

Introducing Drone Flight and Image Processing





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Workshop overview:

I. (9-9:20) Introduction: How are drones used? Industry directions and trends.

II. (9:20-9:50) Certification and regulations in the Pacific region.

III. (9:50-10:45) Mission planning and demonstration flights.

IV. (10:45-11:00) Imagery processing in Maps Made Easy and Pix4D.

V. (11:00-11:10) Cameras and sensors.

VI. (11:10-12:00) QGIS data processing.

Why UAVs?









UAVs vs. other data collection platforms

- UAVs offer:
 - High resolution (as good as <0.5cm/pixel)
 - High flexibility
 - Highly portable
 - Only need a brief period of good weather
 - Can be flown in difficult-to-access areas
 - Many different kinds of sensors
 - Fairly low cost









UAV limitations

- Tradeoffs between mapped area and resolution:
 - Flying higher = more area, lower resolution
- Like all systems, there are weather limitations
 - Overcast=no problem
 - Recent rain=no problem
 - Partly cloudy=not ideal for any aerial system
 - But consider the flexibility of UAVs
- Costs for more advanced sensors and processing
 - This is true of other systems as well











What are the main uses for UAVs?





Tractica

Huge growth projections!

Commercial Drone-Enabled Services Revenue by Application, World Markets: 2015-2025



Source: Tractica

Top Industries Using Drones

% Of Section 333 Exemptions Issued in US



What are the main uses for UAVs?

- Videography
- Industrial
- Real estate
- Law enforcement
- Forestry
- Others (Delivery, military, etc.)



Do you need an expensive sUAS to get quality images and data?

No!

It's all about the kind of camera. For many applications, true color (RGB) cameras are all that is needed

Several companies have excellent aircraft with RGB cameras



1. Develop flight plan

Area: Not 0.84 hectange: Dista089078.65 km	50%	% 🛃 -	%10) -	-% <mark>`</mark> 0 ရိ	
Max Speed: 2.1 m/s					
Dura86047718m 0s Batteries: 200					
Images: 195 Points: 468 Storage: 0.97 GB	X			C 23	e de la compose
Altitude: 17 m Resolution: 0.7 cm/px					
ha km	- H				i

3. Collect data







4. Transfer imagery



5. Construct models







6. Export to other programs (e.g. QGIS)

7. Add shapefiles



Prediction of Alfalfa Yield



8. Generate and export results

Predicted Dry Weight (g)

Part II. Drone certification and regulations in the Pacific

Part III. Mission planning

 Using a mission planning app facilitates uniform image spacing



• Several options are available, consider which is best for your needs



- Considerations before choosing an app
 - Compatibility with device, UAS, cameras
 - Mission resume, repeatability
 - Flexibility vs. ease of use
 - Probability of error
- Most are free or inexpensive, try several

- Trade-offs
 - Higher altitude=more area/time, but lower resolution.



Altitude: 40m; Overlap: 75/85; Time: 9m 21s





Altitude: 80m; Overlap: 75/85; Time: 4m 12s

• Trade-offs

- Higher overlap increases stitching quality, but reduces area/time
- Ideal overlap depends on mapped surface





Altitude: 80m; Overlap: 75/85; Time: 4m 12s



Altitude: 80m; Overlap: 70/70; Time: 3m 11s

Let's fly!

- Agriculture will need major advances in coming decades
- Drones are useful for many different agricultural applications
- Drones collect highly precise, highthroughput data, which was out of reach just a few years ago
- Drones are an excellent outreach tool for engaging the public and the next generation of innovators



Part IV. Orthomosaic and model generation







Part V. Sensors, cameras, and vegetation indices













Shameless plug for Pink Floyd

Choosing the right sensor

- RGB
- Thermal
- Multispectral
- Hyperspectral
- Lidar









Vegetation indices

- Very useful for agricultural and environmental science
- Used to study plant canopy health
- Typically simple function of reflectances at two or more wavelengths



Vegetation index example: NDVI

• Normalized Difference Vegetation Index



NDVI

- Examples:
- $(R_{NIR} R_{red}) / (R_{NIR} + R_{red})$ (non-red variations exist)
- For very healthy plants:
 - (1-0) / (1+0) = 1
- For unhealthy/senescent plants:
 - (0.4-0.2) / (0.4+0.2) = 0.33
- Bare soil:
 - (0.2-0.2) / (0.2+0.2) = 0







Edit

View

True-color (RGB)



Project

Edit

View

Layer

Settings Plugins Vector Raster Database Web Processing Help

Health predicted by true-color (Visible atmosphic resistant index, VARI)



Thermal (IR)



Health predicted by infrared and true color



Coordinate 758459.4,4025007.1 🖏 Scale 1:500 🔻 🔒 Magnifier 100% 🌻 Rotation 0.0 🌻 🕱 Render 😳 EPSG:32610 🧠

Health predicted by infrared and true color (different camera)



Health predicted by infrared and true color (different camera)

+shapefiles for data extraction



Coordinate 758462.1,4025045.7 🗞 Scale 1:500 🔻 🔒 Magnifier 100% 💠 Rotation 0.0 🗘 🛠 Render @ EPSG:32610 🧠



Summary (before we start QGIS)...

- Drones are useful for many different applications
- Drones collect highly precise, highthroughput data, which was out of reach just a few years ago
- Commercial drone use is projected to expand rapidly in coming years





For more information on Drone Services Fiji, visit: https://www.droneservicesfiji.com.fj/



Thanks!









United States Department of Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture



Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education • (This and all following slides will almost certainly be cut)



Education and outreach







Education and outreach







The future of farming...









