

An aerial photograph of a massive glacier flowing from a snow-capped mountain range in the background towards the foreground. The glacier's surface is marked by numerous longitudinal stripes of dark sediment. On the right side, the glacier meets a dark, rugged coastline with patches of snow. The sky is filled with heavy, grey clouds.

Drones

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GEOG 457/657

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Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS)

- An unmanned aircraft which is piloted from a remote pilot station.
- System includes: Aircraft, remote pilot station(s), command and control links, and other specified components.
- Why use drones? High spatial resolution, access unsafe locations, increase efficiency in the field, generate valuable products, and they are fun!



Rules and regulations

- Transport Canada regulates RPAS in Canada
- Pilots must be aware of the law
- Pilot certification program and drone registration
- Special Flight Operations Certificate (SFOC) for special circumstances

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO!

WHERE CAN YOU FLY YOUR DRONE? 250 g - 25 kg

REGISTER YOUR DRONE AND GET YOUR BASIC OR ADVANCED DRONE PILOT CERTIFICATE AT:
Canada.ca/drone-safety

Use this map to find a safe site to fly your drone:
<https://nrc.canada.ca/en/drone-tool/>

Always respect the privacy of others while flying.

FLY YOUR DRONE:
where you can **see it** at all times

below **122 m** (400 feet)

1.9 km from heliports

5.6 km from airports and outside controlled airspace

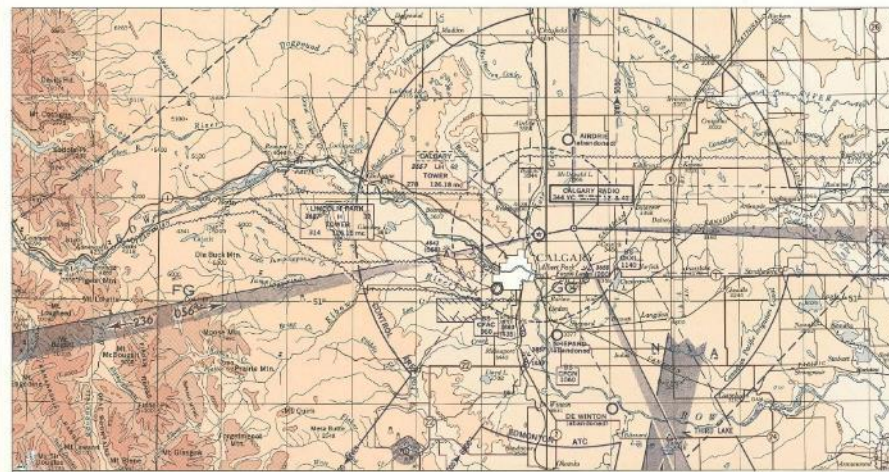
away from **emergency sites** and **advertised events** (concerts, parades)

BASIC OPERATIONS
Fly **30 m** horizontally from bystanders

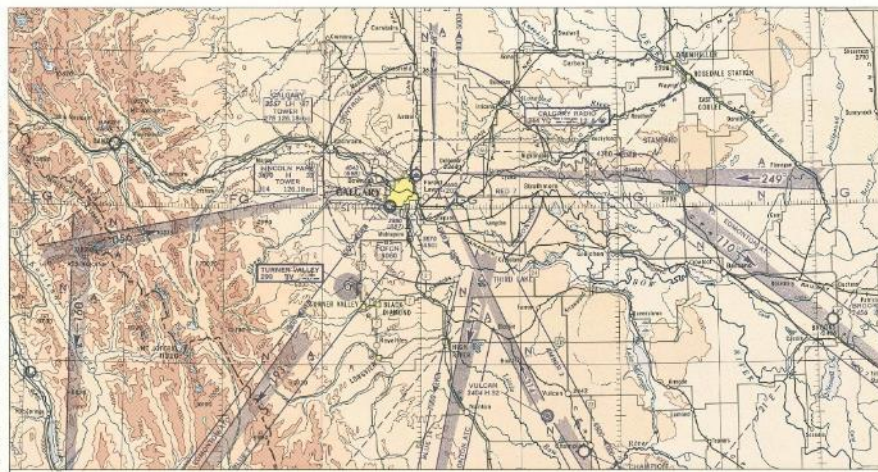
ADVANCED OPERATIONS
► For eligible drones:
Get permission from NAV CANADA to fly in controlled airspace:
navcanada.ca/rpas

