

Using drones for 2D/3D Modeling

AHORN 2015 - Wildhaus Alexis ROZE – Application Engineer



senseFly Today

- Incorporated in 2009, EPFL spin-off
- Member of the **Parrot group** since June 2012
- A team of around 100 passionate people
- ~100 units/month
- Finalist Swiss Economic Award 2014 & TOP 100 Best Swiss Startups
- #1 in fixed-wing mapping drones in terms of unit sold worldwide





People and Environmental friendly



- Inspired by nature
- Ultra lightweight
- Inherently safer design with minimal impact to people
- implement fail-safe behaviors

senseFly a Parrot company

The solution

- Ultra-light UAV
- Fully automated and autonomous flight
- > No launching system (launched by hand for fixed-wing drone)
- > Easy processing of the data (with Postflight Terra 3D)





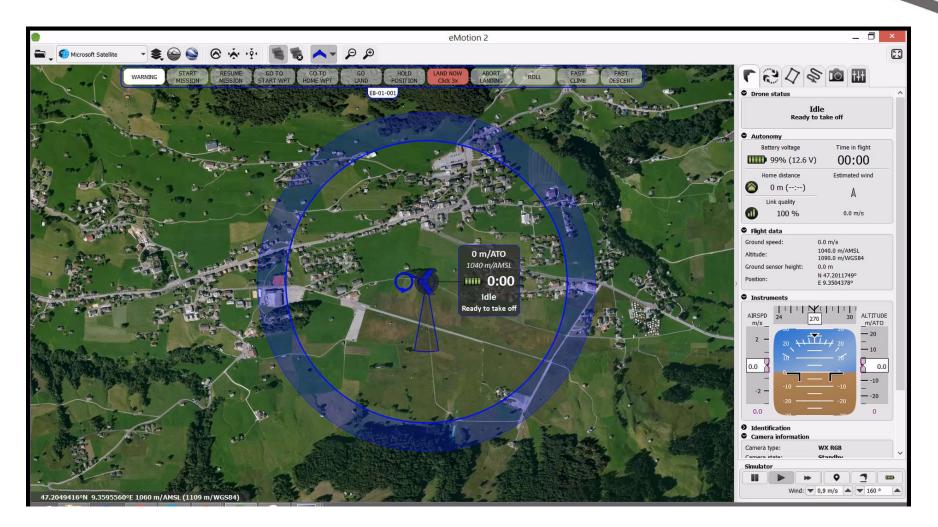


If needed, integration of the output into 3rd party software such as GIS software, CAD...

UAV eBee / eBee RTK / eXom eMotion2 and eMotionX Flight planning & control software **Postflight Terra 3D** Professional photogrammetry software (Powered by Pix4d)

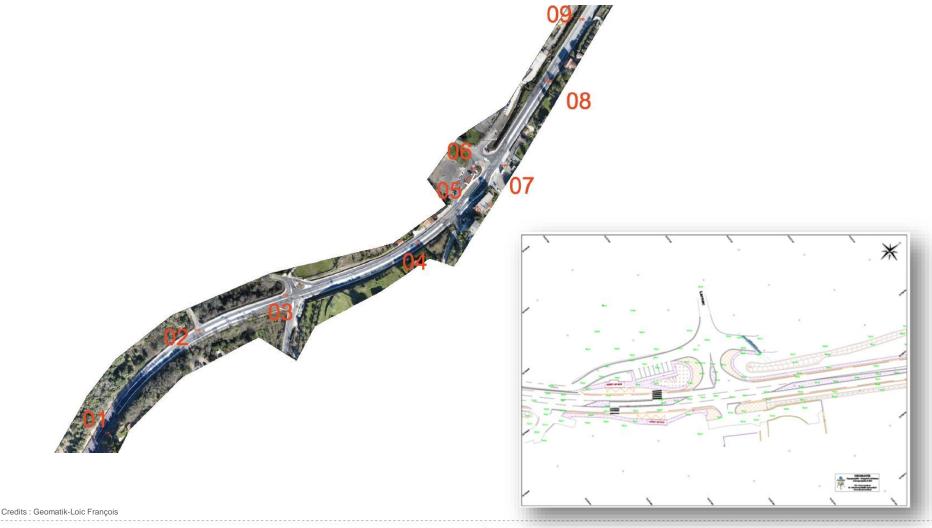


eMotion flight planning





eBee mapping - High absolute accuracy





Bringing RTK to UAVs

- Main reason : No need of Ground Control Points
 - As accurate as a standard eBee survey (when using a good GCPs coverage)
 - Faster
 - Safer
- Compatible with all the main GNSS receivers brands and NTRIP services
- Optimized for Postflight Terra 3D software
 - High precision of the geotags
 - Possibility to work with known coordinate systems or local coordinate systems





How does it work?



