aircraft or aerial vehicles (UAVs) provide enhanced and economical access to areas where manned flight operations are unacceptably costly and/or dangerous. For example, unmanned aircraft outfitted with remotely controlled cameras can perform a wide variety of surveillance missions, including spotting schools of fish for the fisheries industry, monitoring weather conditions, providing border patrols for national governments, and providing military surveillance before, during, and/or after military operations.

Existing techniques for controlling unmanned aircraft systems suffer from a variety of drawbacks. For example, existing unmanned aircraft systems (which can include the aircraft itself along with control devices, launch devices, recovery devices, and storage methods) are typically controlled using either direct RF communication or satellite communication. Direct RF-based control is limited by its short range and high power requirements. It also requires specialized equipment at both the UAV and the ground control station.

While controlling UAVs by satellite may allow for longer-range communications when compared with direct RF-based control, satellite control is typically limited by low bandwidth and low data rate limits. An example of a satellite-based control technique used in the past is Iridium. Iridium is a low-orbit satellite communications system that provides a long-range data connection at a rate of ~2.4 k bits per second. Not only does control by satellite have the drawback of limited bandwidth and low data rate, it also, like direct RF, typically involves high power requirements, high cost, and specialized equipment (e.g., relay stations and large dishes for transmit/receive).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a system diagram showing an example of an environment in which a wireless telecommunication network is used along with mobile wireless devices and possibly other supporting technologies to communicate command and control data to one or more UAVs and/or to access and monitor signals and data transmitted from the UAVs in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an example of a mobile wireless device, such as the mobile wireless device of FIG. 1, that can be used as a ground control station for controlling a UAV via the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of control components of a UAV, such as the UAV of FIG. 1, which can be used for communication via the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an example of a computer, such as the supporting technology/computer of FIG. 1, which may also be used for communication via the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing an example of a routine performed at a mobile device used for controlling a UAV via the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing an example of a routine performed by a collection of one or more components onboard a UAV, which enable the UAV to communicate via the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing an example of a routine performed by a computer that is capable of establishing a wireless communication link (via a wireless telecommunication network) to control one or more UAVs or, alternatively, is wirelessly connected to a mobile wireless communication device that is, in turn, used to communicate with one or more UAVs via the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing an example of a routine performed onboard an aircraft that is capable of forming a network bridge that enables communication of control devices with other aircraft, such as UAVs that are otherwise outside the wireless telecommunication network in an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Overview

Aspects of the invention are directed generally to systems and methods for wirelessly controlling unmanned aircraft and accessing associated surveillance and monitoring data. In one embodiment a wireless communication network (e.g., an existing cell phone network) is used along with handheld devices (cell phones or PDAs), and possibly other supporting technologies, to communicate command and control data to one or more UAVs and/or to monitor signals and data transmitted from UAVs. For example, this may include controlling the take off and/or landing of one or more UAVs, controlling the aerial maneuvers of one or more UAVs controlling the weapons systems of one or more UAVs, receiving mission surveillance information from one or more UAVs (including border surveillance information, tracking of moving or stationary subjects, etc.), receiving UAV health and/or status monitoring information, monitoring other aircraft in the area of one or more UAVs, etc. In this way, long-range communications can be achieved without having to design and build custom direct communications systems and without having to rely on expensive and complex satellite systems.

In some embodiments, the use of the wireless communication network and supporting devices provides nearly unlimited communication range capabilities within urban areas, where direct RF communication is typically inhibited by obstructions such as buildings and other large structures. Moreover, urban areas typically have dense pre-existing wireless communication capabilities due to the high demand for mobile phone service and related services in these areas.

While the supporting devices used to control the UAVs via the wireless communication network may be custom devices, pre-existing devices may also be used. For example, many off-the-shelf wireless devices are highly programmable (e.g., due, in part, to programming languages like Java), support arbitrary user interfaces, and connect via wireless link to other devices including wireless devices (e.g., on the ground or in the air) and computer systems. Moreover, such wireless devices are typically small, portable, inexpensive, and have low power requirements.