Fly near or over bystanders

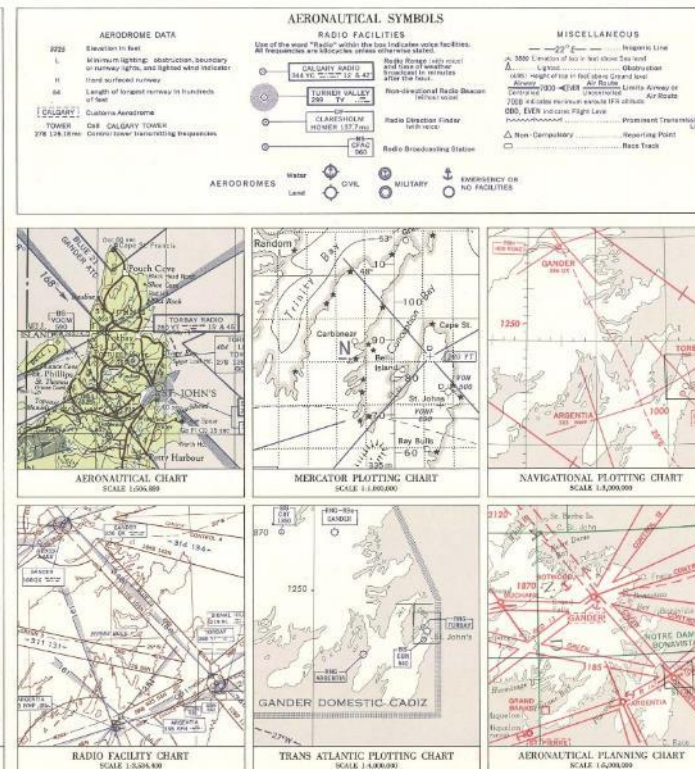
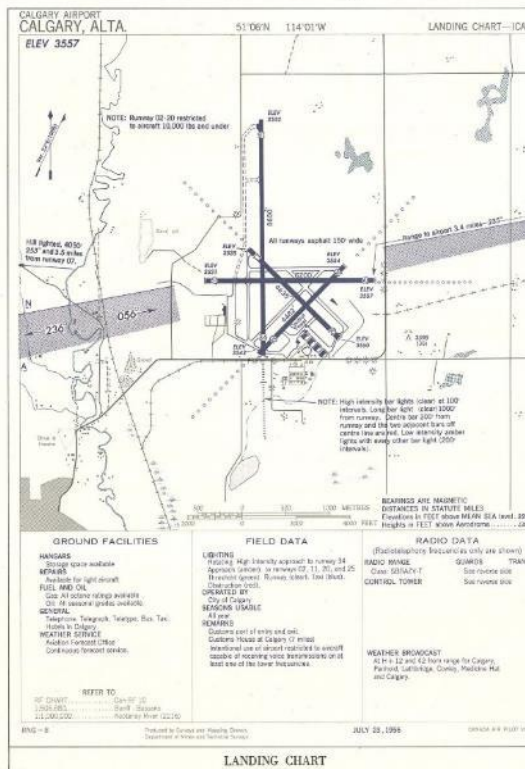
Canada.ca/drone-safety



AERONAUTICAL CHART
SCALE 8 MILES to 1 INCH



AERONAUTICAL CHART
SCALE 16 MILES to 1 INCH





Parks (National and Provincial, some Regional) require permission

Does not include temporary restricted airspace

Privacy

- Risk of photographs containing private property, private spaces, or peoples faces.



How we use drones

- Situational awareness
- Photos / Videos
- Mapping
- Other











Common RPAS Types

- *Fixed Wing:*
 - Suitable for longer distances, heavier payloads, and extended flight times
 - Complicated takeoff / landing, less agile
- *Quadcopter/Octocopter:*
 - Agile and versatile for various application, easy take-off /landing
 - Lighter payloads
- *Balloons/Kites:*
 - Less common, well suited for specific operations.

