

UAS data processing retrospective

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- **Investigations before 2000**
- **Mechanical and analytic instruments for processing**
- **Investigations after 2000**
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- **FUTURE?**



Early investigations

1759

I.H.Lambert



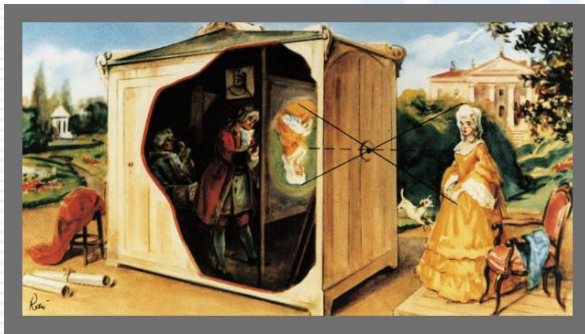
"Perspectiva
Liber"

1764

M.V.Lomonosov



The proposal
to use
"Camera
obscura"



"Camera obscura"

1840

F.D. Arago



The proposal
to use
images to
create
topographic
maps

1858

G. Tournachon



First aerial
survey from a
manned
balloon

1860

A. Laussedat



He performed
photo
surveying
from a roof
of the high
building

**Photogrammetry – (in greece) photos – light,
gramma – recording, metrio – measurement**

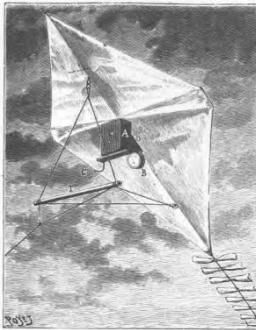
Early investigations

1888

A. Batut



Using aerial
kites



1903

J. G. Neubronner

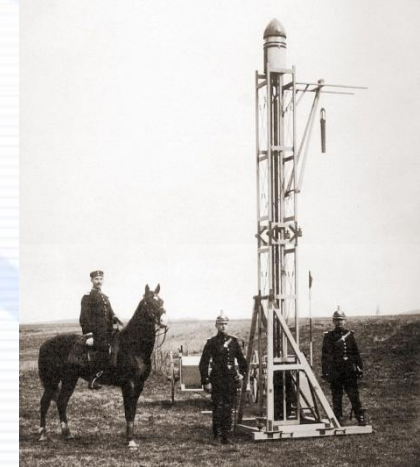


Using
Pigeons



1904

A. Maul



Using rockets



Early investigations in Russia

1886

A.M. Kovanko



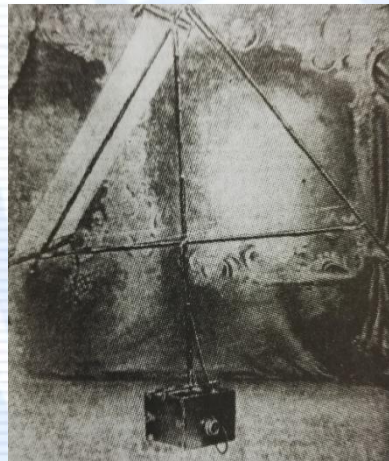
Saint-Petersburg 1886



Using box-kites

1908

S.A. Ulyanin



Camera with a sail to lift
on a kite

First mechanical instruments for processing

1901

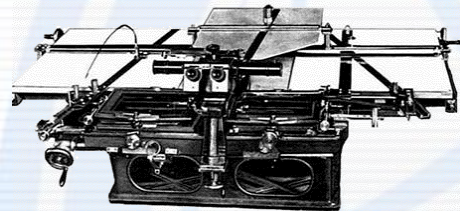
K. Pulfrich



Stereocomparator

1909

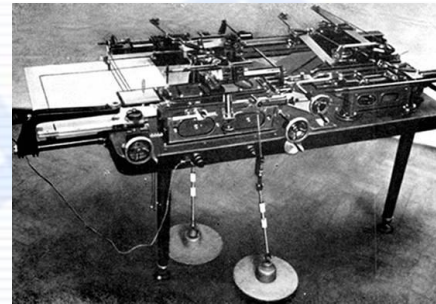
E.Orel



Stereoautograph

1914

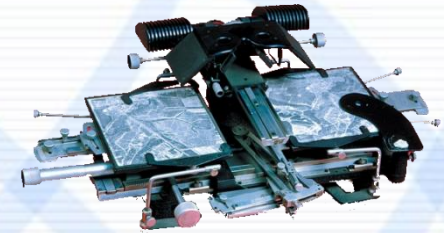
E.Orel



Stereoautograph improved

1932

F.V.Drobyshv

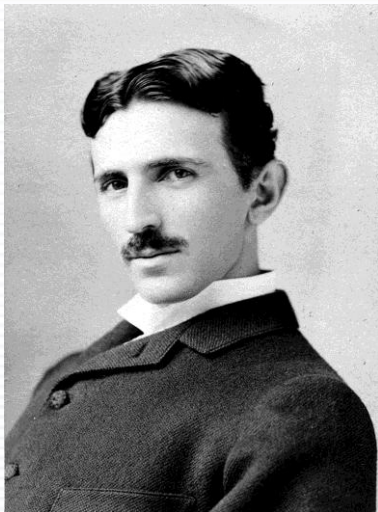


Stereometr

Investigations before 2000

1898