In addition, because wireless network bandwidth is typically an order of magnitude larger than satellite bandwidth, the use of a wireless telecommunication network and supporting devices to control UAVs can allow for higher bandwidth, which translates directly into more responsive control and improved video quality and frame rates (e.g., for sending video back from a UAV). For example, current-generation wireless systems can run at ~300 k bits per second—compared with ~2.4 k bits per second for existing satellite systems.

II. System Architecture

FIGS. 1-4 and the following discussion provide a brief, general description of a suitable environment in which aspects of the invention can be implemented. Aspects of the invention may be stored or distributed on computer-readable media, including magnetically or optically readable computer disks, as microcode on semiconductor memory, nanotechnology memory, organic or optical memory, or other portable data storage media. Indeed, computer-implemented instructions, data structures, screen displays, and other data in accordance with aspects of the invention may be distributed over the Internet or over other networks (including wireless networks) on a propagated signal via a propagation medium (e.g., an electromagnetic wave(s), a sound wave, etc.) over a period of time, or on any analog or digital network (packet switched, circuit switched, or other scheme).

Aspects of the invention can be embodied in a special purpose computer or data processor that is specifically programmed, configured, or constructed to perform one or more of the computer-executable instructions explained in detail herein. Aspects of the invention can also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks or modules are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communication network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

FIG. 1 is a system diagram showing an example of an environment in which a wireless telecommunication network **102** (e.g., an existing cellular network) is used along with mobile wireless devices **104** (e.g., cell phones and/or PDAs) and possibly other supporting technologies **106** (e.g., personal computers (PCs)), to communicate command and control data to one or more aircraft/UAVs **108** and/or to access and monitor signals and data transmitted from the UAVs **108**. The UAVs **108**, handheld wireless devices **104**, and other supporting technologies **106** combine with the wireless telecommunication network **102** to form a type of mesh network **110**.

Example implementations of the wireless telecommunication network **102** include UMTS (universal mobile telecommunication system), GSM (global system for mobile communications), GPRS (general packet radio service), EDGE (enhanced data rates for GSM evolution), CDMA (code division multiple access), IS-136/TDMA (time division multiple access), EV-DO (evolution-data optimized), analog, 3GSM (third generation global system for mobile communications), iDEN (integrated digital enhanced network), etc.

While not illustrated in detail, the wireless communication network may include components typical of most cellular networks, such as one or more base stations **112**, mobile switching centers **114**, home location registers (not shown), visitor location registers (not shown), wireless network databases (not shown), etc. An example of the frequencies on which channels of the mobile telecommunication network

may operate include the typical American cell phone frequencies, which start at 824 MHz and end at 894 MHz.

The wireless telecommunication network **102** may also include various wired or partially wired networks, such as the Internet, a wired LAN (local area network), or even a public switched telephone network (PSTN). While not all types of networks are described here, aspects of the invention may be implemented within the framework of many types of networks (e.g., satellite, etc.). Because the extent of the typical wireless telecommunication network **102** is extremely large, effective communication ranges of thousands of miles may be practical. Furthermore, most wireless telecommunication networks are designed for low latency to support human voice-based conversation. This low latency enables fast system reaction time, even when nodes are located on opposite sides of the earth.

While not shown in detail in FIG. 1, in some embodiments, one or more of the three basic classes of devices (UAV **108**, mobile device **104**, computer/supporting device **106**, or their hybrid derivatives such as cellular enabled PDA) may be connected to the cellular network indirectly via an RF-to-network bridge. Using the network-bridge configuration allows an aircraft to operate outside a cellular coverage area, but still be controlled by a mobile ground station or PC directly connected to the network. Alternatively, a PC may be operated from outside the cellular network to control a UAV operating within the network.

