



Growing
ideas
through
networks

HARMONIOUS

uas for environmental monitoring



HARMONIOUS

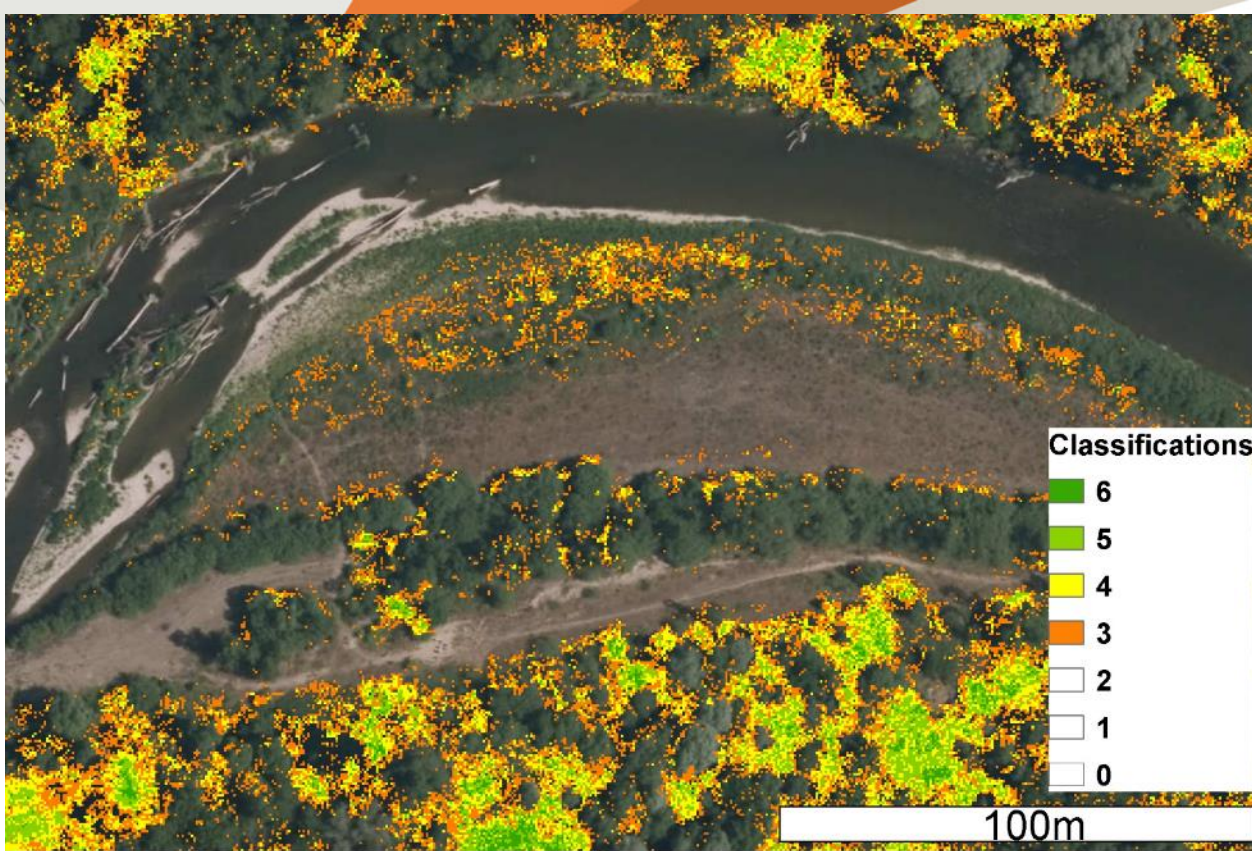
UAS Techniques for Environmental Monitoring

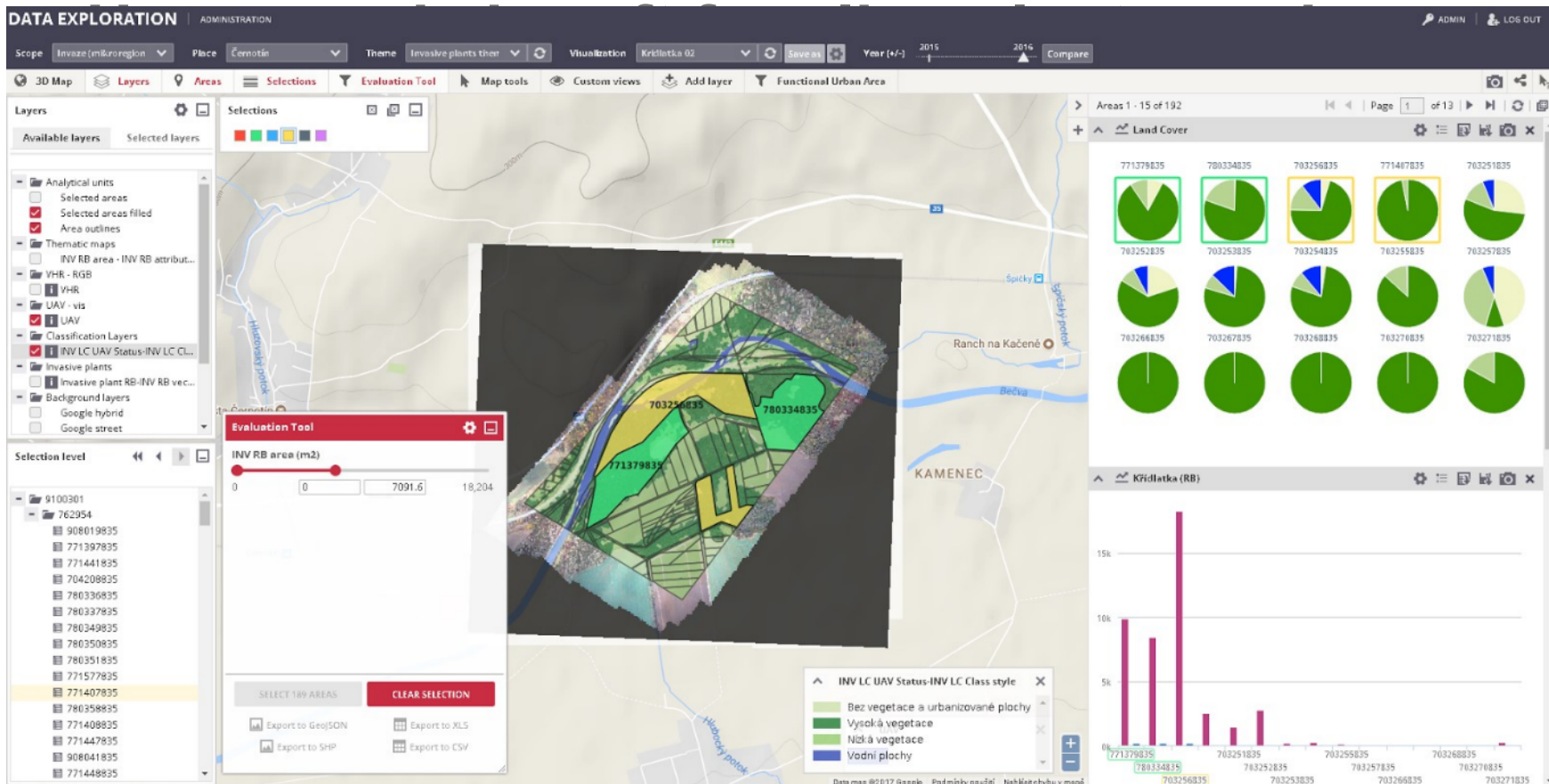
Petr Dvorak & Josef Bruna – Valencia – February 15, 2017

Unmanned aircraft for alien plant species detection and monitoring



nt species







Institute of Aerospace Engineering



VUT 001 Marabu experimental, designed, build and in-flight tested by IAE



VUT 100 Cobra 4-seat aircraft designed and tested by IAE



KP-2U Sova microlight airplane designed and tested by IAE



LETECKÝ ÚSTAV

Institute of Aerospace
Engineering

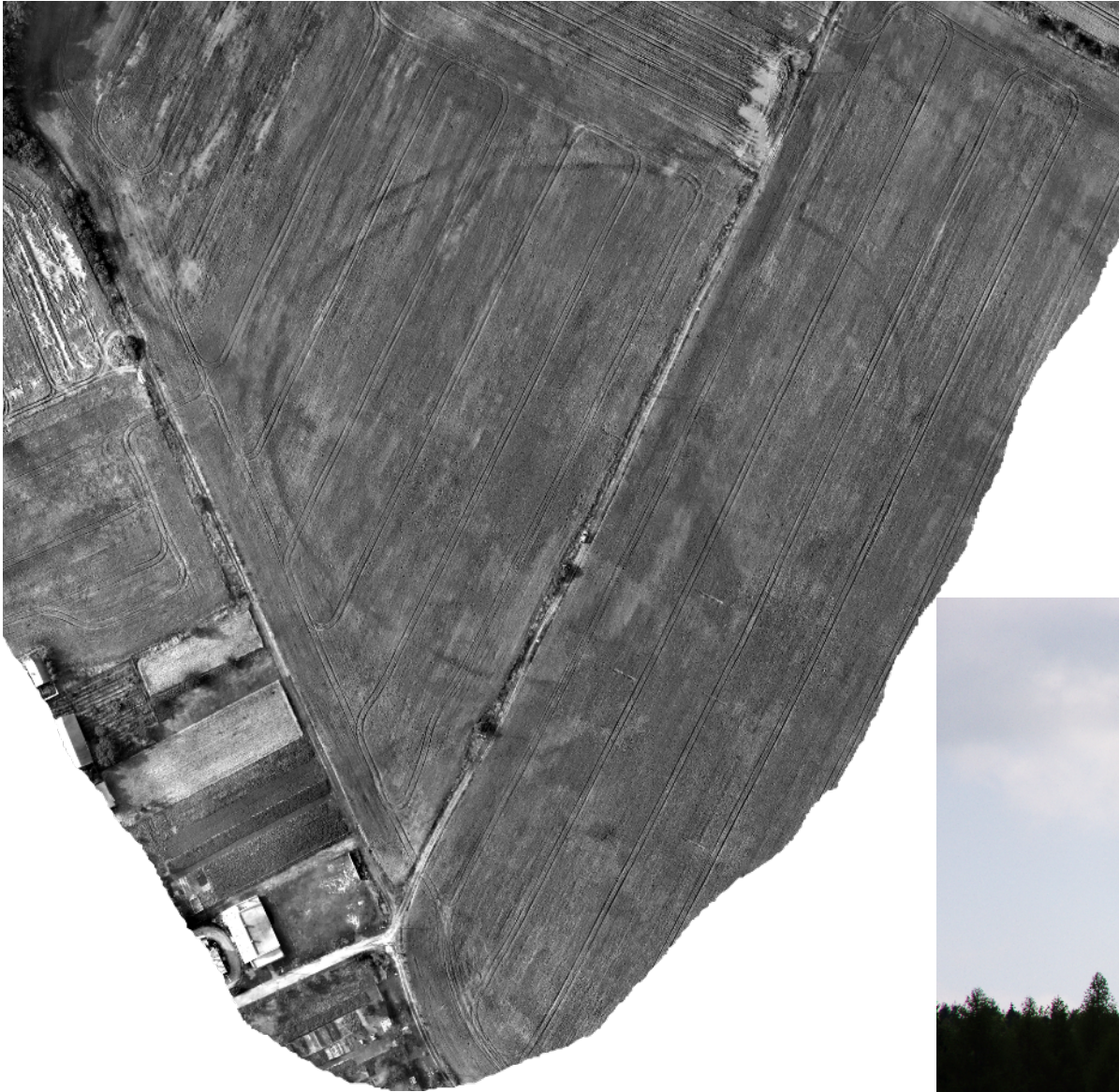


SPARTAN Mars lander demonstrator

Institute of Aerospace Engineering - UAVs



Institute of Aerospace Engineering - UAVs



GALAXY GBS 10

UAV PARACHUTE BALLISTIC RESCUE SYSTEM

DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING



Galaxy GRS

**>>RCE
SYSTEMS**



Indet Safety Systems

Nippon Kayaku Group



LETECKÝ ÚSTAV

Institute of Aerospace
Engineering



**VYSOKÉ UČENÍ
TECHNICKÉ
V BRNĚ**

Institute of Aerospace Engineering – UGVs/boats?