RTK correction data from an online source or a local base station is streamed to the eBee RTK via the data link

Link protocol : RTCM-2.x or RTCM-3.x

The eBee RTK uses this correction information to compute precise navigation and image metadata



3 operating modes







- Local base station with precisely known position
- Local base station with unknown position
- Online correction data : Connection to a Ntrip service required on-site
- Standalone mode (no RTK corrections).



Images accuracy

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~	DSC03604.J	group1	46.5965759	6.6109352	757.828	0.010	0.021	2.02661	1.38182	-13.17713
✓	DSC03624.J	group1	46.5968119	6.6097109	762.768	0.010	0.024	-2.31080	2.75434	120.43250
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Final accuracy

The expected accuracy is within the same range of a standard eBee with good GCPs coverage and good overlap :

- Down to 3cm in XY
- Down to 5cm in Z (can even be better in some cases)
- Expectation in most cases :
 - 1 to 3 times the Ground Sampling Distance (GSD)

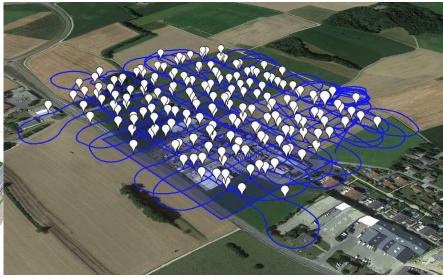
The accuracy also depends on external factors :

- Local base, known position : Accuracy of the known point
- Local base, unknown position : Occupation time, Baseline length
- Virtual Reference Station : Accuracy of the base station network



Accuracy assessment : Test field



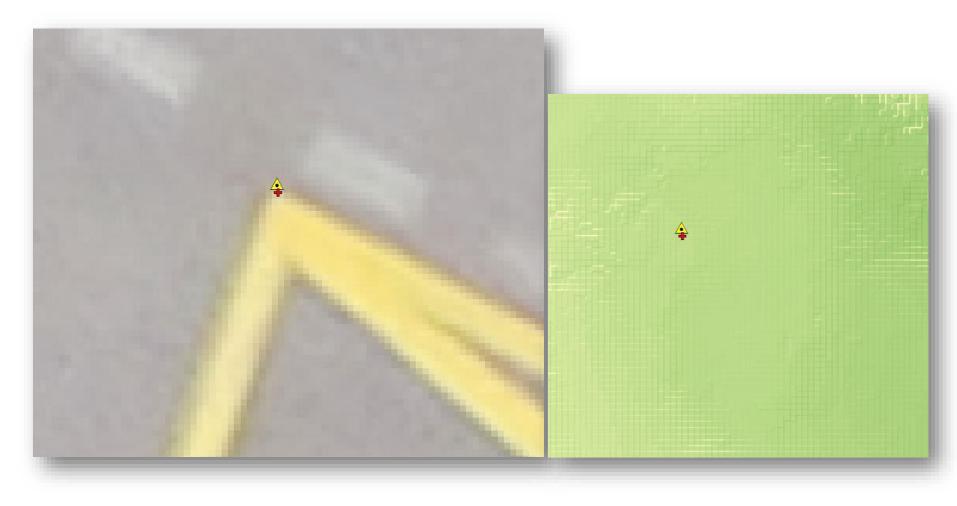


- 19 check points on the ground (road marks)
- DSM and orthomosaic accuracy assessment



Accuracy assessment :

• Orhomosaic and DSM





Accuracy assessment : Results

Orthomosaic and DSM

	Error X (m)	Error Y (m)	Error Z (m)
Check point 1	0,002	0,023	-0,022
Check point 2	0,033	0,014	-0,026
Check point 3	-0,019	0,021	-0,060
Check point 4	-0,033	-0,038	-0,064
Check point 5	-0,017	0,000	-0,030
Check point 6	-0,003	0,000	-0,012
Check point 7	0,053	-0,019	-0,029
Check point 8	0,007	0,017	0,016
Check point 9	-0,009	0,018	0,017
Check point 10	0,015	0,013	-0,020
Check point 11	0,031	0,010	-0,017
Check point 12	0,003	-0,035	-0,047
Check point 13	0,002	-0,034	-0,045
Check point 14	0,008	0,020	0,024
Check point 15	0,010	-0,013	-0,028
Check point 16	0,019	-0,028	-0,028
Check point 17	-0,038	-0,052	-0,056
Check point 18	-0,025	0,000	-0,030
Check point 19	0,008	-0,013	0,024
Mean error	0,002	-0,005	-0,023
Standard deviation	0,022	0,023	0,026
RMSE	0,023	0,023	0,035
RMSE XY	0,033		