Many communication patterns are possible within the mesh network **110**. For example, the mesh network **110** may facilitate aircraft-to-mobile device communication, where a user of the mobile device **104** (located on the ground and thereby comprising a ground control station) inputs commands into the mobile device **104** to control the aircraft/UAV **108** or access data collected by systems onboard the aircraft/UAV **108**. In another example, the mesh network **110** facilitates aircraft-to-aircraft communication, which enables scenarios such as target handoff, collision avoidance, separation assurance, and flock behaviors. Where a more sophisticated user interface (UI) environment is desired than is typically available with a small mobile device, the mesh network **110** may support aircraft-to-computer communication, which may occur via the wireless network and/or via a wired network, such as the Internet. For example, a supporting technology **106** comprising a PC may have direct or indirect access to the wireless telecommunication network (e.g., via a network bridge) so that it operates as a stand-in for a mobile wireless device on the network.

Scenarios may also exist in the control of UAVs where a first user of a first mobile device wishes to communicate directly with a second user of a second mobile device (e.g., to communicate regarding a joint aircraft control strategy). Accordingly, the mesh network **110** can be used for mobile-to-mobile communication, which can be text- or even voice-based. Computer-to-computer communication may also be used in a similar context, where, for example, a PC or other supporting technology **106** is used as a stand-in for a mobile device on the wireless telecommunication network **102**, for example, via an RF-to-network bridge.

The mesh network **110** may be utilized for communication from a mobile device **104** to a computer **106**, for example, in contexts such as chat and target hand-off. Mobile device-to-computer communication may also be used when transferring information between a mobile device **104** and a computer or other supporting device **106**. For example, this communication pattern may be used in the case where the mobile device **104** is used to establish a communication link with the UAV **108** but where a user interfaces with the computer/supporting

device **106** when he or she needs a more robust user interface to, for example, input more complex control instructions or view graphically rich information transmitted from the UAV **108**.

In some embodiments, a UAV **108** may operate outside the physical extent of a telecommunication network **102**, for example, by communicating (e.g., via a proprietary communications system) with a ground station PC that is, itself, connected to the wireless telecommunication network **102**. This configuration enables remote control of the UAV **108** by one or more mobile devices **104** within the wireless telecommunication network, even though the UAV **108** itself is outside the physical telecommunication network **102**. In another embodiment, a UAV (e.g., instead of a ground station) serves as the bridge to the network. Thus, in this scenario, one aircraft **108** operating within range of the wireless telecommunication network **102** enables the controlling of an aircraft outside that range using mobile devices **104** within the wireless telecommunication network **102**. Similarly, a UAV **108** may operate as a “cell tower” to dynamically extend the coverage area of a wireless telecommunication network **102**.

In some embodiments, multiple simultaneous (or near simultaneous) calls are used between nodes within the mesh network **110**. For example, multiple mobile devices can establish communication links with a single UAV, which can then stream different aspects of information to each mobile device. These aspects of information can eventually be consolidated back into a single data stream (e.g., for display at a computer). This multi-call configuration provides increased bandwidth (e.g., as may be required to pass full size and full frame rate digital video from a UAV **108** to a supporting device **106**). Another way in which multiple calls can be used simultaneously (or near simultaneously) is to enhance composite link reliability. These calls can be routed through different base stations in the wireless telecommunication network **102** so that techniques for dynamic selection of the best quality link may be employed.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an example of a mobile wireless device, such as the mobile wireless device **104** of FIG. 1. While a mobile phone is shown as the mobile wireless device **104** in FIGS. 1 and 2, those skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that the invention can be practiced with other devices and configurations, including mobile Internet appliances, hand-held devices, wearable computers, multi-processor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, set-top boxes, PDAs, portable laptop computers, and the like. The term “mobile device” is intended to include all such devices.

The mobile device **104** has one or more internal or external antennas **202** for receiving and transmitting electromagnetic signals such as radio frequency signals. A transceiver **204** is connected to the antenna(s) **202** and typically provides modulation and demodulation of the transmitted and received signals, respectively. A processor unit **206** connected to the transceiver **204** may comprise a signal processor, microprocessor, ASIC, or other control and processing logic circuitry. The processor unit **206** may perform signal coding, data processing, input/output processing, power control, and other functions necessary for implementing a mobile communication device. A user (e.g., aircraft control personnel) may provide input to the processor unit **206** via a keypad **208**, microphone **210**, or display/touchpad **212**. In turn, the processor unit **206** may provide information to the user via the display/touchpad **212** or a speaker **214**.