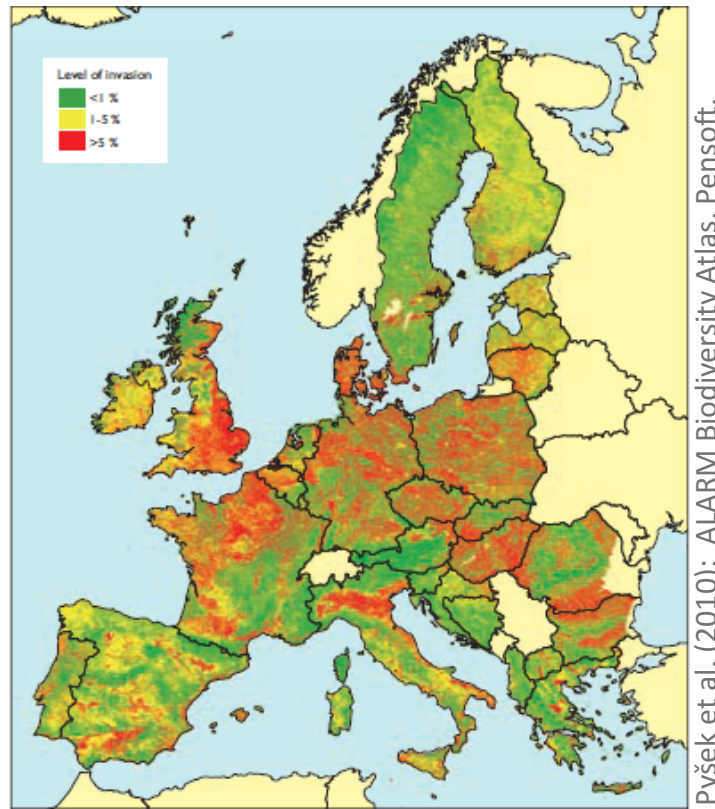


Why alien plant species?



Why alien plant species?

- threat to biodiversity, ecosystem functionality, traditional landscapes
- impact grows despite the worldwide efforts to control and eradicate
- once fully established - hard to permanently eliminate

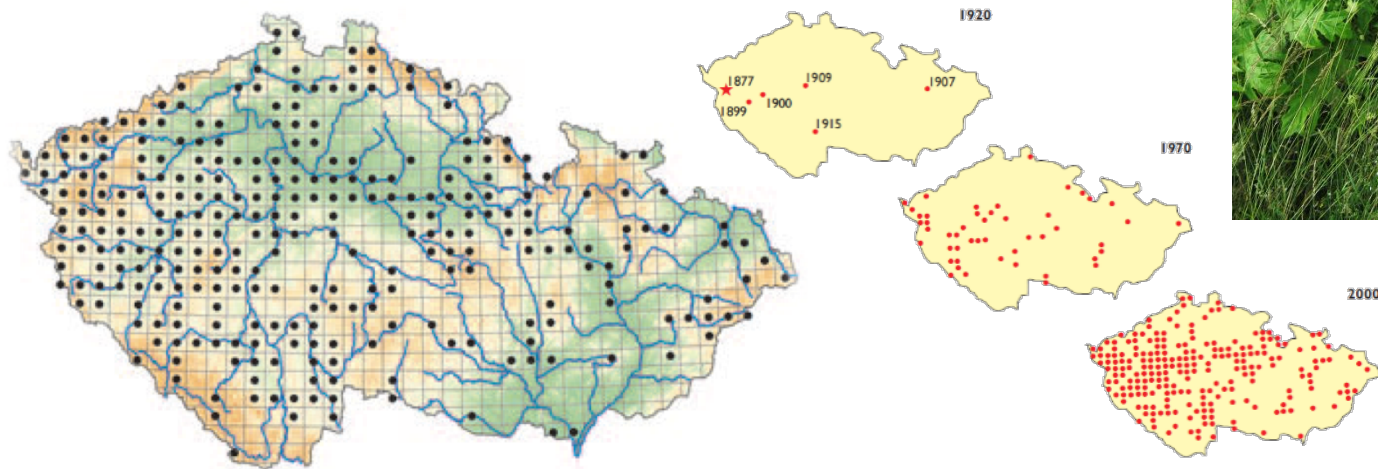


- -> fast and precise monitoring for rapid actions is crucial

Invasive species of interest

giant hogweed; knotweeds; tree of heaven; black locust

Heracleum mantegazzianum



Invasive species of interest

giant hogweed; **knotweeds**; tree of heaven; black locust

Fallopia japonica, *xbohemica*, *sachalinensis*



Invasive species of interest

giant hogweed; knotweeds; **tree of heaven**; black locust

Ailanthus altissima



Invasive species of interest

giant hogweed; knotweeds; tree of heaven; **black locust**

Robinia pseudoacacia

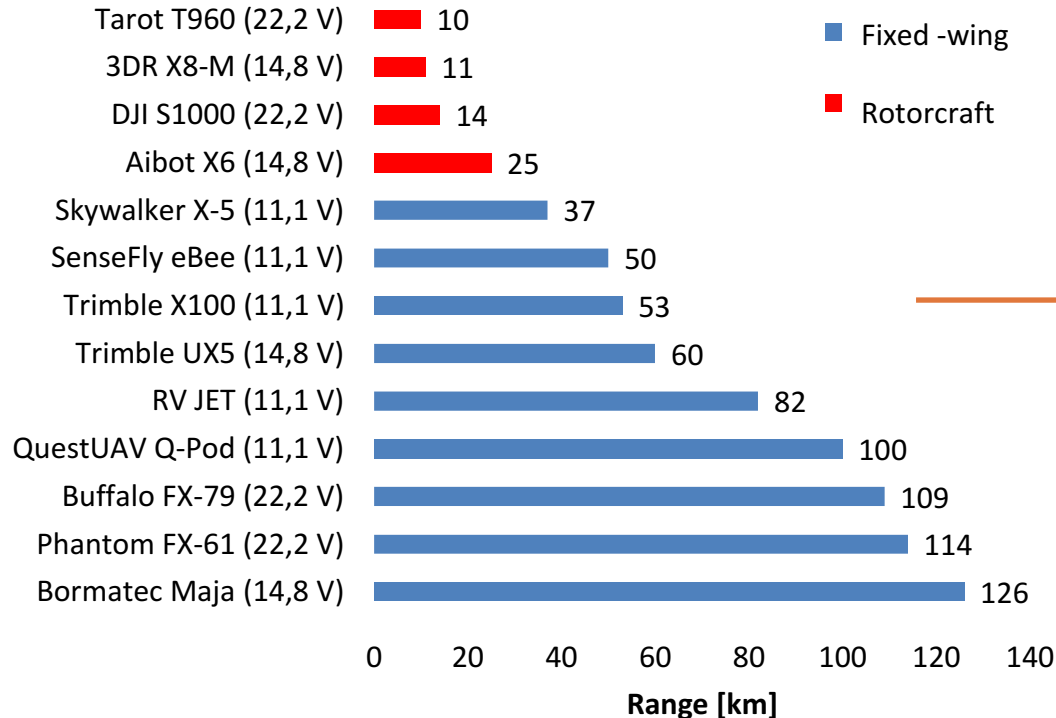


Unmanned aircraft

Fundamental requirements

- map a site ≥ 80 ha in <1 h
- GSD ≤ 7 cm/px
- minimum pre-flight and post-flight procedures
- reliability
- low cost
- transportability – car + hand by one person for at least 1km

20km of flight
(Canon S100, 80x80% overlap)



Fixed wing platform

Unmanned aircraft – development platforms



VUT 720



VUT 712



VUT 713

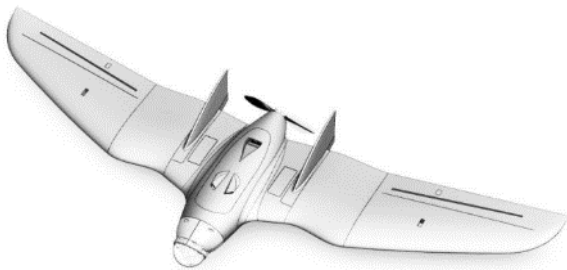
Unmanned aircraft – development platforms






VUT 720



VUT 712



VUT 713

	VUT 712	VUT 713	VUT 720
			
Span	2.1 m	2.0m	2.6 m
Length	0.9 m	0.7m	1.3 m
m _{TOW}	3.1 kg	3kg	2.2 kg
v _C	17 m/s	18m/s	15 m/s
Endurance	0.9 hr	0.8hr	1 hr
Power	800 W	600 W	360 W
Payload	0.8 kg	0.9 kg	0.3 kg
Autopilot	Pixhawk autopilot	Pixhawk autopilot	APM2.5+ autopilot
Camera	2x Canon S100 stabilized	2x Sony A5100 + E20/2.8	1x Canon S100+ 1x GoPro
Based on	SkyWalker X8	RVJET	Multiplex Cularis

Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

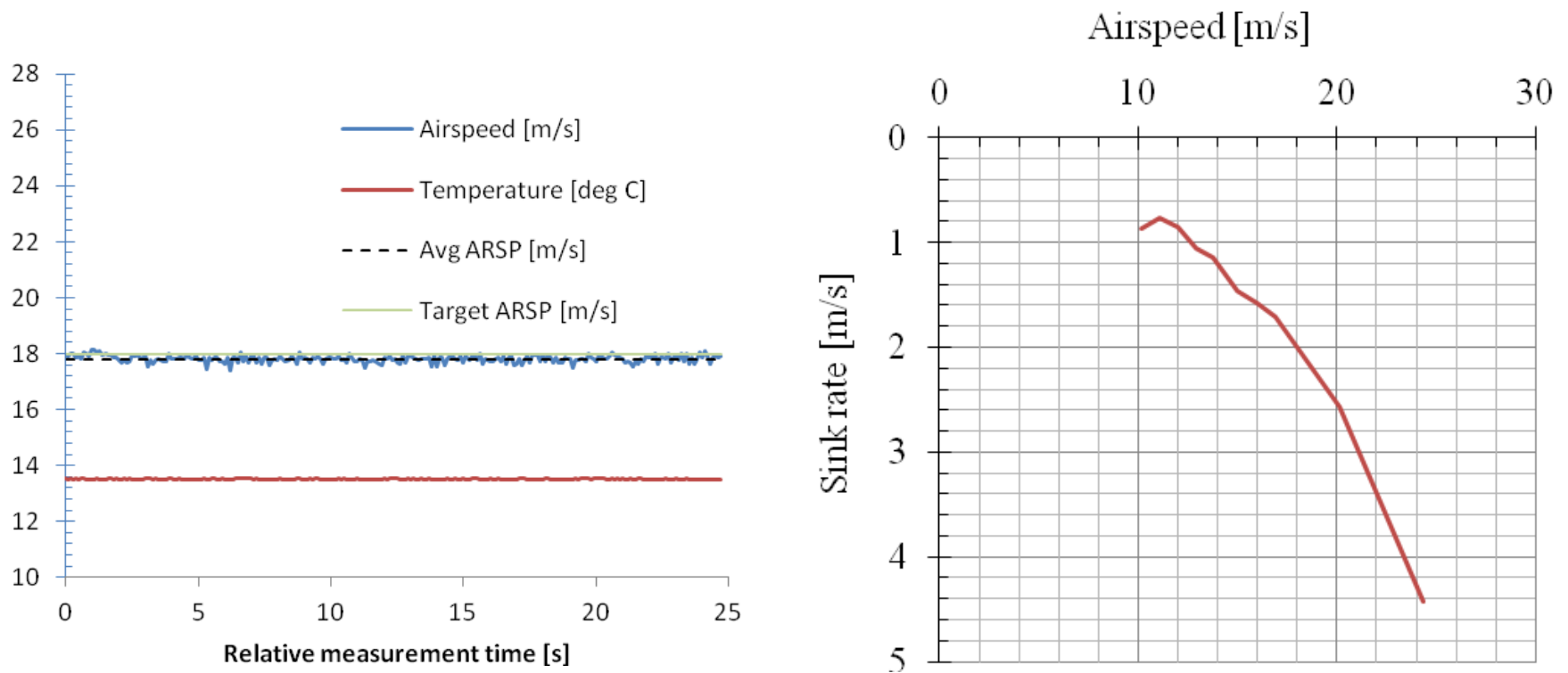
Why?