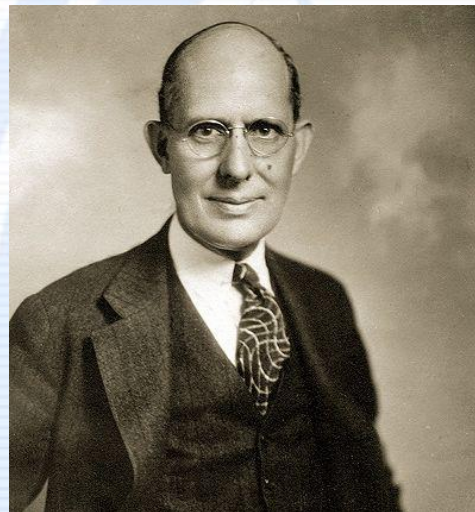
N. Tesla



Using first radio-controlled UAV

1910

C.F. Kettering



Using UAV controlled by clockwork

1933

United Kingdom



Using reusable radio-controlled UAV

Investigations before 2000

1950



LA-17

1987



TU-243

Mechanical and analytic instruments for processing

1946



Rectifier FTM (SEG-4)

1954



Stereoprojector SPR-2

1953



Stereocomparator (Steko 1818)

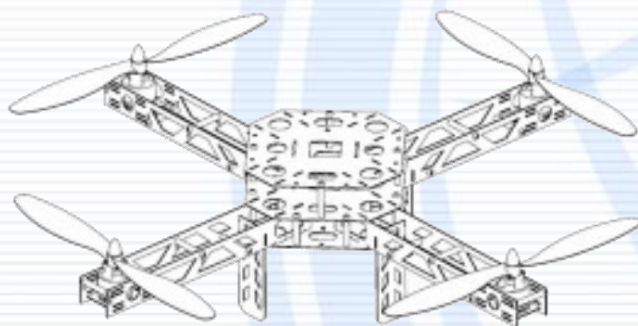
1998



Leica SD-2000

Investigations after 2000, UAS types

Aircrafts



Multicopters



Helicopters



UAS weight, size and shape

Flying wing

< 10 kg



Fuselage

< 30 kg



UAS weight and shape

Light



4 rotors



6 rotors



8 rotors

Heavy



1 upper rotor



2 upper rotors



Ptero (Russia)

2004



Ptero E3

2009



Ptero E4

2015



Ptero G0

Finko (Russia)

2010



SUPERCAM 240

2011



SUPERCAM 250

2012



SUPERCAM 350

Sensfly (Switzerland)

2009



Swinglet CAM

2013



eBee

2016



eBee RTK



Trimble (USA)

2010



Gatewing X100

2014



Trimble UX5

2016






Trimble UX5 HP




UAS reviews




Aircraft UAS usage in Russia

Model	Ptero-E5	Ptero-SM	Gatewing X100
Picture			
Manufacturer	AFM-Servers Russia, Moscow www.ptero.ru	AFM-Servers Russia, Moscow www.ptero.ru	Gatewing NV/Trimble Belgium, Gent www.gatewing.com
Weight of the empty board, kg	9.5	10.5	N/A
Max. take-off weight, kg	20	21	2
Length, m	2.1	2.14	0.6
Wing span, m	3.03	3.13	1
Type of engine, the power consumption	Electric motor, 3,5 kW	Gasoline motor (single-cylindred, four-stroke, Saito SG-36)	Electric motor, 250 W
Max. range, km	130	600	50