The processor unit **206** may access information from, and store information in, a nonremovable memory **216** or a removable memory **218**. The nonremovable memory **216**

may consist of RAM, ROM, a hard disk, or other well-known memory storage technologies. The removable memory **218** may consist of Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) cards, which are well known in GSM communications systems, or other well-known memory storage technologies, such as “smart cards.” Generic applications **220** such as wireless content browser applications and address book applications may be implemented in either the removable memory **218** or the nonremovable memory **216**. The removable memory **218** and/or nonremovable member **216** may also be configured or programmed (e.g., using a mobile version of Java or in C/C++ on a mobile version of Linux) to support complex user interfaces and full color graphics. The removable memory **218** and/or nonremovable member **216** may also be configured or programmed to run an application (e.g., a Java program) that provides an aircraft and/or payload control and visualization, which may include functionality such as a moving, zoomable map. Alternatively, the mobile device **104** may be configured to have only a limited input interface and passively display relayed imagery.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of control components of a UAV, such as the UAV **108** of FIG. 1. In particular, the UAV may have several onboard components that allow it to be controlled via a wireless telecommunication network. The UAV may also have components associated with providing outgoing information. The outgoing information can include surveillance or aircraft monitoring information that can be transmitted back to a controlling device via a wireless telecommunication network. In some embodiments, some or all of these components may be associated with a consumer mobile device such as a camera-enabled cell phone, and thus, may be very similar to the components described with respect to the mobile device **104** of FIG. 2. Any one of these components may also be incorporated onto the UAV separately (as opposed to being packaged within a typical mobile device), and then connected using technology such as a USB.

The components may include a transceiver and/or gateway component **304** that is connected to one or more antenna(s) **302** and provides modulation and demodulation of transmitted and received signals so that the UAV may communicate via the wireless telecommunication network. A processor unit **306** connected to the transceiver **304** may comprise a signal processor, microprocessor, ASIC, or other control and processing logic circuitry. The processor unit **306** may perform signal coding, data processing, input/output processing, power control, and other functions necessary for implementing mobile communication onboard the UAV. Whether included on the mobile device or as a separate component, the processor unit **306** may take on several roles beyond “just” a communications processor. For example, it may be utilized as a flight computer, a mission computer, a navigation computer, or a video processor/preprocessor. The processor unit **306** may access information from, and store information in, memory **310**, which can be a nonremovable memory or a removable memory (e.g., SIM card). Various generic and specialized applications **320** may be configured or programmed in memory as needed.

Cameras **312**, including motion and/or still cameras (which are often now included on aftermarket mobile devices such as a picture phones), may replace more traditional imaging sensors on the UAV, thus providing an ultra compact ISR (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance) UAV. For example, the mobile device’s motion or still camera may be used to “see and avoid” other aircraft, or for imaging ground objects.

A microphone component **316**, such as found in the typical cell phone, may be used to perform diagnostics, such as monitoring the UAV's engine health. This health monitoring information can then be passed via a voice channel to a mobile device that is being used to control the UAV (such as a mobile device at a ground station). In some embodiments, a standard cell phone microphone is replaced with any other appropriate transducer on the aircraft, such as an accelerometer, for measuring UAV body vibration. This signal may also be passed to the controlling mobile device over a voice channel or even a data channel of the telecommunication network. The microphone **316** may also be used to acquire aircraft telemetry or sensor data for transmission over the wireless communication link.

A speaker component **314**, such as found in the typical cell phone, may be amplified and used like a public address system. In some scenarios, this may allow a remote human to talk to people within the field of view of the UAV camera, while remaining safely away from the area. In a military context, the speaker component **314** (or another mobile device-related component) on the UAV may be used to safely trigger improvised explosive devices (IEDs), by flying along roads and making calls. For example, the UAV may call the cell phone trigger on an enemy IED to trigger safely.