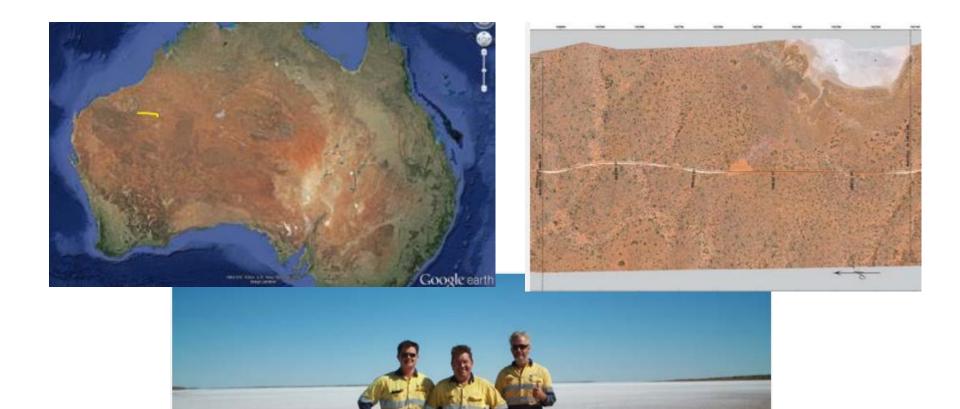
Accuracy assessment : Results

10 % of the geotags randomly shifted :

	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
Mean error	0,015	-0,001	-0,046
Standard deviation	0,028	0,025	0,016
RMSE	0,033	0,025	0,048
RMSE XY	0,	038	



Large-scale corridor mapping Australia





Fixed-wing vs rotorcraft





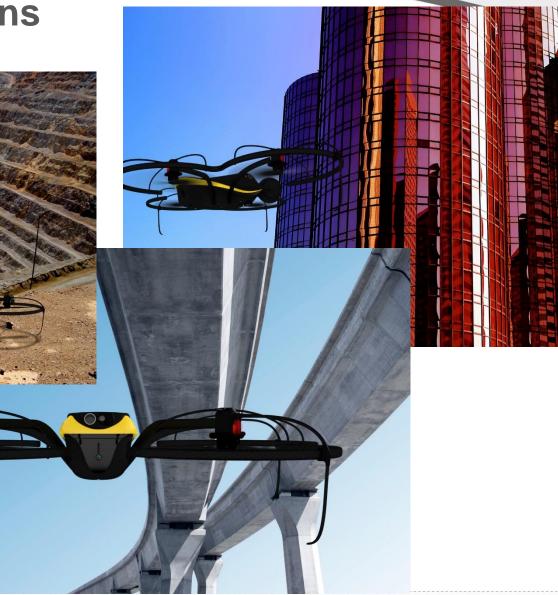
coverage	large areas	small areas
takeoff & landing	sectors	spot
object resolution	cm/px	mm/px
oblique imagery	0° to -50°	+90° to -90°
3D mapping of infrastructure	difficult	much easier
Close-up inspection	not adapted	well adapted





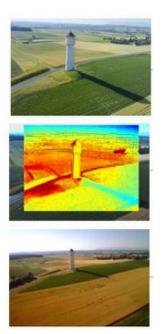
3 main applications

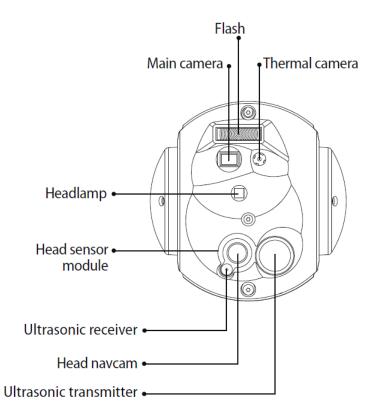






Triple View Head

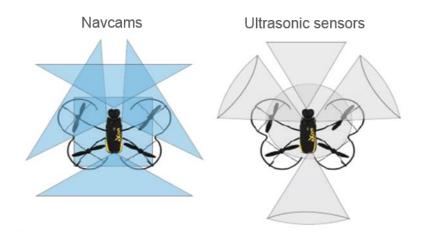






Obstacle Avoidance

Multi-directional sensor intelligence



5 ultrasonic sensors + 5 navcams (visual sensors)