- Optimized performance
- Smaller size -> Better transportability
- No connectors, loose cables etc.
- Better payload accomodation
-
-
-
-
-
- We like to build new airplanes :-)

Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

- In-flight measurements



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

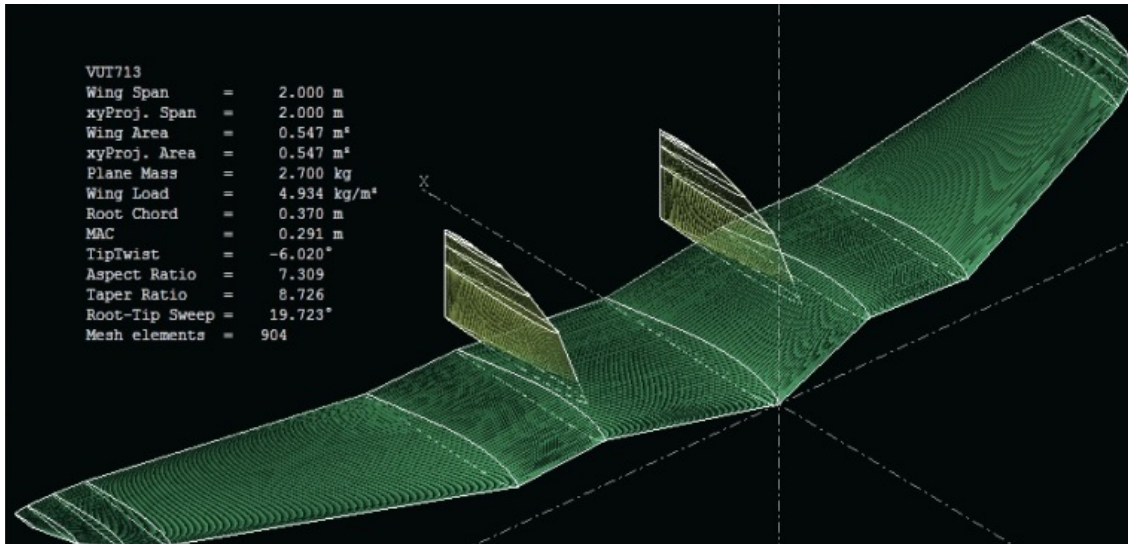
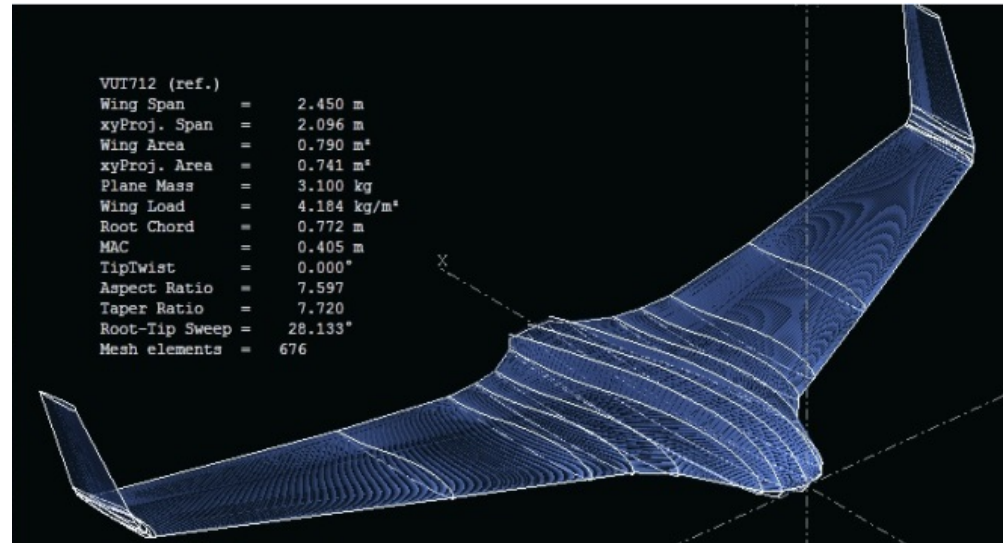
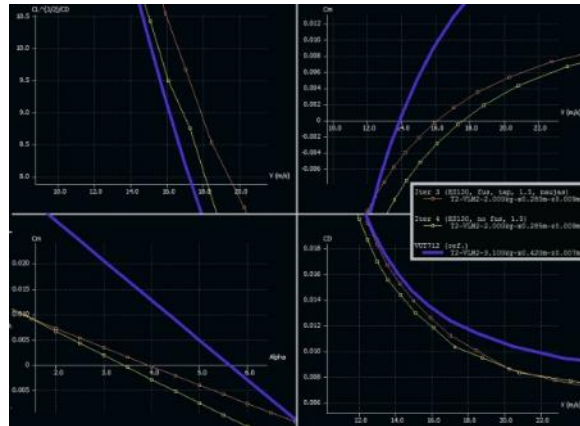
- Reverse engineering