Payloads

- *Sensor Types*
 - Multispectral
 - Hyperspectral
 - LiDAR
- *Gimbal Systems*
 - Stabilization for precise data capture
- *Other:*
 - Adaptation for specific applications



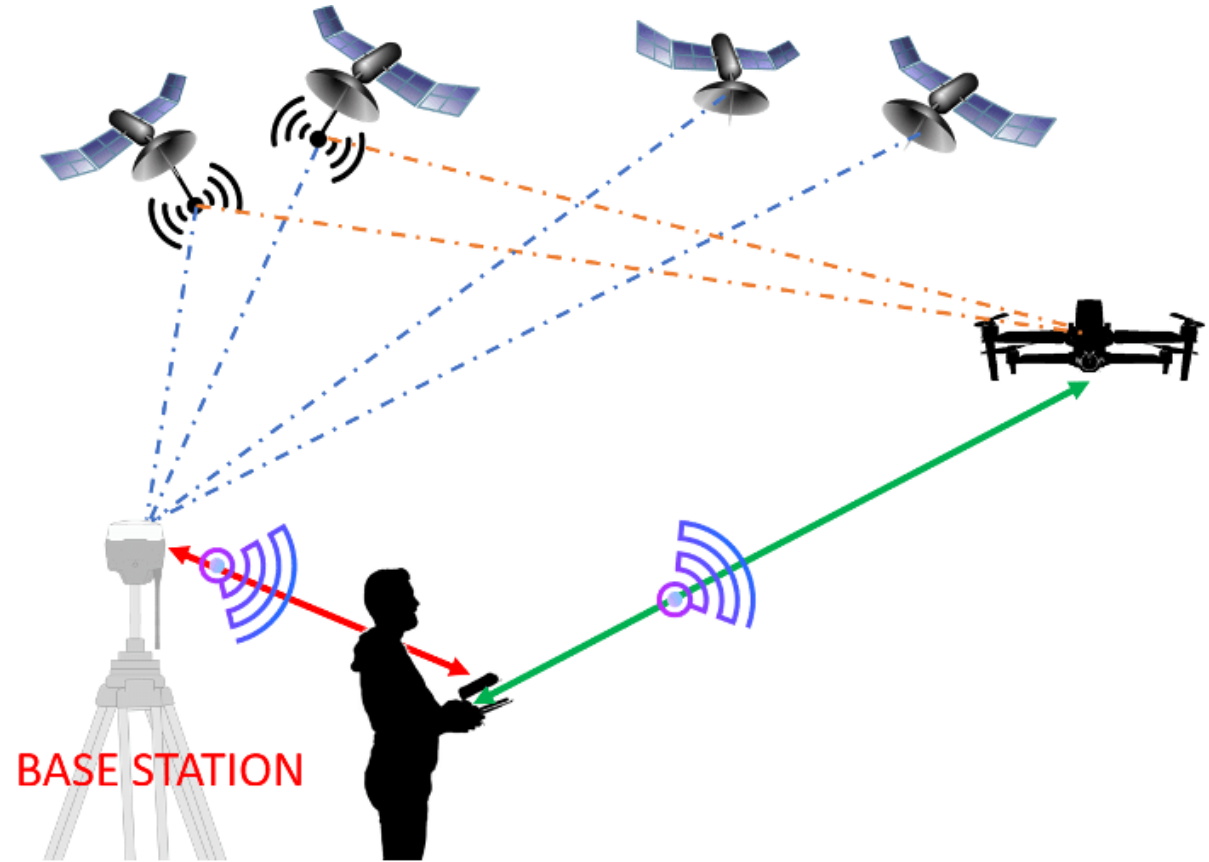
Weight Class Considerations

- *Microdrones*: Under 250g
 - Minimal regulations.
- *Small Drones*: 250g to 25kg
 - Standard RPAS regulations.
- *Large Drones*: Over 25kg
 - Special permissions and stricter regulations.
- Pros/Cons?