- Advanced situational awareness
- Obstacle avoidance
- Flight stabilisation



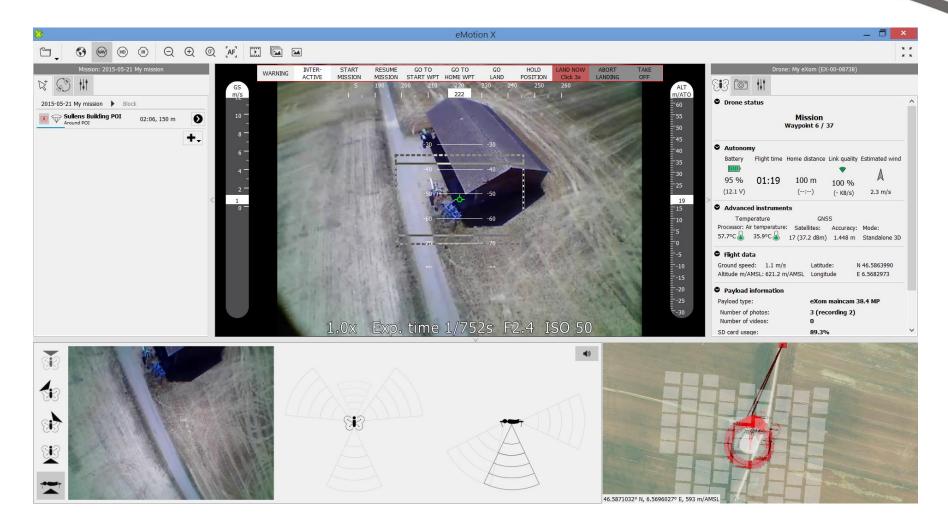
Safety & Security

- One of the lightest rotary UAVs
- Carbon fiber shrouding
- Signalization lights
- Ground proximity detection
- Flight assistance features (Interactive mode):
 - o Cruise control: Maintains (low) constant speed in a given direction
 - Distance lock: Keeps distance to frontal objects (10 to 16 feet)
 - Obstacle avoidance
- Safety procedures:
 - Automated failsafe behaviors: Geofencing, return home, emergency stop, emergency landing
- Autopilot fallback:
 - In case of major failure of the main autopilot, a lower level auto-pilot will auto-land the drone
 - o Independent RC controller (take manual control at any time)