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

- Simulations



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

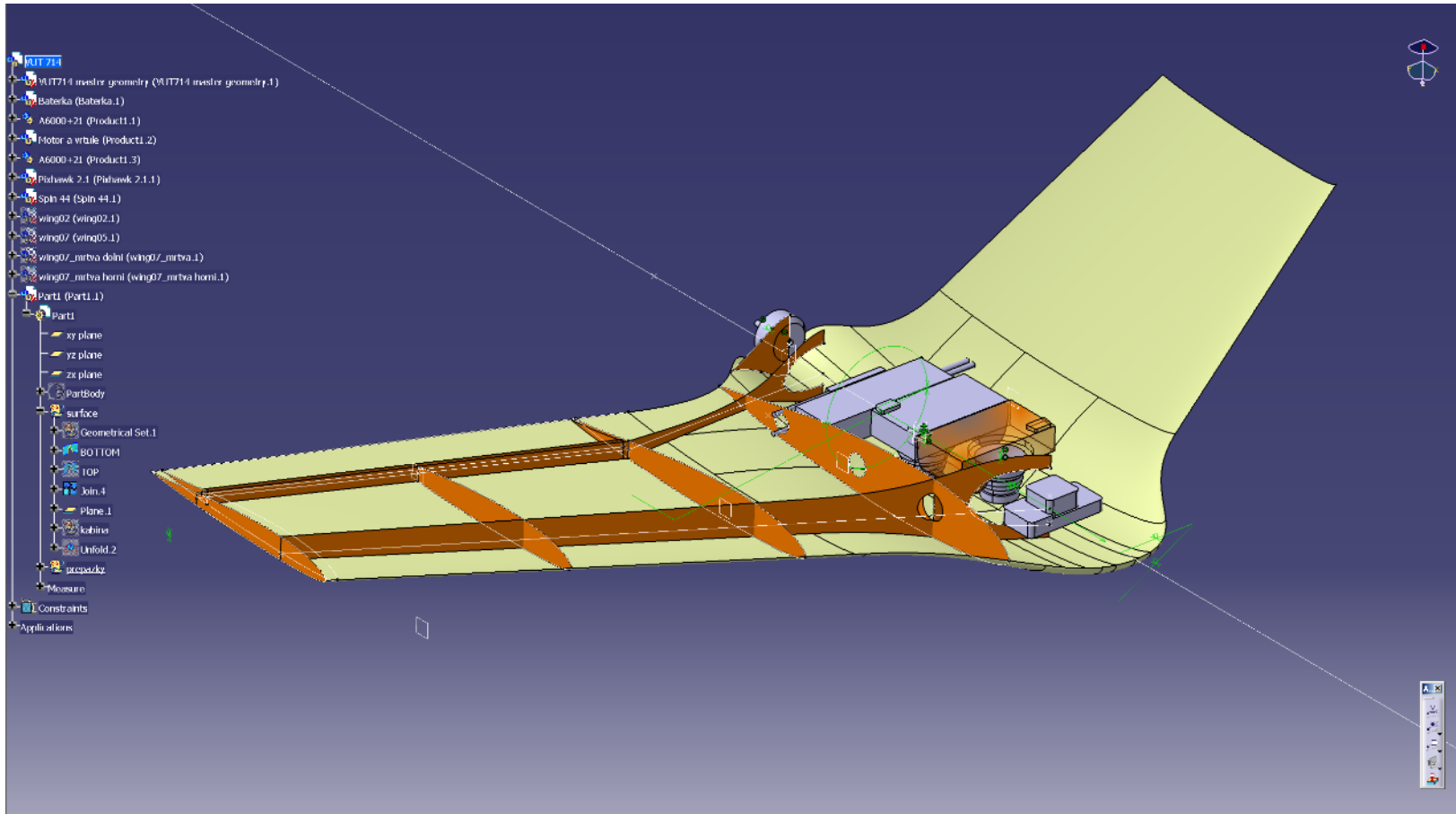
- Design



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

- Design



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

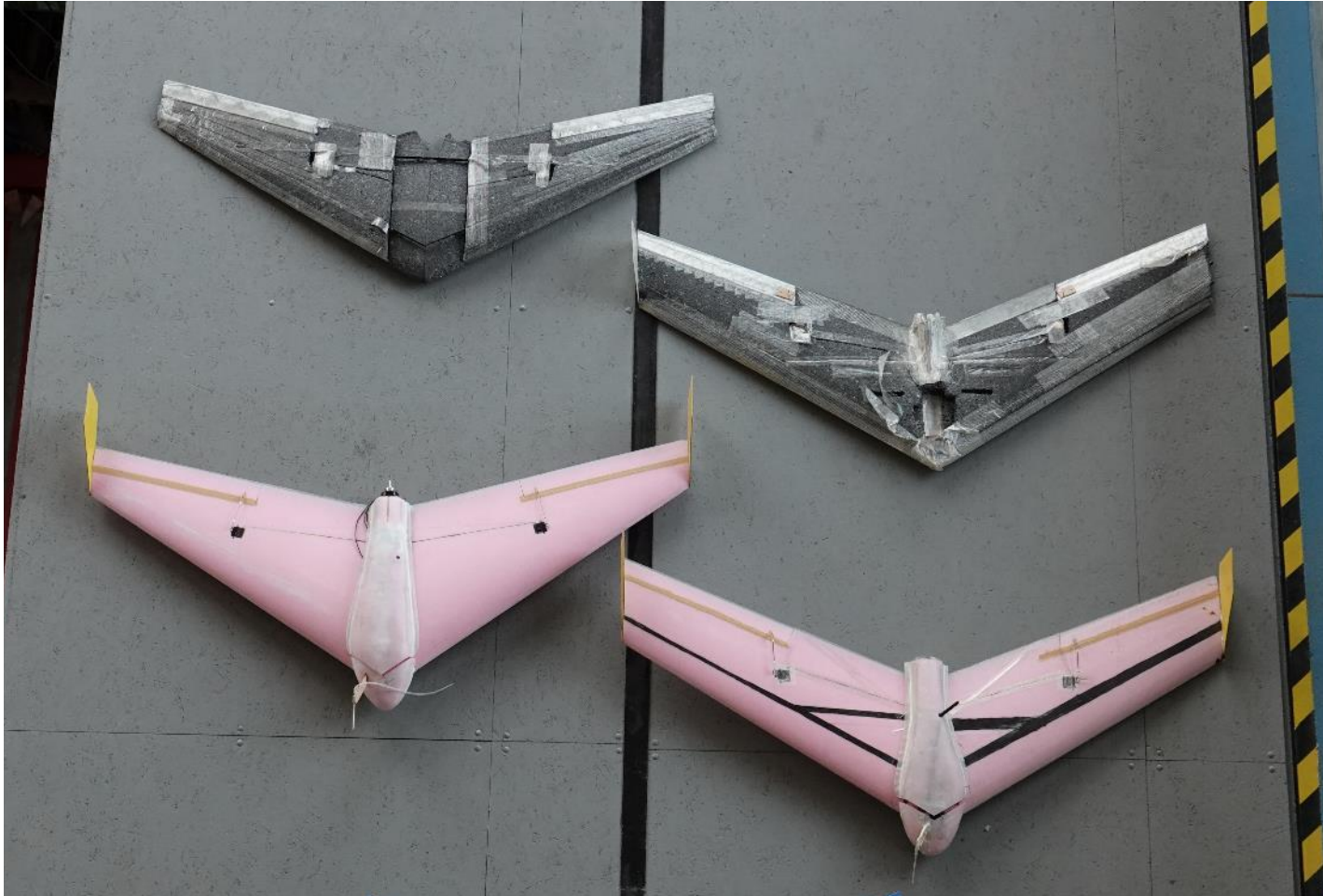
- Prototyping



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

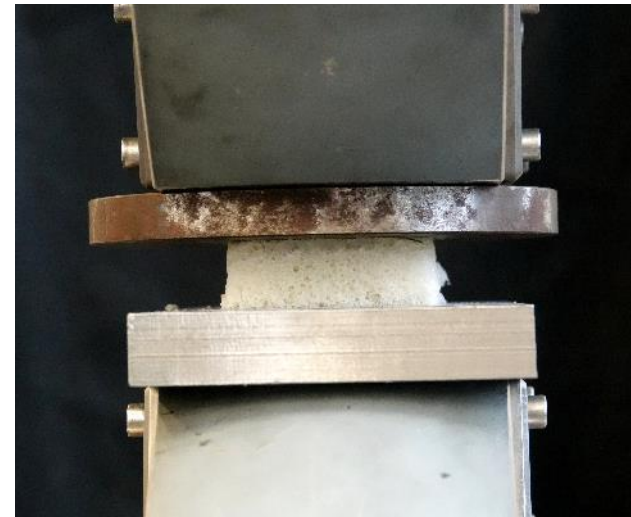
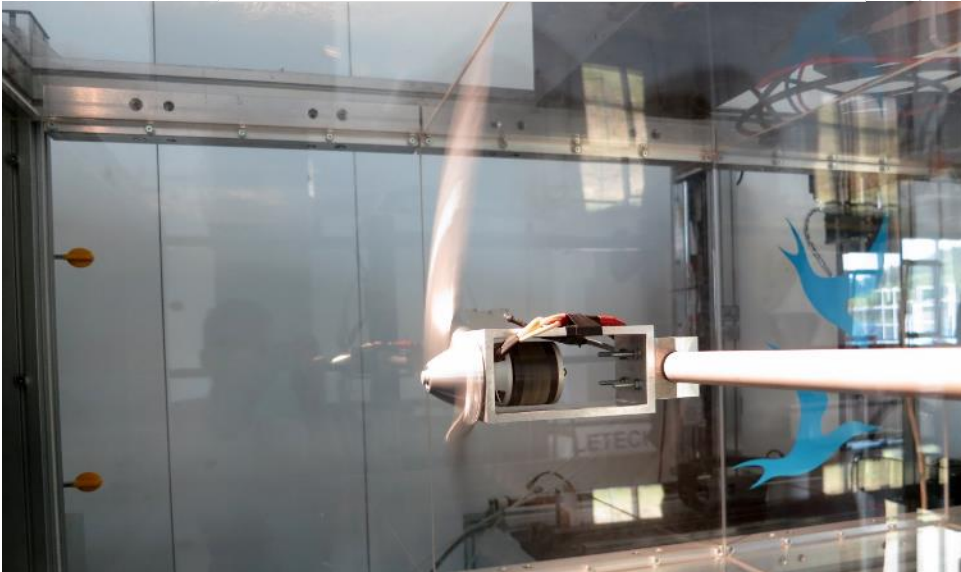
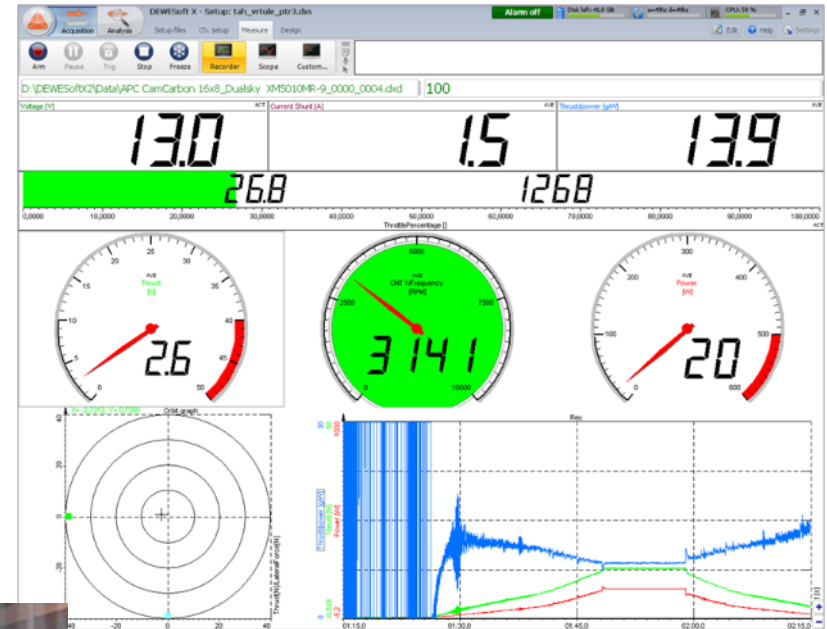
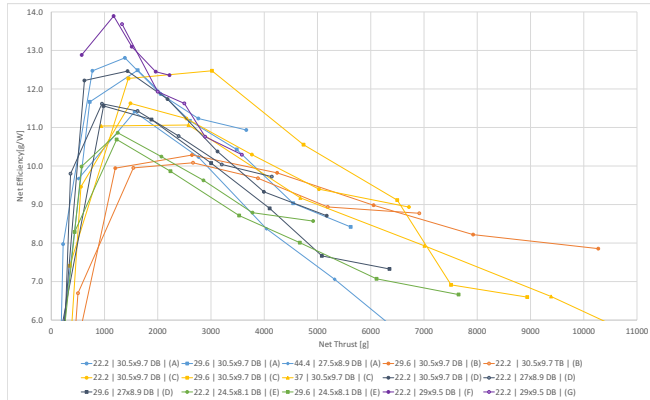
- Prototyping



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The approach:

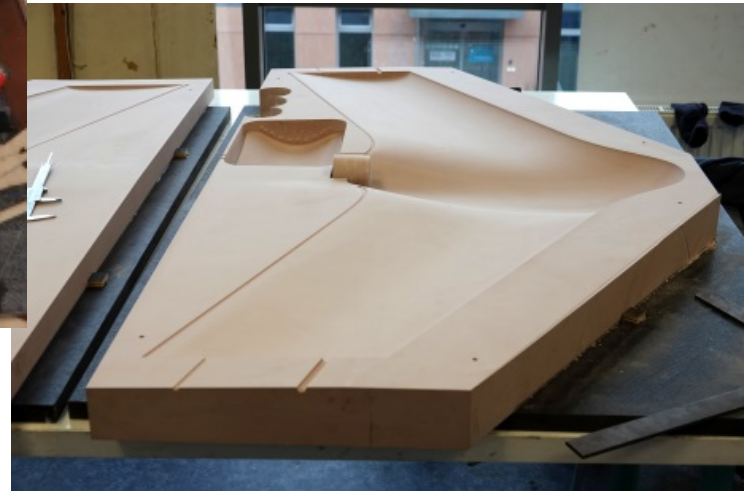
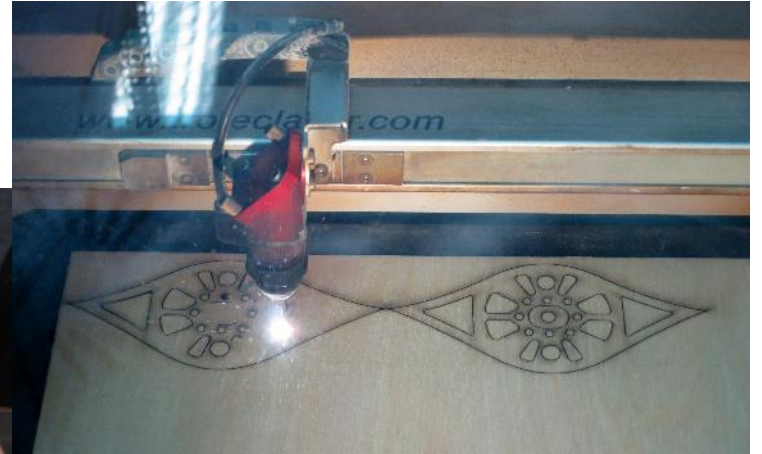
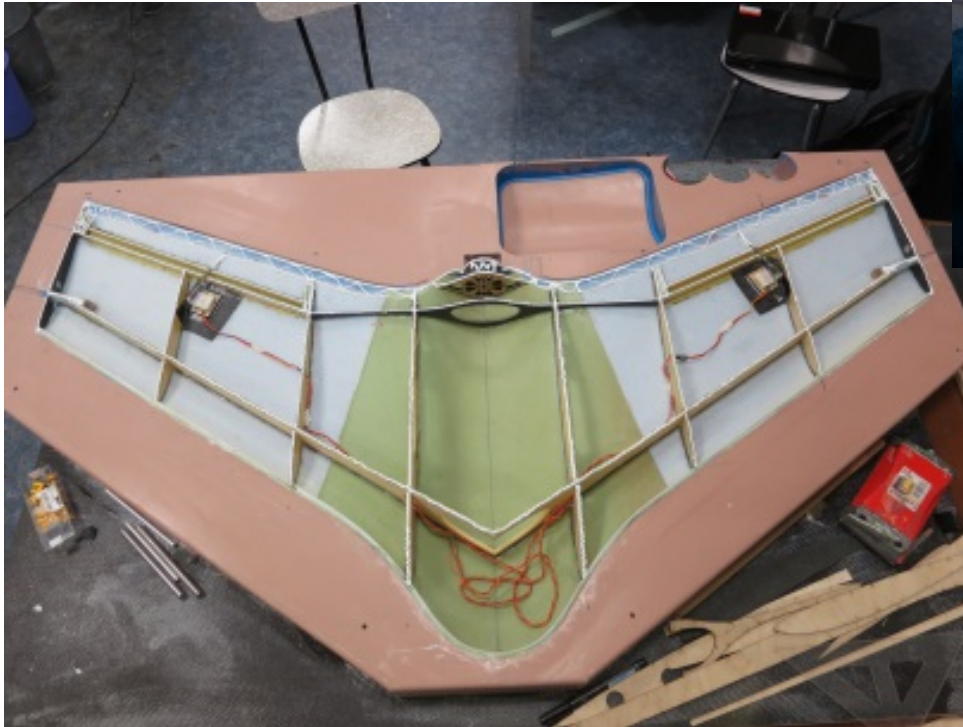
- Material & component evaluation



