Applicability of Rotary UAV for Vegetable Crop Investigation

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Key words: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle(UAV), vegetables, crop, imagery, UAV photogrammetry

SUMMARY

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle(UAV) has been used in the wide fields such as a military reconnaissance, a heritage site documentation, a precise agriculture mapping, a construction site mapping, a real-time hazard mapping project, etc. around the globe. But, UAV is unfortunately in its infancy in most of the field, especially in the private sector in South Korea. Therefore, most UAV vendors are trying to explore the new killer applications and promote sales in South Korea.
This study deals with the applicability of a small rotary UAV for crop analysis of vegetables. The result shows that UAV photogrammetric technique proves to very useful for analyzing crop survey and growth status, acreage measurement. Additionally, with UAV imagery overlaid on cadastral map, it is expected that rural institute' stakeholder can take crop acreage and crop growth status as well as land owner, land area, etc. at the same time.

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1. INTRODUCTION

UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) is the latest photogrammetric system which has been used in the wide fields such as a military reconnaissance, heritage site documentation, a precise agriculture mapping, a construction site mapping, a real-time hazard mapping project, etc. In domestic, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA, 2007) performs the study forthe estimated damage amount calculation and developed the module. In this task, low altitudeUAV image correction and its improvement, the image processing techniques developed to apply low altitude image to the damage information, the resolution analysis of low altitude image information were performed. Jung et al (2010) carried out the 3D spatial data acquisition with UAV photogrammetry. Jung et al (2012) deals with the system development of crop growth and development using unmanned aerial remote sensing technique, Kim et al(2010) analyzed the adaptability of damage from storm and flood monitoring using small UAV, then it was proved that UAV could contribute to various disaster prevention and measures such as river disaster, slope accident, sediment disaster(farmland flooding and sedimentation), shore disaster and wind disaster. Lee et al (2012) introduces the UAV focusing on cadastral enabled application in Korea Cadastral Survey Corp.

And Cunningham et al (2011) introduces the cadastral application in rural area, Alaska, USA. Bendig et al (2013) carried out crop surface model production based on UAV stereo-images f or rice growth and development in northeast of China. Eisenbeiss (2009) performed the UAV Photogrammetry for agricultural applications. In USA, different agency and state will look for a variety of purposes for UAV utilization such as avalanche control (Washington State's Department of Transportation), fight fires (The U.S. Forest Services), a law enforcement tool (State and local police departments in Maryland, Alabama, Texas, Florida, Washington, Arkansas, and Utah)(Betterworldcampaign, 2013). Aeryon labs inc. shows how unmanned aerial vehicles help with construction projects (Dcnonl, 2012).
This study deals with of UAV photogrammetry for crop analysis and considers its applicabilit y for vegetables crop. Then author tries to overlay seamless cadastral map with UAV digital i mage, supporting the crop statistics agency making a rapid and an objective decision for crop. The results show that UAV photogrammetry is reasonable for identifying its crop growth statu s in terms of the image quality, time-saving and task-effectiveness.

2. RURAL CROP SURVEY

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) has researched and used remote sensing technology for acreage estimation since the early 1970s. Significant advancements in recent years have enabled NASS to

transition the use of remote sensing from primarily a research function to performing an integral role in the agency's crop acreage estimation program covering all major crops grown in high producing states in the U.S(Bailey and Boryan., 2010). China is a big agricultural production; agricultural product consumption and trading country, the abundance of crops have long been paid much attention by society and government. China started to study remote sensing technology for crop acreage by National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2003. With 3S (RS, GIS, GPS), the on-site survey system was constructed. And the estimation of crop production with remote sensing is preceded rapidly. The crop model is developed successfully and is about to do test survey (NSO, 2010). EU (Europe Union) is focusing on identifying the current situation of the food production, and is constructing the satellite image based sample survey system in order to investigate 8 crop acreage with 60 image sample (40km*40km) in total. Through this, EU tries to predict the 11 crop production for 35 countries. In South Korea, agency says that rural crop survey is carried out on the ground (10times/year). This causes the problems such as high-cost, low-accuracy, labor-intensive for crop survey. Therefore, a government tries to substitute and supplement the existing method with remote sensing technology, makes the statistics production to be scientific, precise, and resulted in cost- and labor effective. Nowadays, the agency tries to investigate the cultivated area with remote survey technique. In the near future, remote sensing will be practical at cultivated area acreages investigation. But, the crop production and the estimated amount survey will need more high technology; therefore it should be planned in the long-term (NSO, 2010).

3. TEST SITE AND DATA ACQUISITION

3.1 Test Site

The test site, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do was located to the southwest of South Korea. Haenam-gun' area is 992.87 ㎢, but the test site had an area of 2,523 ㎡, with one area (1,792 ㎡) and the other one (731 ㎡), consisting of 2 cadastre parcels. The test site is very flat, no ground obstacles, no dense forest, open sky which is no problem for UAV flying. Haenam is popular for nap cabbage which is possible to harvest in the winter.