Aircraft UAS usage in other world

Model	RQ-84Z AeroHawk	G212	G180
Picture			
Manufacturer	Hawkeye UAV Distributor Ltd New Zealand, Palmerston North www.hawkeyeuav.com	GerMAP GmbH Germany, Welzheim www.germap.com	GerMAP GmbH Germany, Welzheim www.germap.com
Max. take-off weight, kg	5.2	3.2	2.8
Length, m	1.4	N/A	N/A
Wing span, m	2.8	2.12	1.8
Type of engine, the power consumption	Electric motor	Electric motor, 200 W, 1 Li-Po-battery 4+ cells, 14.8V	Electric motor, 200 W, 1 Li-Po-battery 3 cells, 11.1V
Max. range, km	30.0KT	1.3	1
Flight altitude, m	200-1500	80-300	80-300

Helicopter UAS

Model	Dragon 35	ZALA 421-02X	Scout B1-100 UAV Helicopter
Picture			
Manufacturer	Leica Geosystems Switzerland, Zurich uas.leica-geosystems.us	ZALA AERO Russia, Izhevsk bpla.ru	Aeroscout GmbH Switzerland, Luzern aeroscout.ch
Max. take-off weight, kg	70	90	75
Height, cm	65	118	100
Length, m	214	286	330
Width, cm	82	75	100

Multicopter UAS

Model	Aibot X6	md4-1000	Versa X6
Picture			
Manufacturer	Aibotix GmbH Germany, Kassel aibotix.com	Microdrones GmbH Germany, City ? microdrones.com	Versadrones Ireland, Shepperton versadrones.com
Max. take-off weight, kg	6.6	2.65	3
Height, cm	45	49.5	35
Diameter (including blade), cm	105	173	90