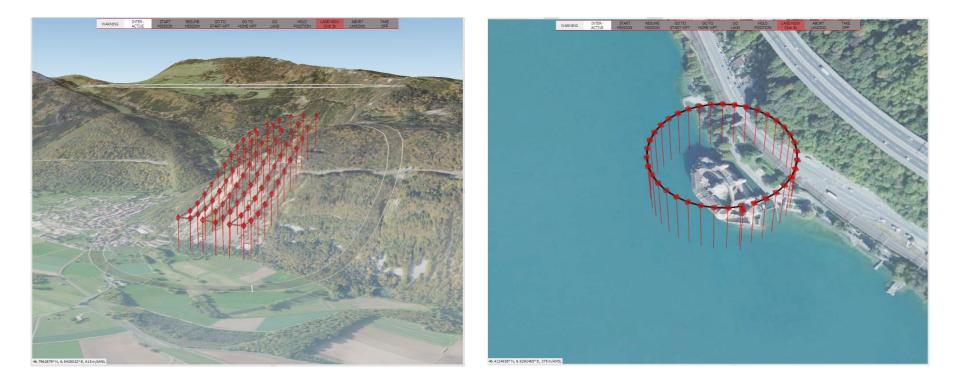


eMotion X





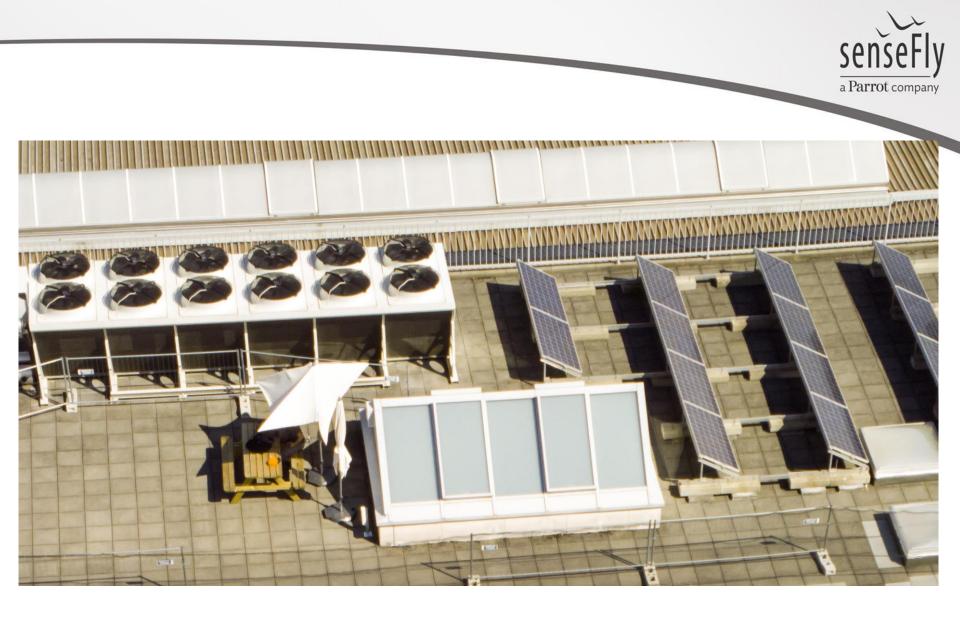
Flight modes – Automatic flight plan

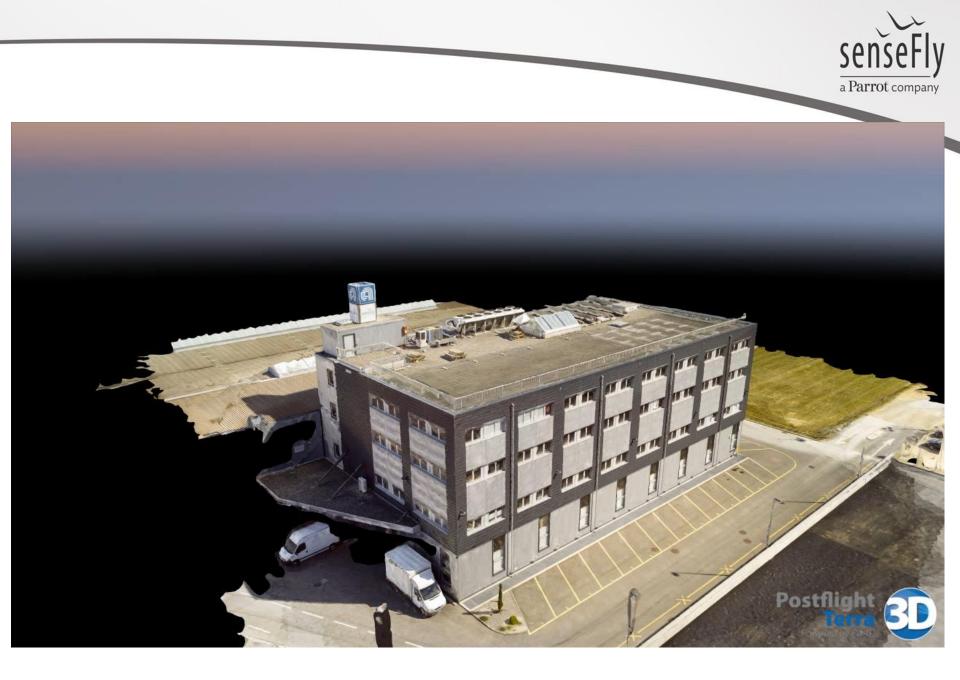




3D Building Mapping (senseFly HQ)