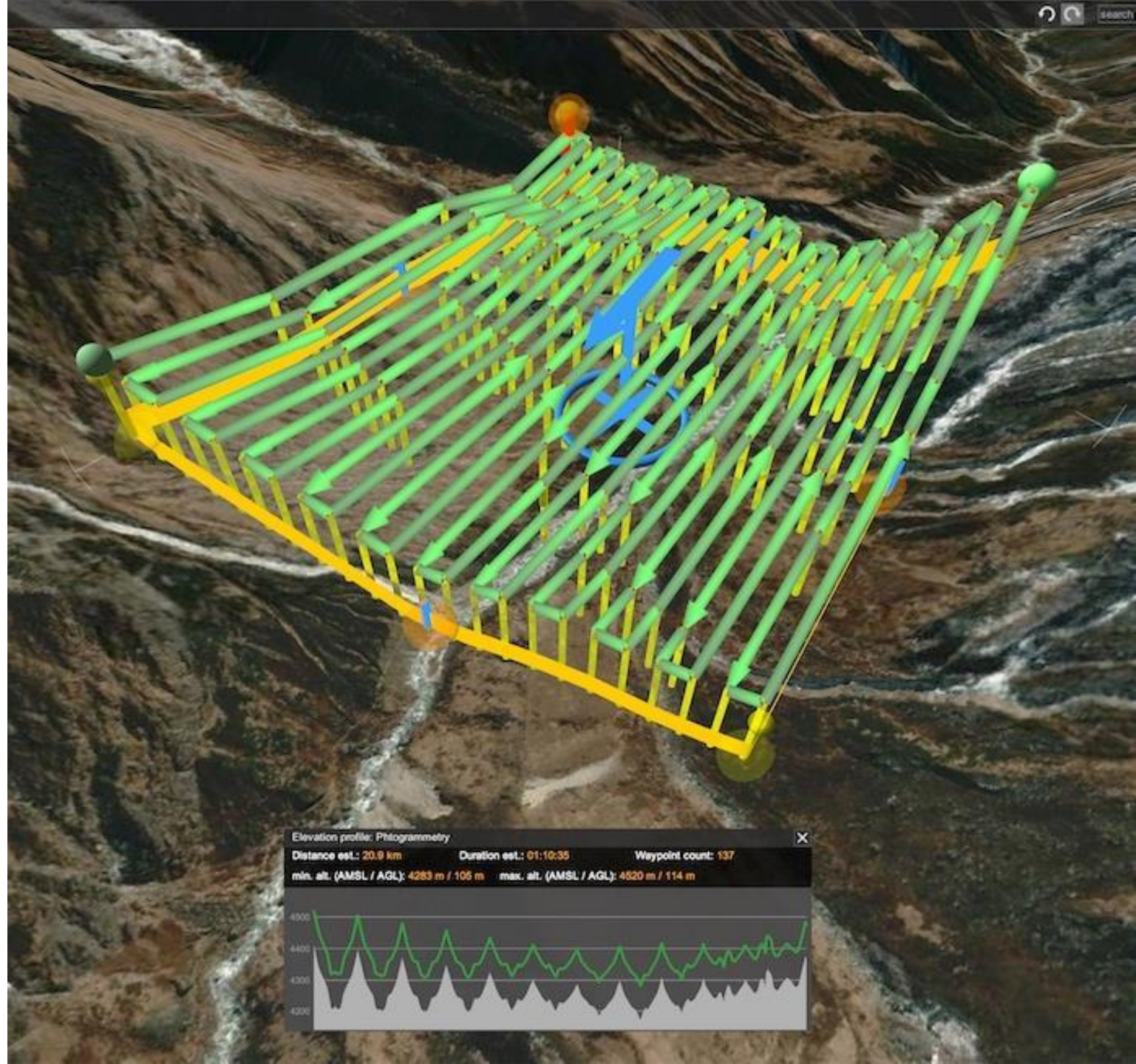
GPS and Targets

- ***Onboard GPS:***
 - Integrated GPS for positioning (typically ~5m accuracy)
 - Newer RTK systems onboard (\$) (typically ~1cm accuracy with base station)
- ***Ground Targets:***
 - Points on the ground for that you can survey with an RTK system and then correct the ortho.