Software

1980



INPHO,
Trimble, USA

2008



PhotoScan,
Agisoft, Russia

1994



PHOTOMOD,
Racurs, Russia

2011



ContextCapture,
Bentley, USA

1995



EnsoMOSAIC
Fusion,
MosaicMill,
Finland

2011



Pix4Dmapper,
Pix4D,
Switzerland

2002



Orbit UAS
Mapping, Orbit
GeoSpatial
Technologies,
Belgium

2012



APS, Menci
Software,
Italy

2003



Correlator3D,
SimActive,
Canada

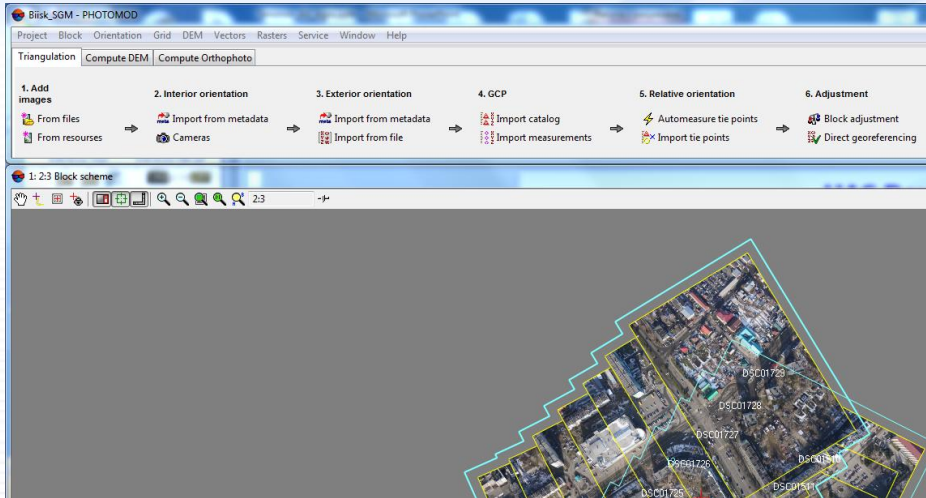
2013



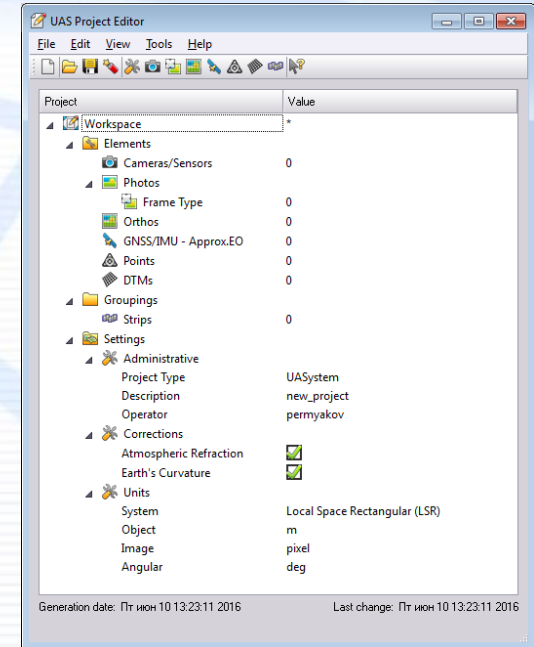