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

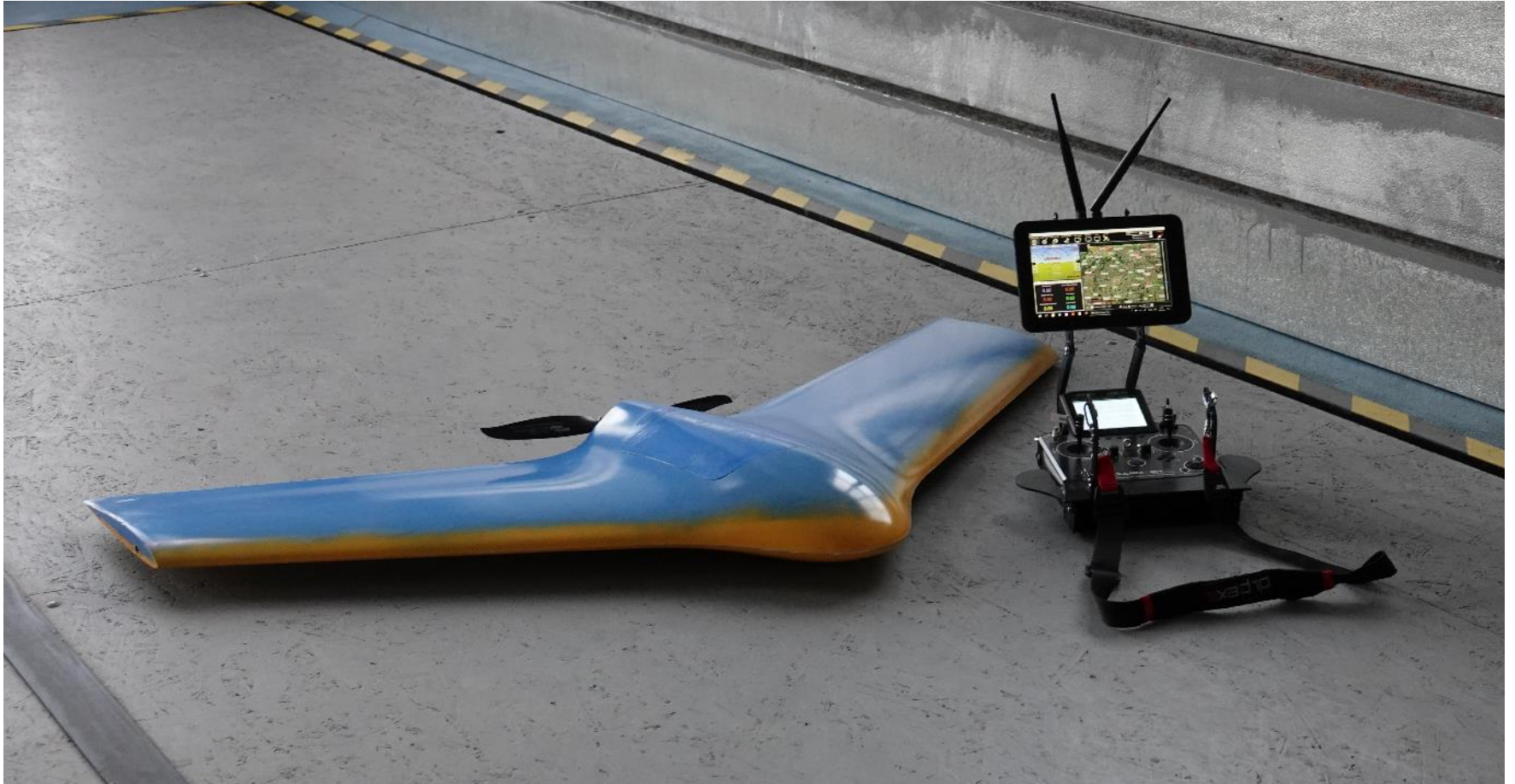
The approach:

- Manufacturing



Unmanned aircraft – final platform: VUT 714

The result:



Manned aircraft

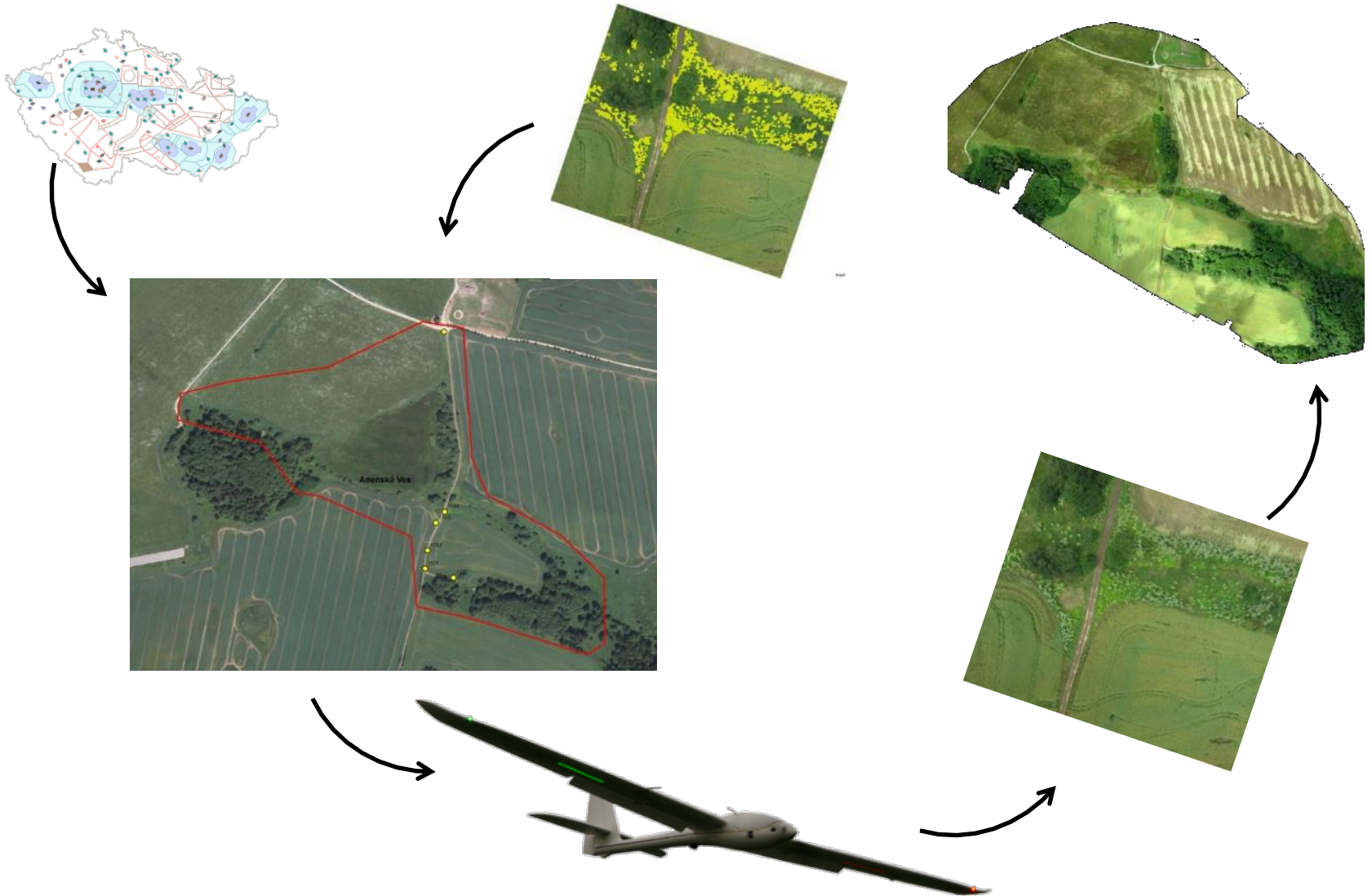
TL3000 Sirius



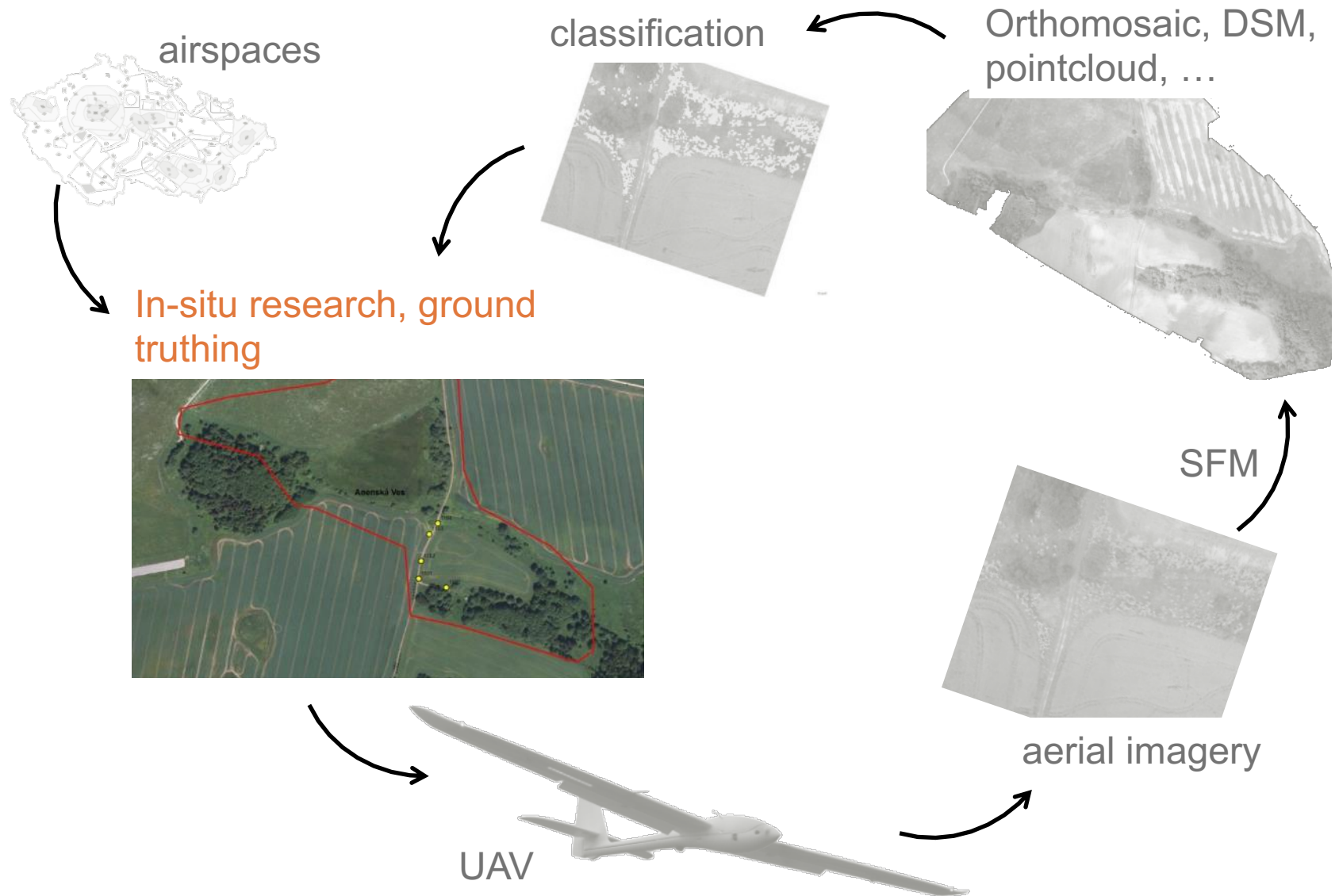
WT-9 Dynamic



Workflow

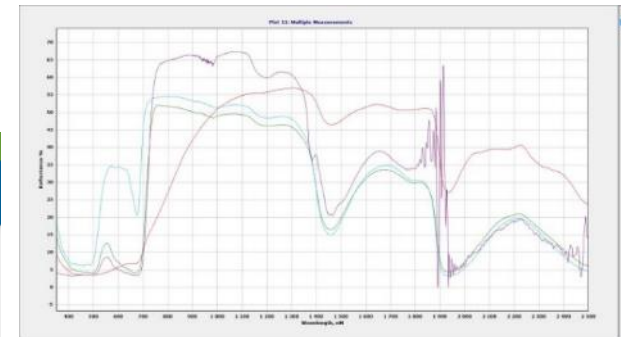
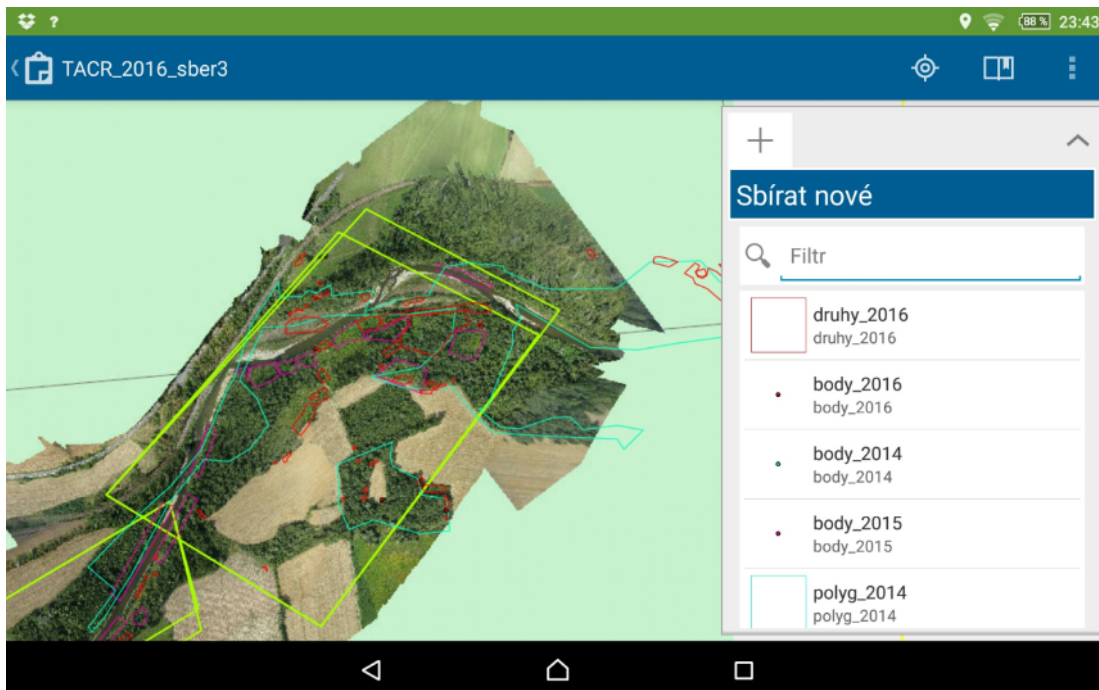


Workflow

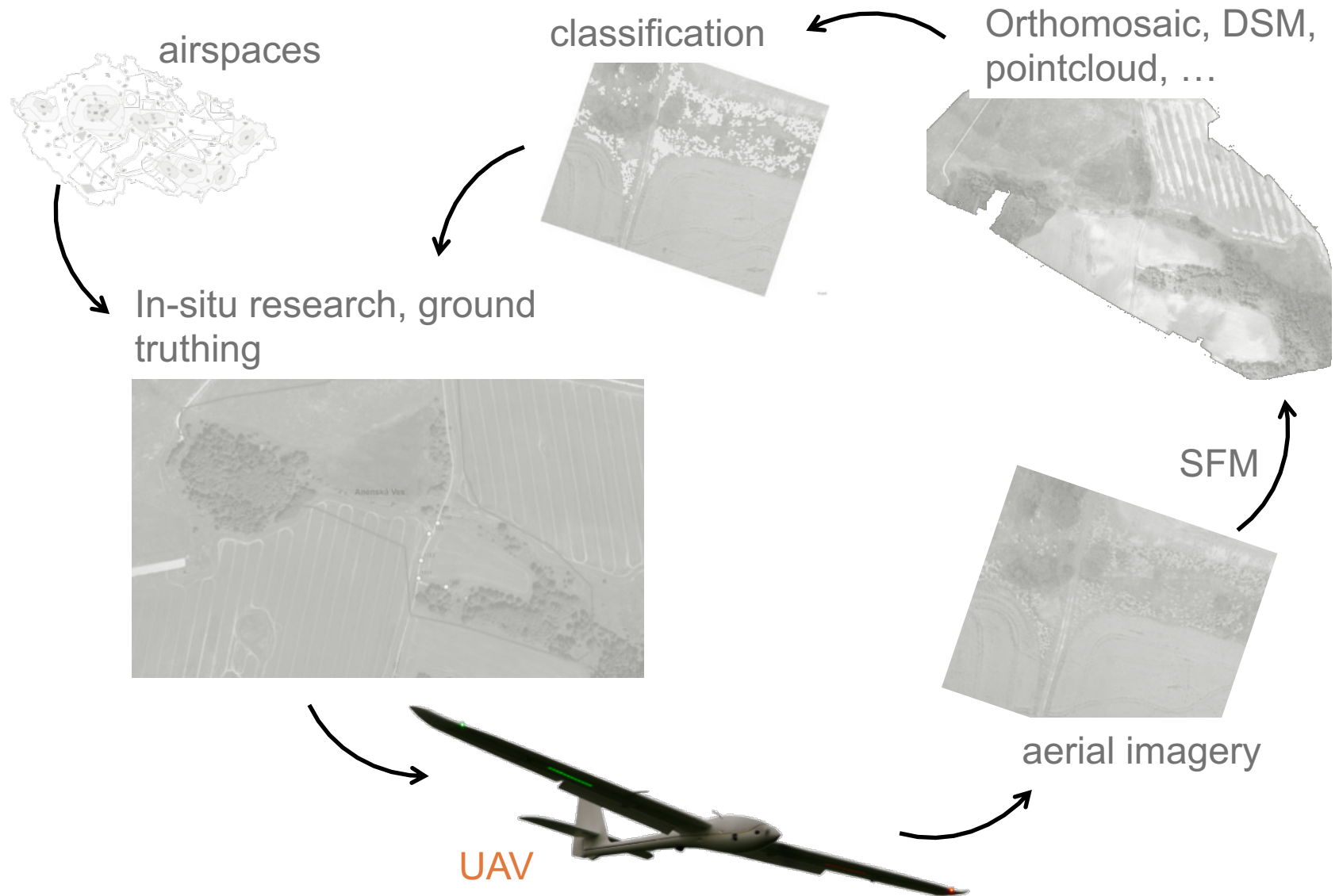


A/ In-situ research/ ground truthing

- RTK GPS
- Collector for ArcGIS
- Field spectrometer: Spectral evolution



Workflow



UAV data acquisition

Survey (Grid)



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Stats

Area:	245274 m ²	Pictures:	142	Flight Time (est):	11:13 Minutes	Min Shutter Speed:	1/696
Distance:	9.15 km	No of Strips:	11	Photo every (est):	2.59 Seconds		
Dist between images:	44 m	Footprint:	293.8 x 195 m	Turn Dia (at 45d):	84 m		
Ground Resolution:	4.88 cm	Dist between lines:	39 m	Ground Elevation:	576-623 m		

Simple | **Grid Options** | **Camera Config**

Simple Options

Camera: A5100+20mm

Altitude (m): 250

Angle [deg]: 301

☐ Camera top facing forward

Flying Speed (est) (m/s): 17

☐ Use speed for this mission

☐ Add Takeoff and Land WP's

☒ Use RTL

Split into x segments: 1

Display

☒ Boundary

☒ Markers

☒ Grid

☒ Internals

☒ Footprints

☒ Advanced Options

Control-S to save to file
Control-O to load from file

Accept

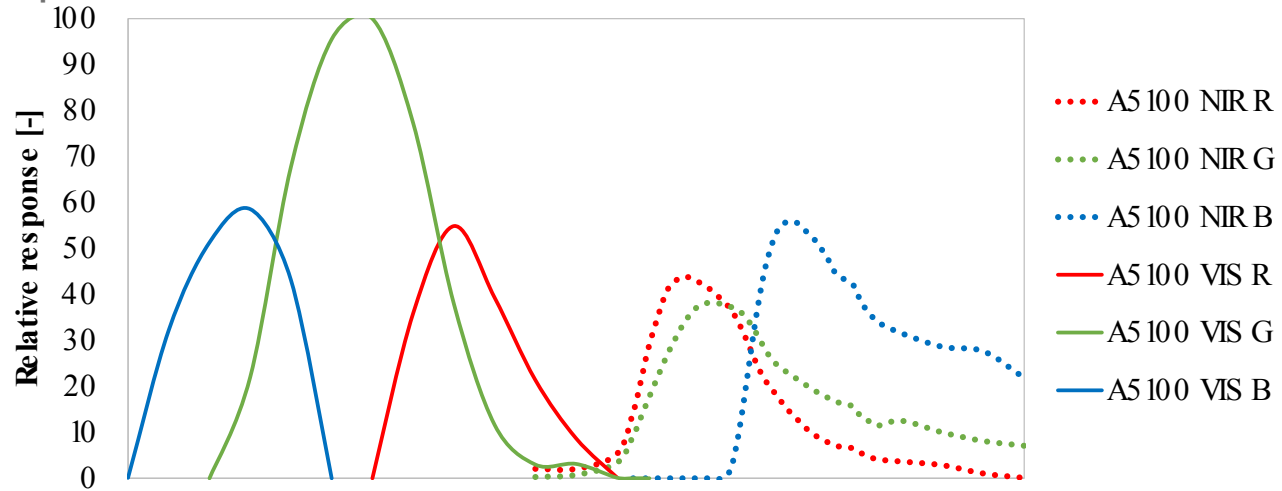
UAV data acquisition - sensors



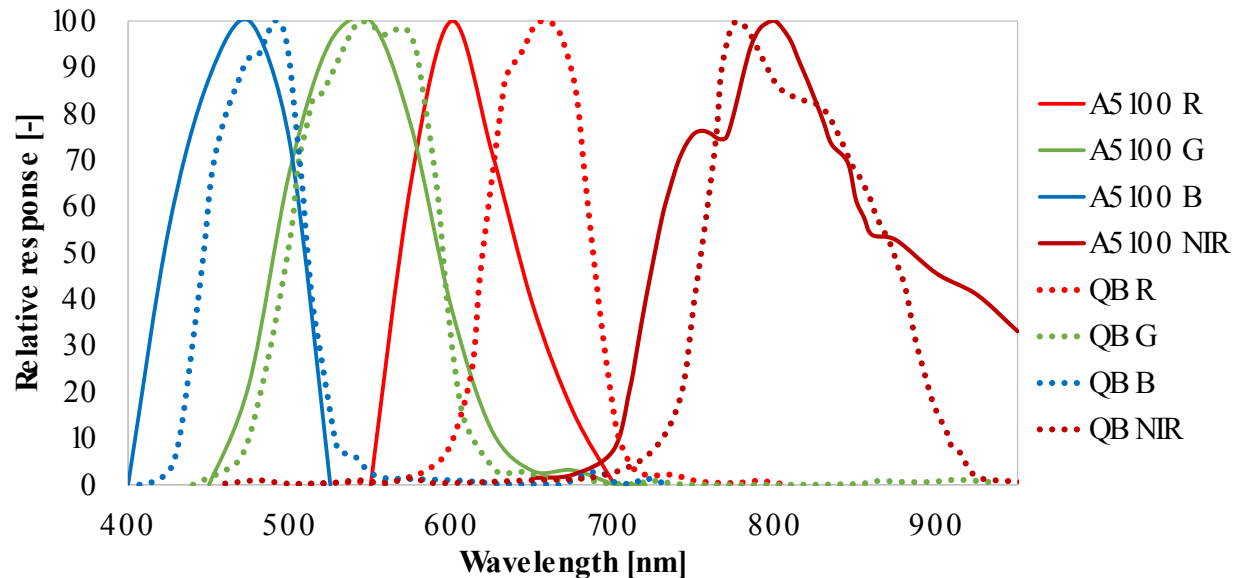
			IR)
Sensor			
Stabiliz			if st
Georef ng			og.
Trigger			
Total W			