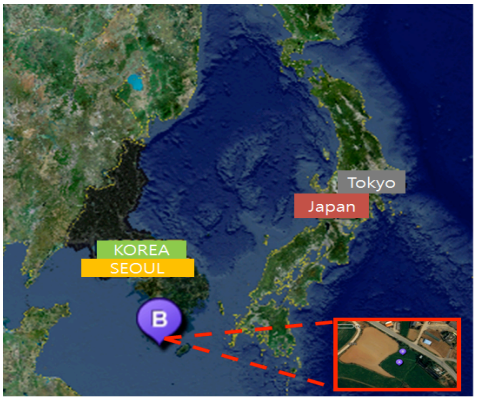

Figure 1: Test site
(Courtesy of V-world)

3.2 UAV Photogrammetric Data Acquisition

This pilot project was conducted with Department of business, Korea Cadastral Survey Corp (KCSC), Spatial Information Research Institute (SIRI) attached to Korea Cadastral Survey Corp, and Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) in Haenam-gun. KREI is in charge of estimating the price and supply on demand of agricultural and stockbreeding products

according to law, then proclaim it monthly.
In this study, UAV is manufactured by Spatial Research Institute (SIRI). The main components of the UAV are a remote control, the flight control software and its body. Equipped with six rotors, the UAV system possesses a maximum payload of 6.5kg. Other important elements of the UAV are one GPS (Global Positioning System), one linear accelerometer, and two Gyros (e.g. IDG-500, IDZ-500). The detailed specification of UAV (Hexacopter) is prescribed in Table 1.

Table 1. UAV specifications

Climb rate	Altitude hol : Max 6 m/s Normal : up to 10 m/s	Temperature	-10 ~ 50 ℃
Cruising speed	up to 5 m/s	Hovering Accuracy (Altitude Hold)/(GPS Hold)	Vertical ± 1m Horizontal ± 5m
Peak thrust	10Kg (incl.batteries)	Max Angle / Max Yaw Angular Velocity	60 ° / 150 °
Empty weight	4.5Kg (incl. batteries)	wind tolerance	3m/s
Recommended payload	6.5Kg (incl. camera)	Flight radius	up to 1000m on RC
Dimensions	1200mm×1200mm×450mm	operation altitude	up to 1000m on RC
Maximum take-off-weight	10Kg (incl. body)	Flight time	up to 15 minutes

In particular, this UAV is just prototype model for test. Hexacopter has 6 blades where 3 blades rotate clockwise direction and 3 blades counter-clockwise. Figure 2 shows an example of UAV (Hexacopter) and a digital image taken with a camera mounted on LX-UAV. In the test, UAV flies over 20 m ~ 100 m altitude**.**

4. Data Processing and Analysis

Figure (3a) shows the screenshot of the digital image overlapped over the cadastral map. By rubber shifting method, the digital image and the seamless cadastral map were compulsory moved and rotated, and then overlapped together even though there is some inconsistency between them. Figure 3(b) shows the screenshot of digital image taken over about 100m and 20m altitude on the ground. This process is supposed to be reasonable and cost-effective for a rural agency to have a quick look of crop growth survey in the office instead of on the site.

(a) (b)

Figure 2: LX-UAV □ (Hexacopter)(a), and UAV digital image (b)

Figure 3: Screenshot of the digital image overlapped over the seamless cadastral map (a), and digital image for cabbage (b)

5. CONCLUSION

Small UAV images are taken in order to survey the farm products at the local province, in South Korea as a pilot project. The results show that UAV digital images are enough to be reasonable for analyzing the parcel area, cabbage density, and crop. In high altitude flight (about 100m), it is possible to identify the crop situation generally, in low altitude, it shows a good resolution enough to distinguish the leaf status and the crop grow status roughly. UAV digital images are expected to play a good role of an objective data for crop analysis. And the seamless cadastral map was overlaid over the UAV digital image, encouraging rural agency to make a quick decision for crop analysis. In other words, it is required that the extension of flight duration time, the image quality improvement due to wind, etc. and buying insurance for people safety, etc. should be considered for various applications.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Ocean engineering in 1993 and the M.E. and Ph.D. degree in civil engineering (majored in surveying) in 1998 and 2001, respectively, from Dong-A University, Busan, Republic of Korea, Principal Researcher, Cadastral Research Institute (Korea Cadastral Survey Corp.) 2005- present, Postdoctoral Fellow February 04-September 05 (SNAP, University of New South Wales, Australia). His main research themes are – GNSS applications, GPS geodesy, etc. Publication: The performance of RTK-GPS for surveying under challenging environmental conditions, Earth, Planets and Space, Vol. 58 No.5, May 2006. comparison of terrestrial laser scanner with digital aerial photogrammetry for extracting ridges in the rice paddies, vol.41, issue No.313, Survey Review, pp.253-267.

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