DroneDeploy,
DroneDeploy,
USA



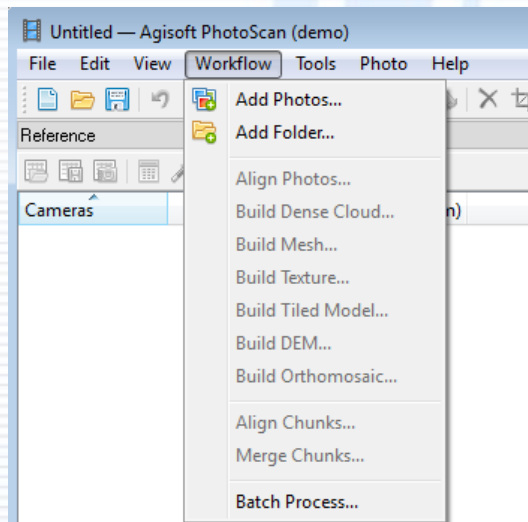
Software reviews



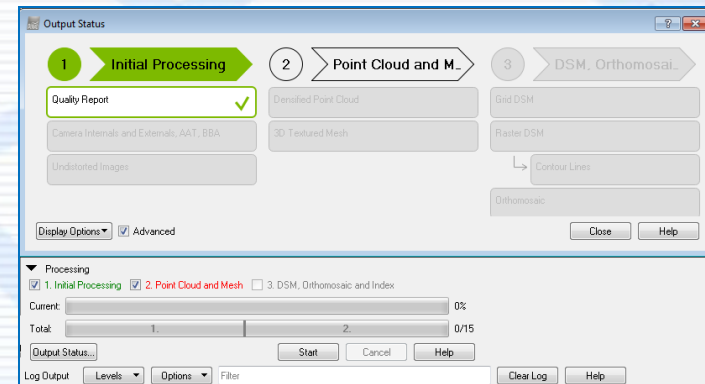
PHOTOMOD UAS



INPHO UAS master



PhotoScan



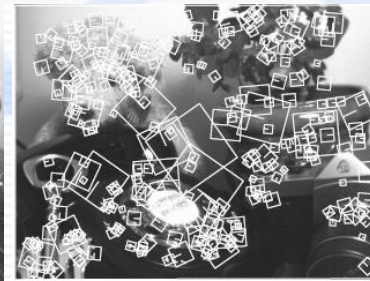
PIX4Mapper



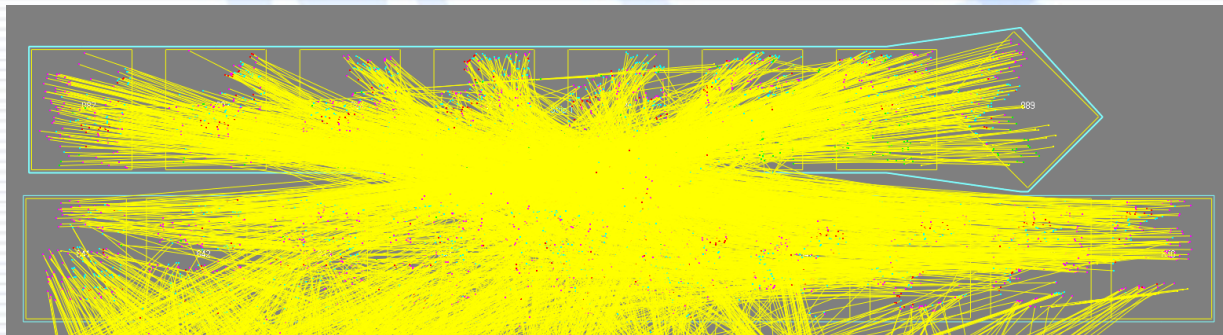
Phototriangulation



Area correlators



Feature Based correlators



Block scheme



Cameras



Point and shoot camera



SLR



Industrial camera