UAV data acquisition - spectral resolution

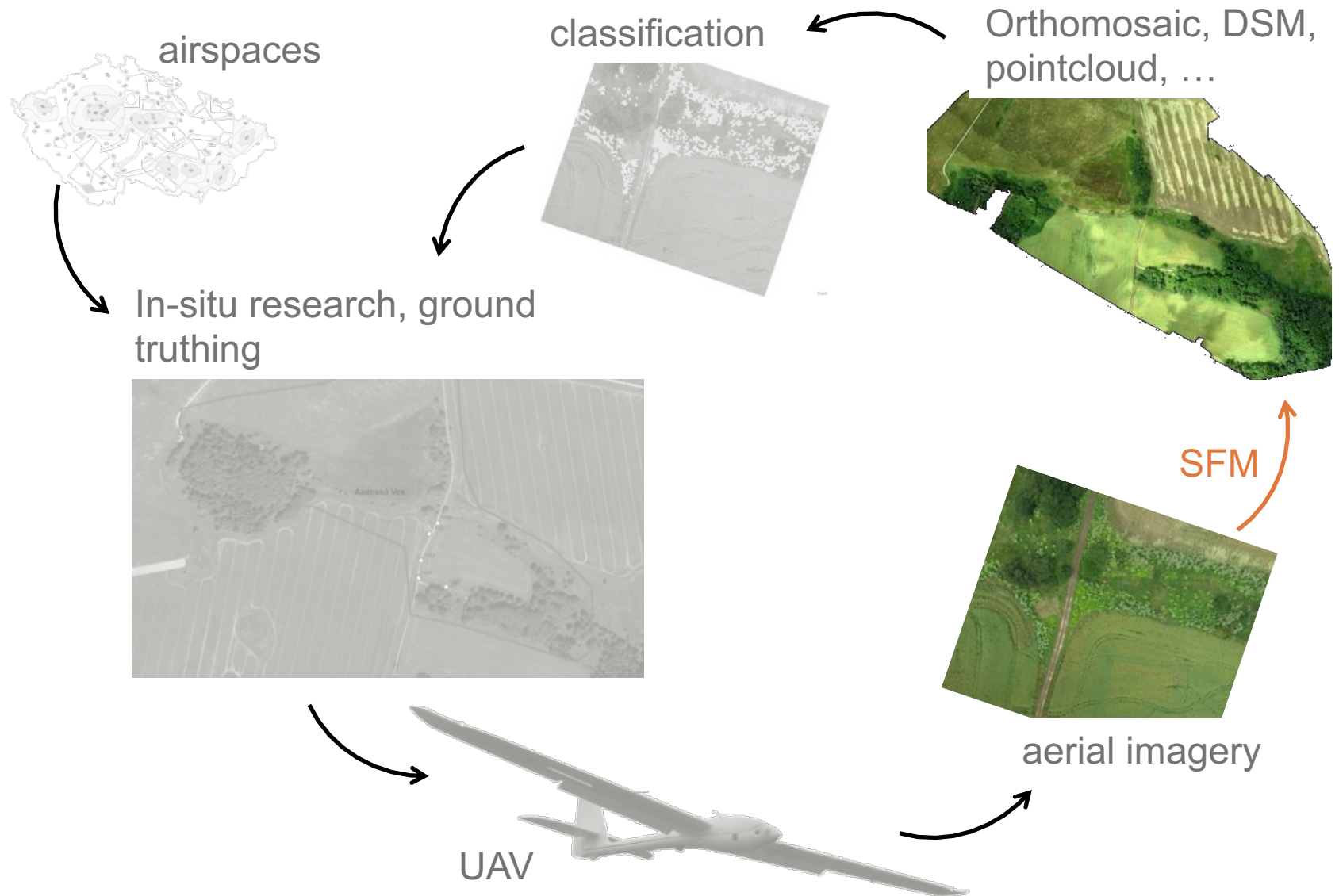
Spectral response normalized to 100% Green ...



... compared to QuickBird (bands individually normalized)

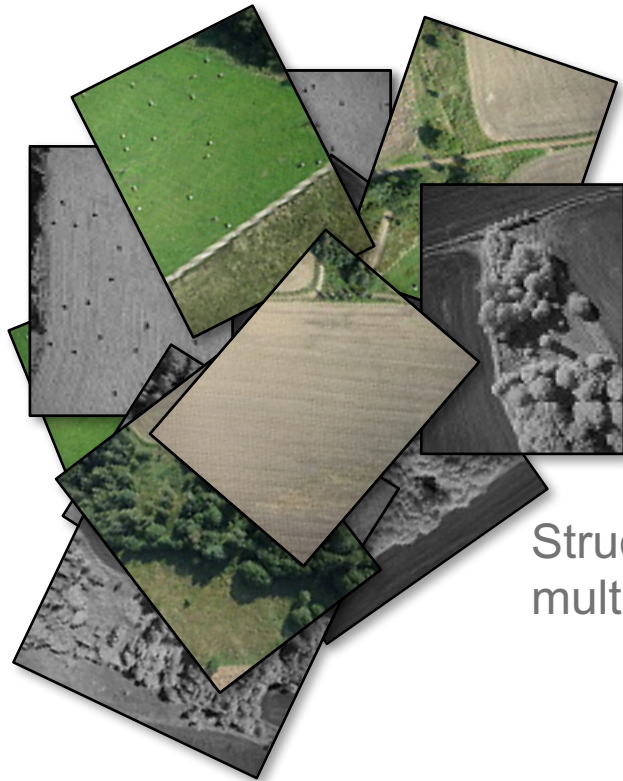


Workflow



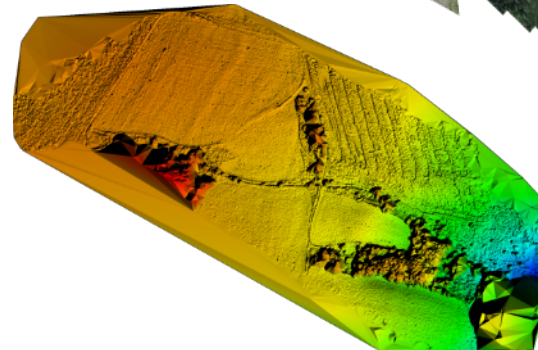
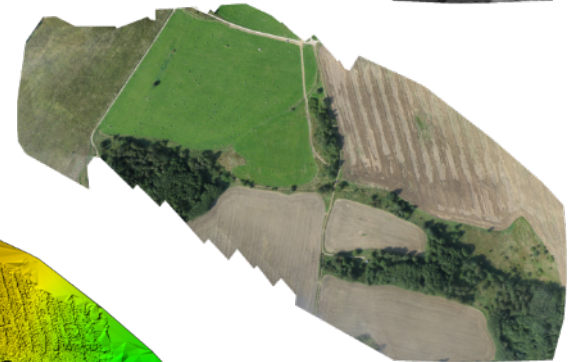
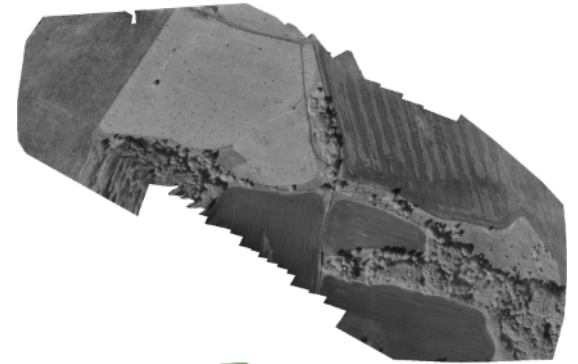
SFM - Mosaicking