If equipped with mobile device components allowing it to perform assisted global positioning (AGPS), the AGPS function **318** may be used for UAV navigation via, for example, CDMA pilot tone measurements or actual GPS measurements. This provides an improvement in interference rejection compared to a stand-alone GPS receiver.

If the UAV is equipped with mobile device components allowing it to function as a "cell tower," the UAV may be configured to selectively place or block calls (e.g., for strategic purposes). The UAV may also be used to "sniff" the cell call activity for unauthorized calls in controlled areas, such as in war combat zones.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an example of a computer **400**, such as the supporting technology/computer **106** of FIG. 1, which may also be used to control the UAVs via the mobile telecommunication network. As with most conventional computers, the computer **400** may include a processing unit **402**, a system memory **404**, and a system bus **406** that couples various system components including the system memory to the processing unit. The processing unit **402** may be any logic processing unit, such as one or more central processing units (CPUs), digital signal processors (DSPs), application-specific integrated circuits (ASIC), etc. Unless described otherwise, the construction and operation of the various blocks shown in FIG. 4 are of conventional design. As a result, such blocks need not be described in further detail herein, as they will be readily understood by those skilled in the relevant art.

The system bus **406** can employ any known bus structures or architectures, including a memory bus with memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus. The system memory **404** includes random access memory ("RAM") **408** and read-only memory ("ROM") **410**. A basic input/output system (I/O) **412**, which can form part of the ROM **410**, contains basic routines that help transfer information between elements within the computer **400**, such as during start-up. The hardware elements of the input/output system **412** allow a user to enter commands and information into the computer **400** through input devices such as a keyboard, a pointing device such as a mouse, or other input devices including a microphone, joystick, game pad, scanner, etc. (all not shown). These and other input devices are connected to the processing unit **402** through an interface such as a serial port interface

that couples to the bus **406**, although other interfaces such as a parallel port, game port, or universal serial bus ("USB") can be used. For example, other hardware devices, such as a PCMCIA reader that receives a card, can be coupled to the interface. A monitor or other display device is coupled to the bus **406** via a video interface, such as a video adapter. The computer **400** can include other output devices, such as speakers, printers, etc.

The computer **400** also includes a hard disk drive **414** for reading from and writing to a hard disk (not shown), and an optical disk drive **416** and a magnetic disk drive **418** for reading from and writing to removable optical disks **420** and magnetic disks **422**, respectively. The optical disk **420** can be a CD-ROM, while the magnetic disk **422** can be a magnetic floppy disk. The hard disk drive **414**, optical disk drive **416**, and magnetic disk drive **418** communicate with the processing unit **402** via the bus **406**. The hard disk drive **414**, optical disk drive **416**, and magnetic disk drive **418** may include interfaces or controllers (not shown) coupled between such drives and the bus **406**, as is known by those skilled in the art. The drives **414**, **416**, and **418**, and their associated computer-readable media, provide nonvolatile storage of computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, and other data for the computer **400**. Although the depicted computer **400** employs a hard disk, optical disk **420**, and magnetic disk **422**, those skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that other types of computer-readable media that can store data accessible by a computer may be employed, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks ("DVD"), Bernoulli cartridges, RAMs, ROMs, smart cards, nanotechnology memory, etc.

Program modules can be stored in the system memory **404**, such as an operating system **424** and other application programs **426** that enable the control of UAVs and that allow for data received from UAVs to be readily accessed in a convenient format. The system memory **404** may also include a web browser **428** for permitting the computer **400** to access and exchange data with web sites in the World Wide Web of the Internet. The application programs **426** may have access to one or more databases, which may be internal or external to the computer. For example, the computer may have access to a map database **430** (which stores maps for areas where UAVs are operated), a combat plans database **432** (which stores combat plans for UAVs operating in a military context), and multiple other input source databases **434**.