External factors and conditions of aerial survey

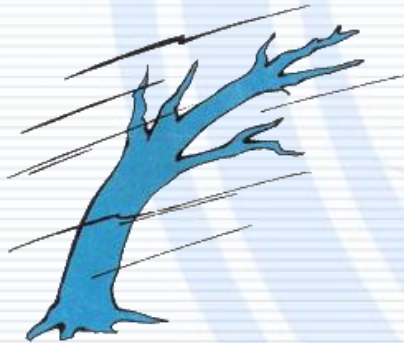


Humidity



Temperature

°C



Wind speed during surveying



Technical problems with UAS data

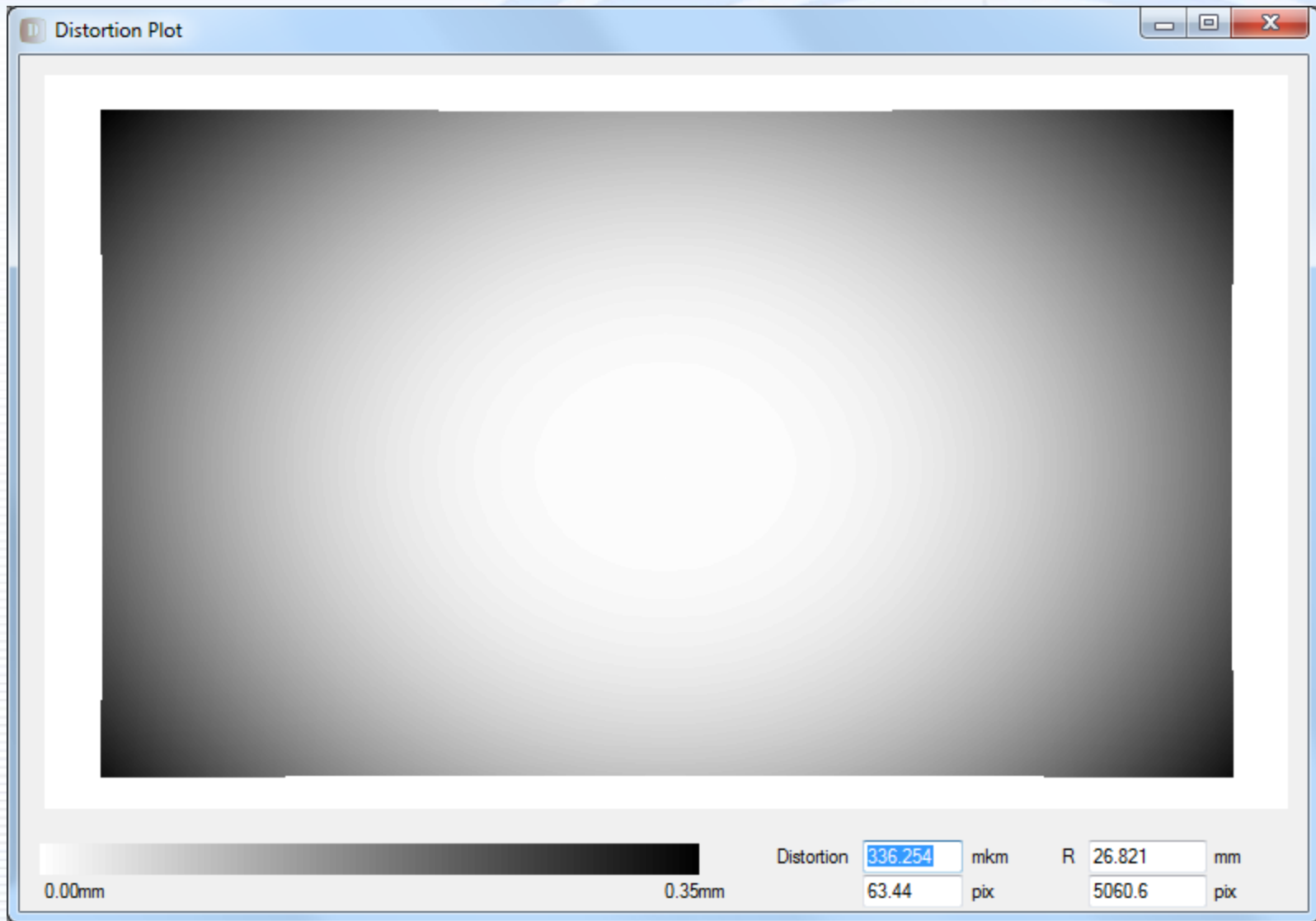


Image quality: blur, speckle, defocusing, incorrect auto exposure

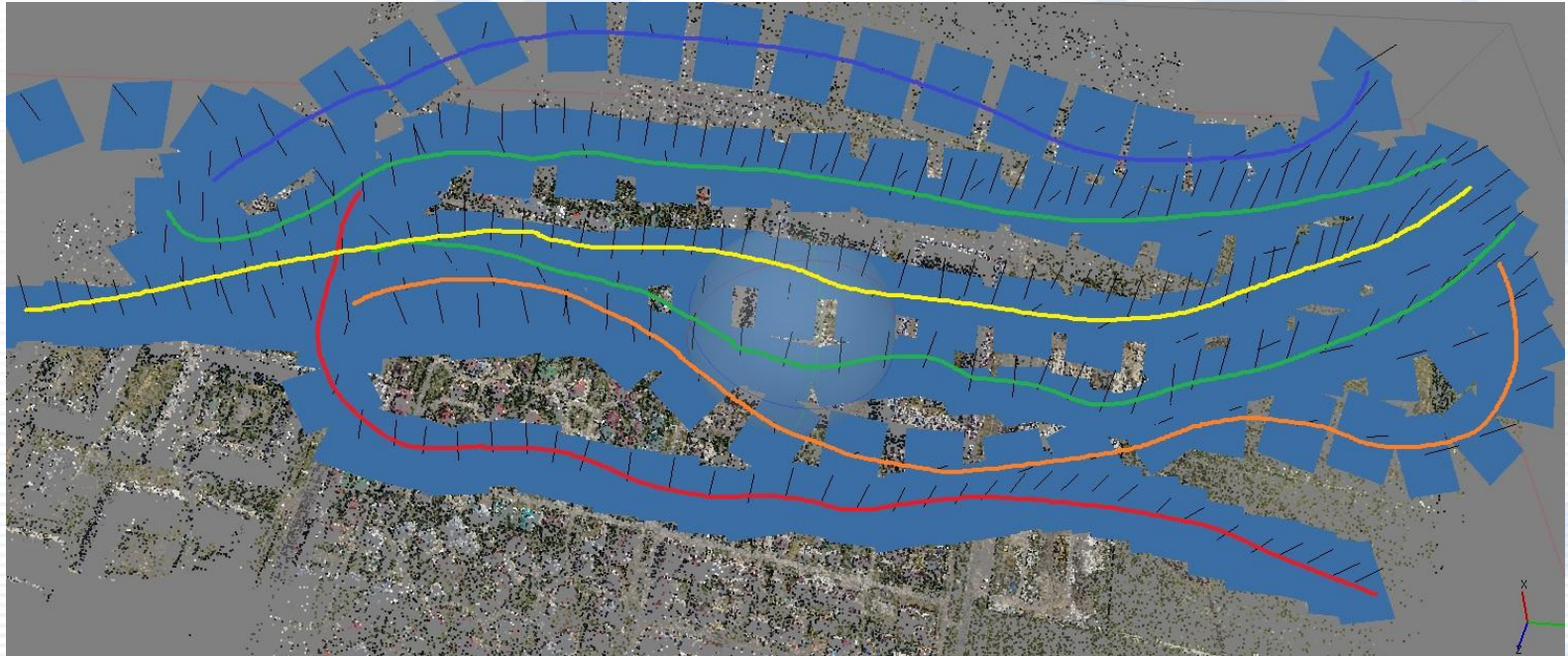


Consumer camera: absence of a laboratory calibration, focal-plane shutter, an incomplete set of manual settings