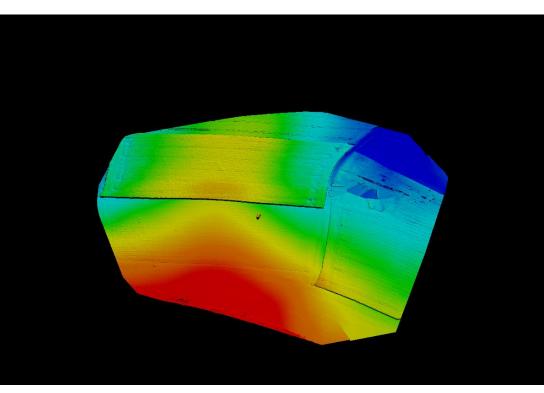




2D mapping

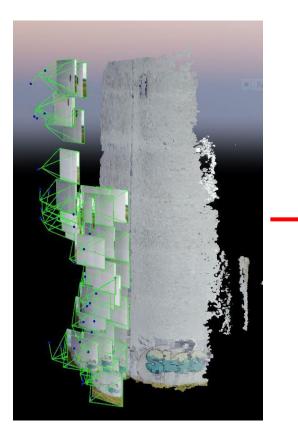
- GSD: 1.82 cm (0.71 in) / pixel
- Images: 35
- Altitude: 300 ft
- Coverage: 12.5 ac (5 ha)

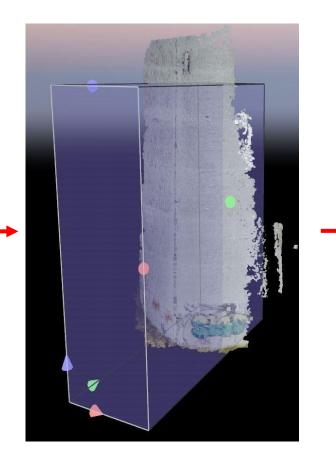






Concrete tower – Cracks mapping



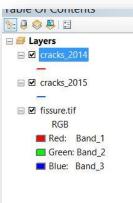


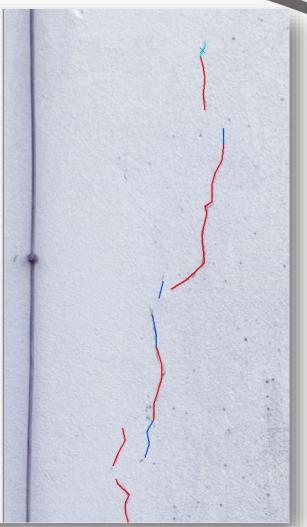




Cracks detection and monitoring









Cliff face inspection

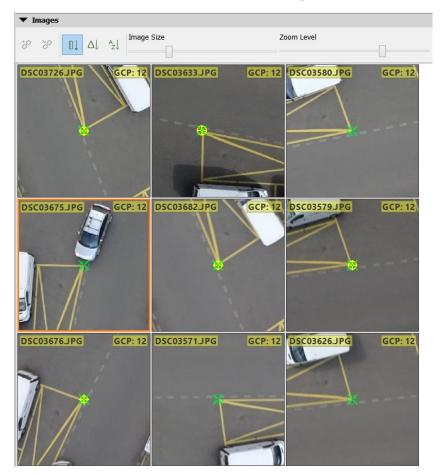
- 15 minutes flight
- 11 m (36 ft) distance from cliff
- 0.3 cm (0,11 inch) / pixel
- Cracks & potential rockfalls clearly visible (useful for volume / mass estimation & reinforcement planning)





How to get high precision with eXom?

Ground control points or manual scaling and orientation

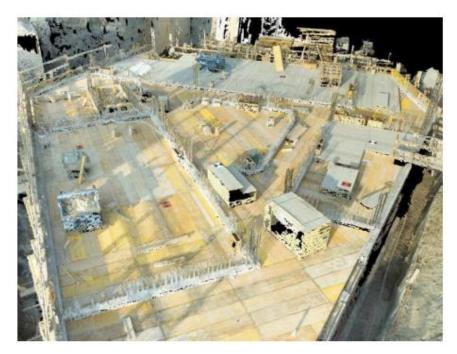




High accuracy



Check point		Error	Projection Error	
	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	(pixel)
700	0.0003	0.0002	-0.0061	0.1962
800	0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0048	0.2103
900	0.0011	0.0003	0.0013	0.1765
1000	-0.0011	-0.0010	-0.0053	0.2704
1100	-0.0010	-0.0004	-0.0003	0.3256
Mean (m)	-0.000072	-0.000334	-0.003023	
Sigma (m)	0.000818	0.000415	0.002945	
RMS (m)	0.000821	0.000533	0.004220	





What's next in close range automatic mapping?

- Flightline direction: up/down or left/right?
- Maintaining the Connection
- Poor GNSS signal
- Start & Landing
- Power (Batteries, Laptops/Tablets)
- Data Storage







Thank you!