The computer **400** can operate in a networked environment using logical connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer **450**. For example, the computer **400** may be involved in performing a first set of tasks in a workflow and the remote computer **450** may be involved in performing a second set of tasks in the workflow. In another example, the remote computer **450** offers an input source for a workflow facility hosted at the computer **400**. Likewise, the computer **400** may be involved in designing workflows having tasks to be performed by the remote computer **450**. Like the computer **400**, the remote computer **450** can be a personal computer, a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device, or other common network node, and typically includes many or all of the elements described above for the computer **400**. Typically, the remote computer **450** includes a memory storage device such as a disk drive **452**. The remote computer **450** may be logically connected to the computer **400** via any known method that permits computers to communicate, such as through a local area network ("LAN") **454** or a wide area network ("WAN") or Internet **456**. Such networking environments are well known in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets, and the Internet.

In a LAN networking environment, the computer **400** is connected to the LAN **454** through an adapter or network interface (coupled to the bus **406**). When used in a WAN networking environment, the computer **400** often includes a modem or other device for establishing communications over the WAN/Internet **456**. In a networked environment, program modules, application programs, or data, or portions thereof, can be stored in the remote computer **450**, such as in the disk drive **452**. Those skilled in the relevant art will readily recognize that the network connections shown in FIG. **4** are only some examples of establishing communication links between computers, and other links may be used, including wireless links. In general, while hardware platforms, such as the computer **400** and remote computer **450**, are described herein, aspects of the invention are equally applicable to nodes on a network having corresponding resource locators to identify such nodes.

III. System Flows

FIGS. **5** through **8** are representative flow diagrams that show processes that occur within the environment of FIG. **1**. These flow diagrams do not show all functions or exchanges of data but, instead, provide an understanding of commands and data exchanged under the system. Those skilled in the relevant art will recognize that some functions or exchanges of commands and data may be repeated, varied, omitted, or supplemented, and other aspects not shown may be readily implemented. For example, while not described in detail, a message containing data may be transmitted through a message queue, over HTTP, etc.

FIG. **5** is a flow chart showing an example of a routine **500** performed at a mobile device used for controlling a UAV. For example, the mobile device may be a mobile phone configured as a ground control station, which can be operated by a user to send control signals to the UAV and/or receive data back from the UAV, such as monitoring and surveillance data.

At block **501**, the routine **500** sets up a wireless communication link with the UAV on the wireless communication network. For example, this may include communication (e.g., via a control channel) with a mobile switching center that is associated with the wireless communication network. As a result of this communication, both the mobile device and the UAV may receive channel assignment information from the mobile switching center that permits access to one or more channels of the wireless communication link, including one or more voice channels and/or data channels. At block **502**, the routine **500** receives the channel assignment information, thereby establishing an active communication link via one or more designated communication channels. At block **503**, the routine **500** sends control signals to the UAV (e.g., instructions to control the activities of the UAV, including its direction and speed of travel, weapons discharge, etc.) and/or receives data back from the UAV (e.g., surveillance information, video information, UAV health monitoring information, etc.). The format and types of information communicated via the established communication link may include voice (or other audio) data, image data, video data, binary data, text data, etc., depending on system and network configurations. At block **504**, assuming the session with the UAV has ended (e.g., the UAV has safely landed), the routine **500** terminates the communication link, thereby ending the UAV session.

FIG. **6** is a flow chart showing an example of a routine **600** performed by a collection of one or more components onboard a UAV, which enable the UAV to communicate via a wireless telecommunication network. For example, the collection of components may be packaged together as a mobile

device, such as a cell phone, which is connected to other control and/or surveillance systems of the UAV (e.g., via a connection such as a USB bus).

At block **601**, the routine **600** receives channel assignment information for establishing a wireless communication link with a control device (such as a ground-based mobile telephone) via the wireless telecommunication network. For example, this may involve communication (e.g., via a control channel) with a mobile switching center associated with the wireless communication network to receive channel assignment information relating to one or more voice channels and/or data channels. At block **602**, the routine **600** establishes an active communication link via the one or more channels. At block **603**, the routine **600** receives control signals (e.g., instructions to control the activities of the UAV, including its direction and speed of travel, weapons discharge, etc.) sent from the ground-based mobile telephone. In addition or alternatively, at block **603** the routine **600** may send data (e.g., surveillance information, video information, UAV health monitoring information, etc.) back to the ground-based mobile control device. The format and types of information communicated via the established communication link may include voice (or other audio) data, image data, video data, binary data, text data, etc., depending on system and network configurations. At block **604**, assuming the session with the UAV has ended (e.g., the UAV has safely landed) the routine **600** receives a termination signal for terminating the communication link, thereby ending the communication session.