Approximately 800 VIS + 800 NIR images for a single mission

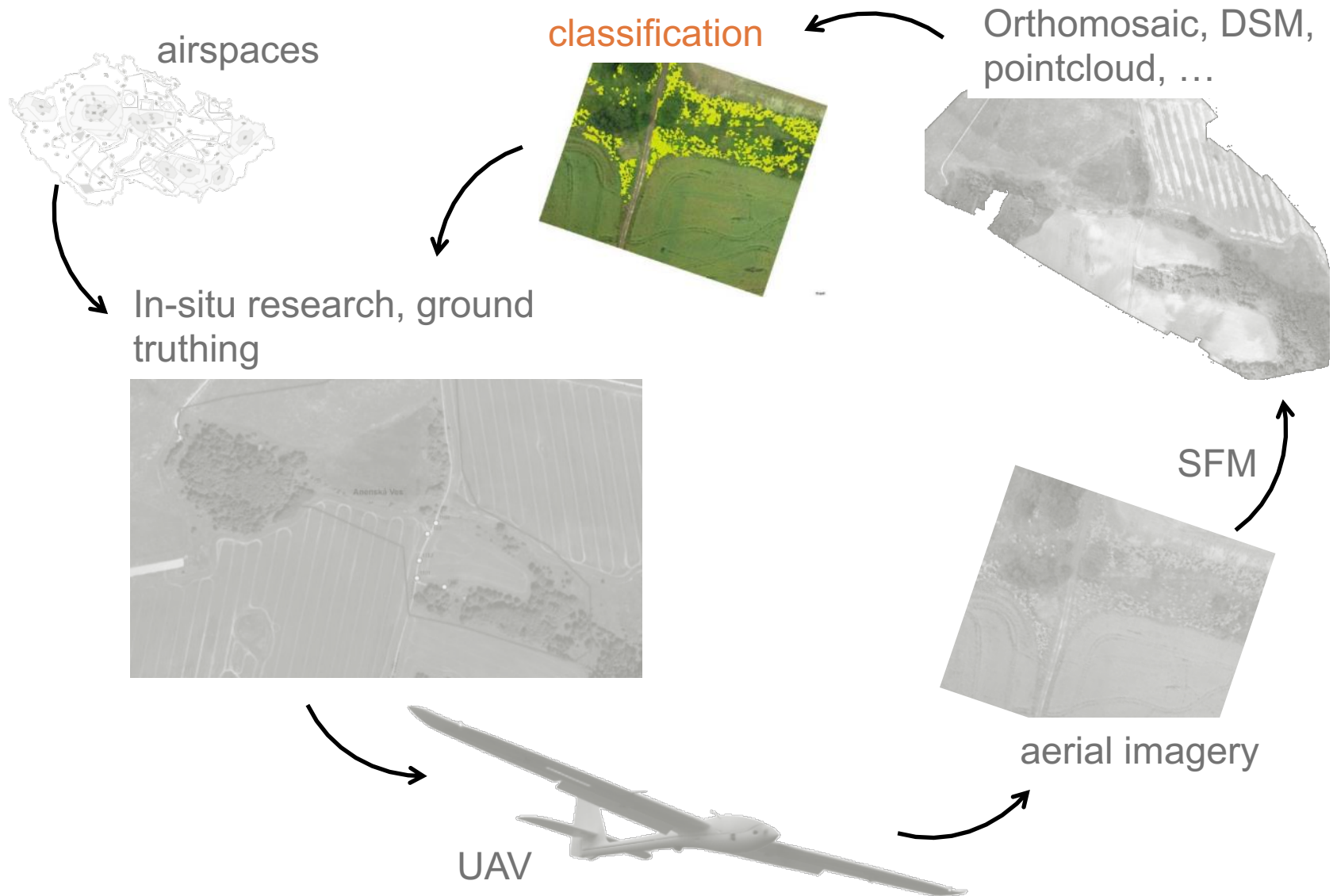


Agisoft

Structure from motion ...
multi-stereo photogrammetry



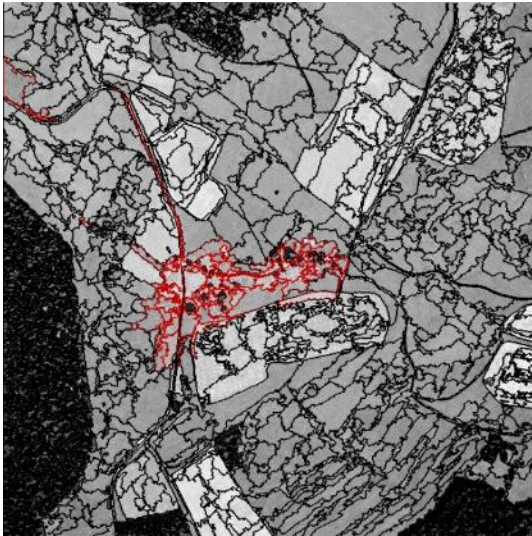
Workflow



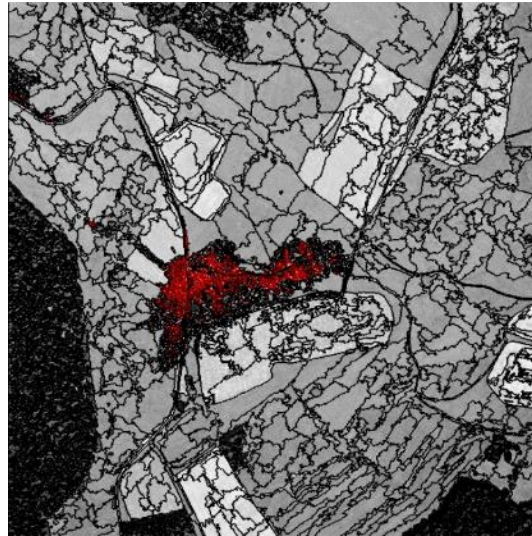
Classification - approaches

- spatial resolution higher than the plant size, distinct shape/texture → **object-based** (rule-based, hierarchical)

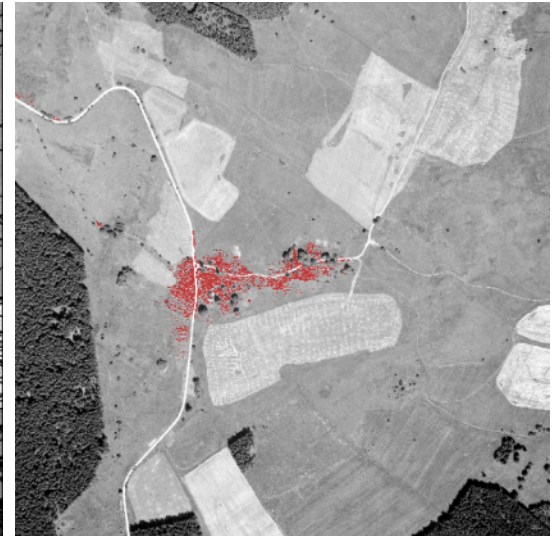
Coarse segmentation



Fine segmentation



Classification results



- lower spatial & higher spectral resolution, less distinct → **pixel-based**
- problematic → **hybrid approach**

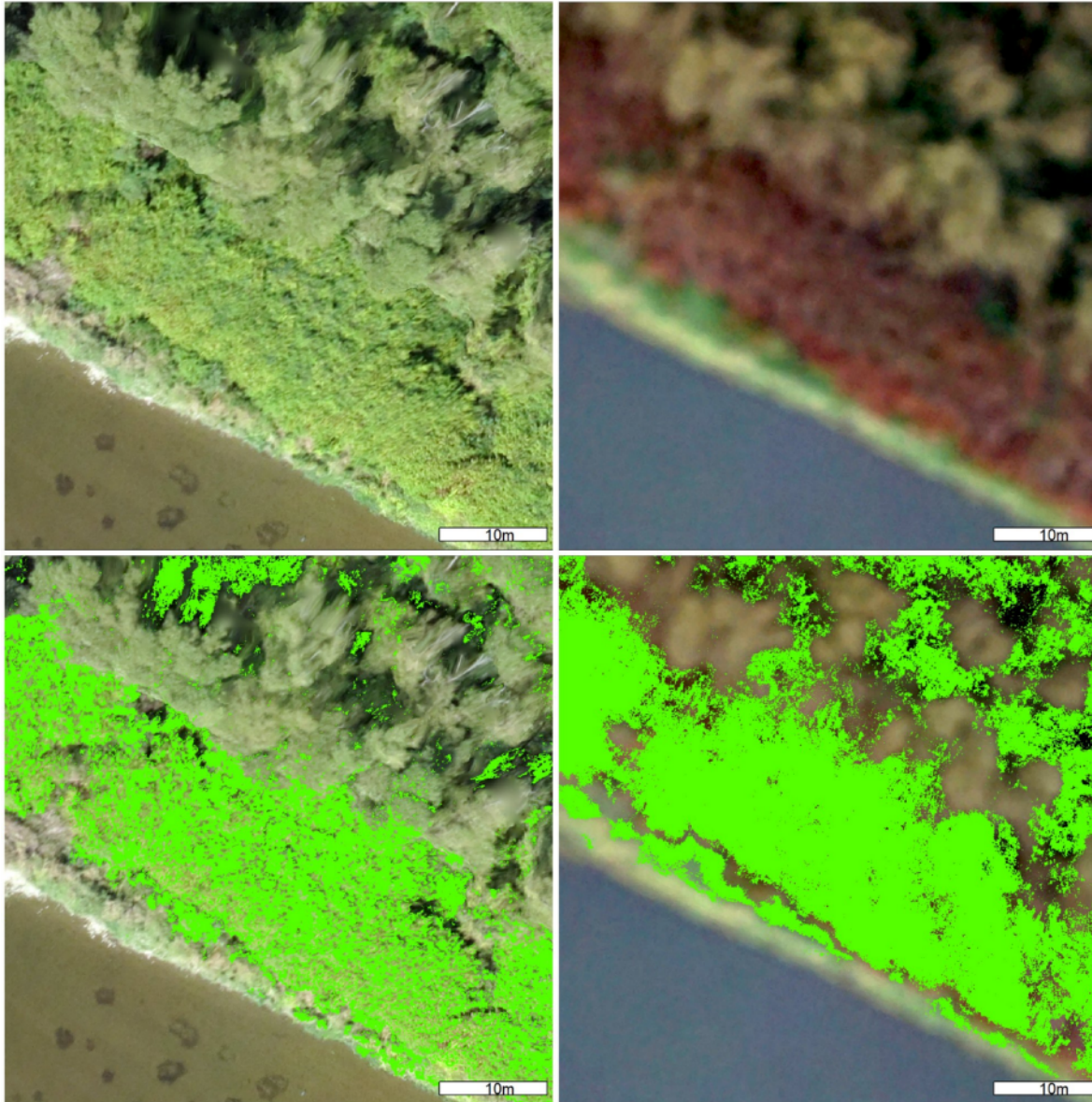
Classification – UAV data, black locust



Classification – UAV data, black locust



Classification – timing is important



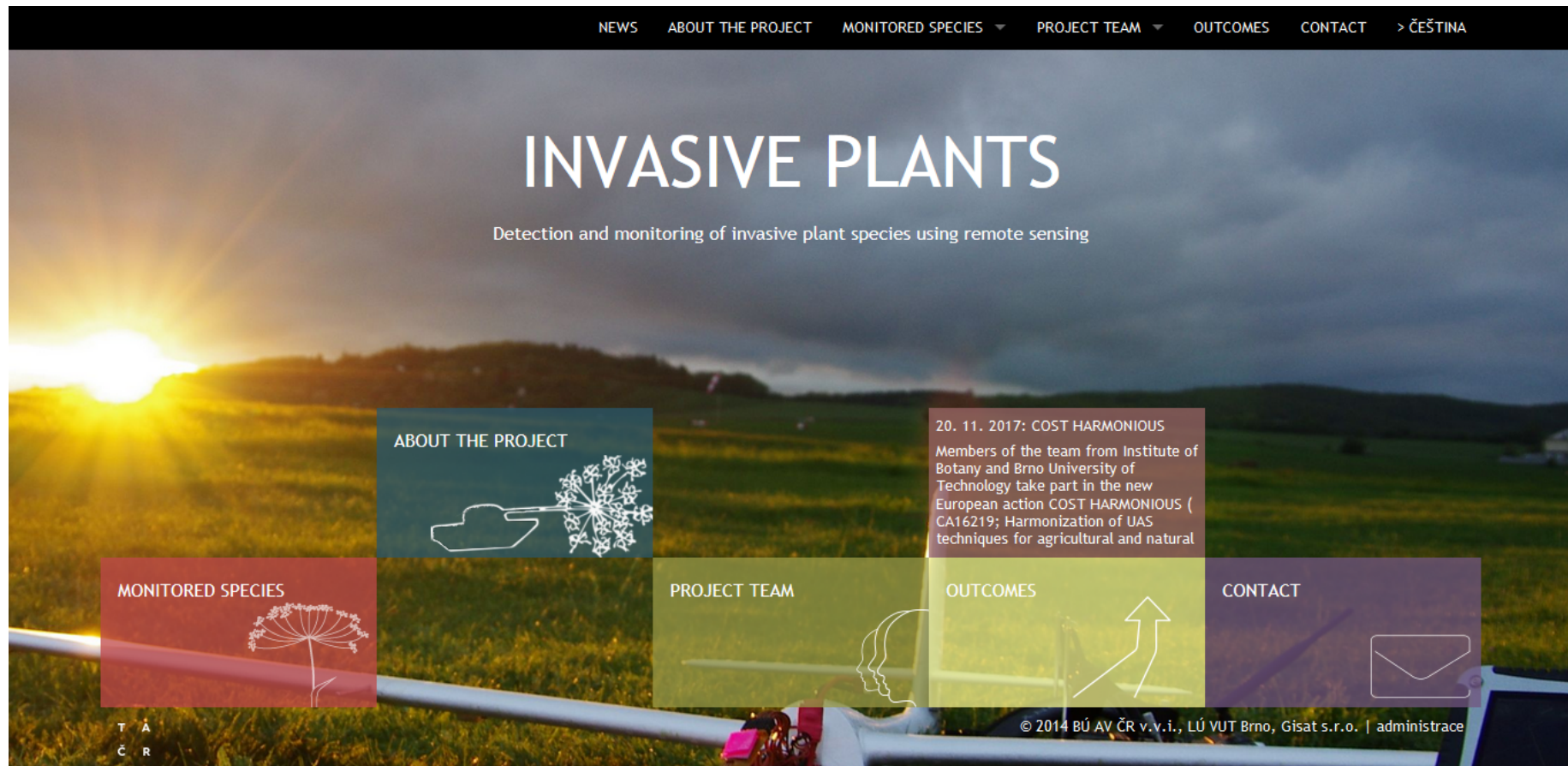
Conclusions

- Worse satellite spatial resolution is outweighed by better spectral resolution compared to low-cost UAV sensors
- Crucial advantage of UAVs is in their flexibility – precise timing of the data acquisition according to the phenology of the plant of interest
- Legal constraints of UAV deployment might be very limiting
- Classification method depends on the target species characteristics

Further work

- Open – source SFM implementation
- RTK workflow implementation
- Multispectral sensor (MicaSense RedEdge)

Further information



www.invaznirostliny.cz/en

Acknowledgements



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Thank you