Distortion plot (typical case)



Problems of photogrammetric processing



Incorrect aerial surveying

Problems of photogrammetric processing

The screenshot displays a software window titled "Измерение точек" (Point Measurement) with a grid of camera views. Each view shows a car on a grassy field with a coordinate label below it. The views are labeled with camera IDs and coordinates:

- DSC05956: 1:1 (991.1574,2351.2959)-(-4.2835 мм,6.7923 мм)
- DSC05957: 1:1 (996.7730,2509.0558)-(-5.1161 мм,6.7677 мм)
- DSC05958: 1:1 (1047.2273,2863.0908)-(-6.9841 мм,6.5087 мм)
- DSC06051: 1:1 (1759.3734,965.5269)-(-2.9748 мм,2.7166 мм)
- DSC06050: 1:1 (1736.3556,725.2249)-(-4.2368 мм,2.8345 мм)
- DSC06049: 1:1 (1632.5428,482.7667)-(-5.5192 мм,3.3765 мм)
- DSC06048: 1:1 (1495.1535,127.0397)-(-7.4064 мм,4.0932 мм)
- DSC06124: 1:1 (3927.0949,2206.3319)-(-3.5554 мм,-8.6633 мм)
- DSC06125: 1:1 (3889.7789,2401.2835)-(-4.5798 мм,-8.4632 мм)
- DSC06126: 1:1 (3974.4686,2728.0769)-(-6.2915 мм,-8.8972 мм)

Below the views is a table titled "Точки триангуляции [всего: 38070 / показано: 7]" (Triangulation points [total: 38070 / shown: 7]).

Код	Имя	Тип	X, м	Y, м	Z, м	СКО X, м	СКО Y, м	СКО Z, м	К-во измерений
38253	BAZ1	Опорная	397348.982	6077074.069	160.924	0.2	0.2	0.2	29
38254	BAZ2	Опорная	397351.475	6077066.278	160.848	0.2	0.2	0.2	11
38255	GT01	Опорная	397336.181	6076607.422	154.576	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
38256	GT06	Опорная	397224.291	6076998.153	167.64	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
38257	OP36	Опорная	396980.122	6077059.468	176.664	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
38258	OP49	Опорная	397269.696	6077281.962	158.02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
38259	TUR3	Опорная	397503.378	6077187.781	150.789	0.2	0.2	0.2	0