FIG. **7** is a flow chart showing an example of a routine **700** performed by a computer that is capable of establishing a wireless communication link (via a wireless telecommunication network) to control one or more UAVs or, alternatively, a computer that can establish a connection (e.g., wireless, wired, Bluetooth, infrared, etc.) to a mobile wireless communication device that is, in turn, used to communicate with one or more UAVs via the wireless telecommunication network. In either scenario, the computer allows for a robust user interface from which a user can easily provide control commands to a UAV, monitor the UAV, and/or receive data feeds (e.g., video surveillance, imagery, health monitoring, etc.) from the UAV.

At block **701**, the routine **700** receives control input from a user wishing to control the UAV via an interface provided by an application running at the computer. At block **702**, the routine **700** establishes either an indirect or direct connection with the UAV. For example, the computer may be able to establish a WAN-type connection with components of the wireless telecommunication network (e.g., base station and mobile switching center), so that the computer can communicate as a stand-in for a traditional wireless communication device, thereby connecting more or less directly with the UAV via a partially wireless connection. In another arrangement, the routine **700** may establish a communication link (wired or wireless) with a mobile device that can, in turn, communicate with the UAV via a wireless connection, such as is described with respect to FIG. **5**. At block **703**, the routine **700** sends control input to the UAV (or the intermediary mobile device) at least in part via the wireless communication network. At block **704**, the routine **700** receives surveillance and/or monitoring data from the UAV (or via the intermediary mobile device) at least in part via the wireless communication network. The routine **700** then ends.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart showing an example of a routine **800** performed onboard an aircraft that is capable of forming a network bridge that enables communication of control devices with other aircraft, such as UAVs that are otherwise

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outside a mobile telecommunication network. In another example, the aircraft is a leading unit for a group of multiple aircraft that are each configured to perform joint aerial maneuvers (e.g., led by the leading unit).

At block **801**, the routine **800** establishes a wireless connection with a ground control device (such as a wireless telecommunication device at a ground station or a PC) via the mobile telecommunication network. Examples of establishing such a wireless connection were described in more detail above with respect to FIGS. **5** and **7**. At block **802**, the routine **800** establishes a communication link with one or more UAVs (e.g., UAVs that are outside the telecommunication network or UAVs that are part of a group of multiple aircraft that are configured to perform joint aerial maneuvers). This connection may be via the mobile telecommunication network or via some other form of wireless communication (e.g., direct RF, infrared, Bluetooth, etc.). At block **803**, the routine **800** receives control signals from the ground control device. At block **804**, based on the received control signals, the routine **800** passes along appropriate control signals to the one or more UAVs. Block **804** of the routine **800** may also be reversed so that the UAV receives data from the one or more UAVs to pass back to the ground control station. The routine **800** then ends when the control session ends or when the communication session is otherwise terminated.

IV. Conclusion

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, but that various modifications may be made without deviating from the invention. For example, while certain telecommunication networks are described with respect to various embodiments, aspects of the invention may be implemented on a variety of wireless networks. Other aspects that may vary include the type and makeup of devices used to control UAVs, as well as the systems on board the UAVs themselves. Aspects of the invention described in the context of particular embodiments may be combined or eliminated in other embodiments. Further, while advantages associated with certain embodiments of the invention have been described in the context of those embodiments, other embodiments may also exhibit such advantages, and not all embodiments need necessarily exhibit such advantages to fall within the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A method for controlling an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), the method comprising:

transmitting a control message to a receiver at a first UAV over a wireless network configured primarily for mobile telephone communication;

transmitting the control message from the first UAV to a second UAV, wherein the control message includes instructions to control at least one of: surveillance activities of the second UAV, activities of a weapons system of the second UAV, and movement of the second UAV; and receiving communications from a transmitter at the second UAV.