Flight control options

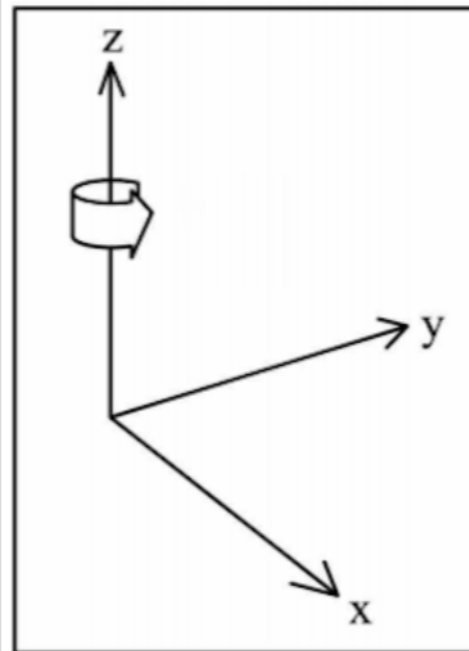
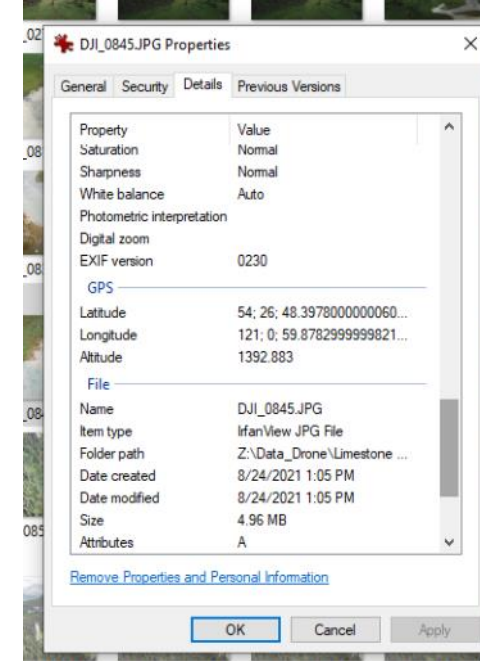
- Manual Flight
- 'Follow-me'
- 3D Building
- Survey Grid
- DEM Adjusted Survey Grid



Exif attributes

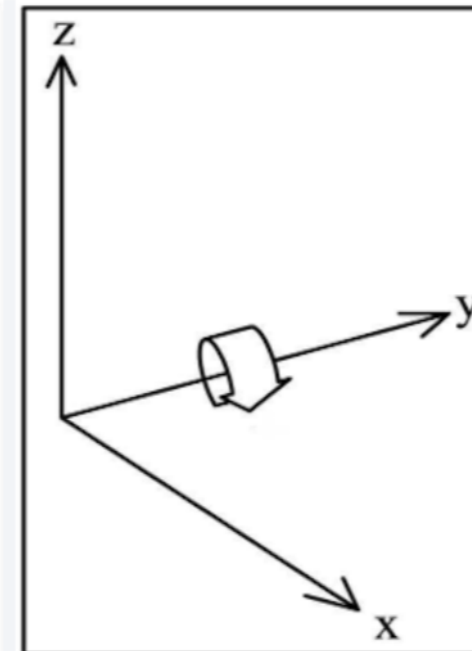
- Metadata recorded in images themselves using the exchangeable image file format (Exif) standard. Exif typically includes:

- Latitude,
- Longitude
- Elevation
- Roll - Kappa
- Pitch - Phi
- Yaw - Omega

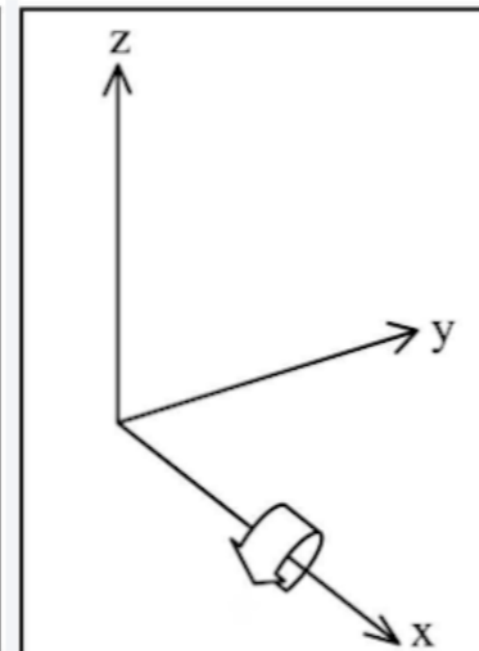


Rotation around the Z-axis (Kappa)

Exterior orientation rotations/angles.



Rotation around the Y-axis (Phi)



Rotation around the X-axis (Omega)

Principles of Photogrammetry

- By capturing the same location in multiple images from different locations, we can calculate elevation
- Must first match points for image alignment
- *Software options:* Agisoft, Pix4D, Spexi, OpenDroneMap
- Generally creates a DSM and an Ortho. Can also make a DTM if the canopy is sparse.
- % overlap is user specified, more overlap = more matches