Buttons: OK, Отмена, Сброс, Применить

Incorrect camera operation

Output products



DSM

**Processing accuracy
can be up to 1-2 pix GSD**

Orthophotoplan



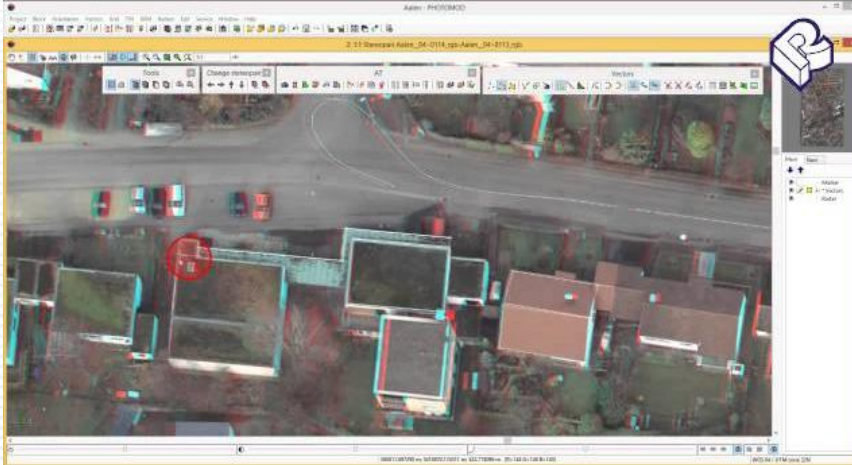
Output products



Point cloud



Vector 3D model



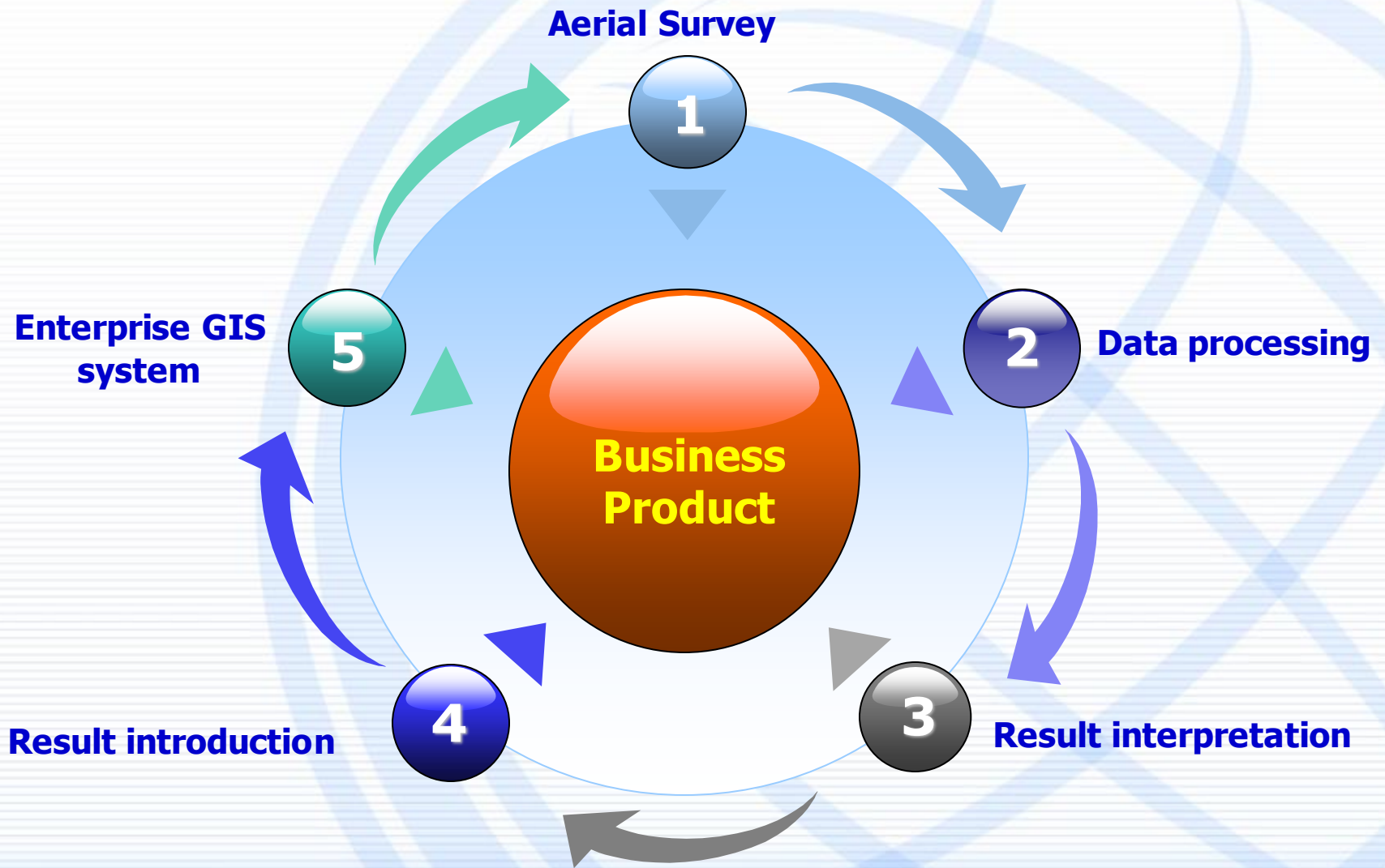
Stereovectorization



Raster 3D model



Trends



FUTURE?



**Full automatic batch process
without human intervention**



**Control and management of processing
results with a full virtual human
presence**



Special thanks



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P. Kruglova, Photometr, Moscow, Russia

G. Bozhchenko, GPSCom, Moscow, Russia

D. Gryadunov, AFM-Servers, Moscow, Russia

N. Volgusheva, Geoscan, S.Petersburg, Russia



Thank you for attention