2. The method of claim **1** wherein transmitting the control message includes transmitting a message including instructions to control the velocity and direction of the second UAV.

3. The method of claim **1** wherein transmitting the control message includes transmitting a message including instructions to control takeoff and/or landing of the second UAV.

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4. The method of claim **1**, further comprising establishing an ongoing connection between a wireless device transmitting the control message to the first UAV and the receiver at the first UAV.

5. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving compressed digital video transmissions.

6. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving full size and full frame rate digital video transmissions.

7. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving surveillance information collected by the second UAV.

8. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving health and/or status information associated with the second UAV.

9. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving surveillance information collected by the UAV, wherein the collected information includes information associated with a third UAV and is collected for the purpose of avoiding airspace conflicts, conducting joint surveillance of a geographical area, and/or conducting joint tracking of a subject.

10. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving communications from the second UAV via the first UAV.

11. The method of claim **1** wherein receiving communications from the transmitter at the second UAV includes receiving communications directly from the second UAV.

12. A method for controlling an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), the method comprising:

communicating with a mobile telephone switching center via a control channel associated with a wireless telecommunication network to establish a wireless communication link;

sending control signals to a first UAV over the wireless telecommunication network, wherein the control signals are used to control actions of a UAV; and

relaying the control signals from the first UAV to a second UAV located outside the wireless telecommunication network to control at least one of: surveillance activities of the second UAV, activities of a weapons system of the second UAV, and movement of the second UAV.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein establishing a wireless communication link includes receiving a channel assignment that permits access to a designated channel of the wireless telecommunication network.

14. The method of claim **12** wherein sending control signals to the first UAV includes sending the control signals over a data or voice channel.

15. The method of claim **12** wherein establishing a wireless communication link includes receiving a channel assignment that permits access to a designated channel of the wireless telecommunication network, wherein further the designated channel is associated with a frequency between 824 and 849 MHz.

16. At an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), a method for relaying control instructions from a remote source to another UAV, the method comprising:

receiving an indication of a channel assignment from a mobile switching center, wherein the indication is received via a control channel associated with a wireless communication network, and wherein the channel assignment permits access to at least one designated channel of the wireless communication network;

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receiving control signals from the remote source via the at least one designated channel, wherein the control signals are used to control at least one of: surveillance activities of the other UAV, activities of a weapons system of the other UAV, and movement of the other UAV; 5 and

transmitting the received control signals to the other UAV, wherein the other UAV is not within the wireless communication network. 10

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising sending data signals from the remote source via the at least one designated channel. 15

18. The method of claim 16 wherein the at least one designated channel is associated with a frequency between 824 and 849 MHz. 20

19. The method of claim 16, further comprising generating additional control signals for receipt by one or more additional aircraft, wherein the additional aircraft are part of a joint operational group led by the second UAV. 25

20. The method of claim 16, further comprising generating additional control signals for receipt by the UAV, wherein the additional control signals control the actions of the UAV.

21. A method for remotely controlling an unmanned aircraft, the method comprising:

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communicating with a control node in a wireless telecommunication network to establish a communication link with the unmanned aircraft, wherein the communication link includes a wireless communication channel that permits the unmanned aircraft to communicate with at least one node of the wireless telecommunication network; and

sending control signals to the aircraft, at least in part, via the established communication link, wherein the control signals are used to control at least one of: surveillance activities of an aircraft, activities of a weapons system of an aircraft, movement of an aircraft, and operation of a payload at an aircraft; and

relaying at least a part of the control signals received by the aircraft to an aircraft out of range of the wireless telecommunication network to control the actions of the out of range aircraft.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein communicating with the control node is performed via a non-wireless network connection. 20

23. The method of claim 21 wherein the communication link further includes a non-wireless aspect that permits access to the at least one node of the wireless telecommunication network.

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