

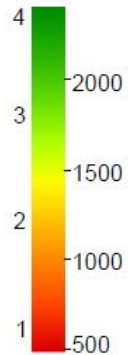
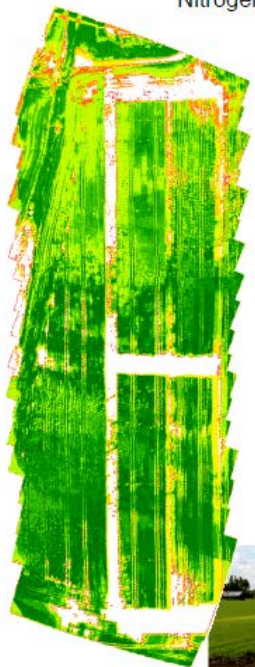
DroneKnowledge and its agricultural applications

Jere Kaivosoja

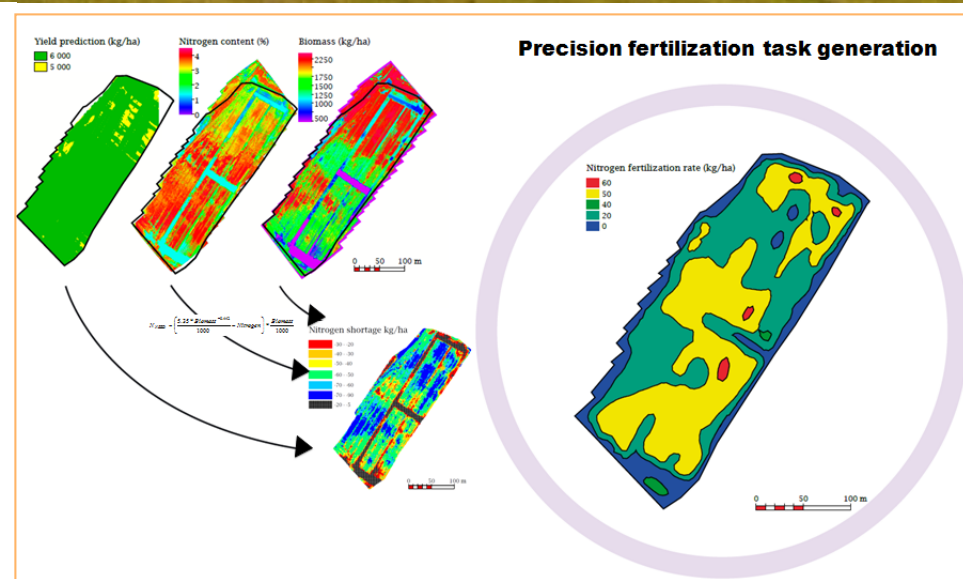
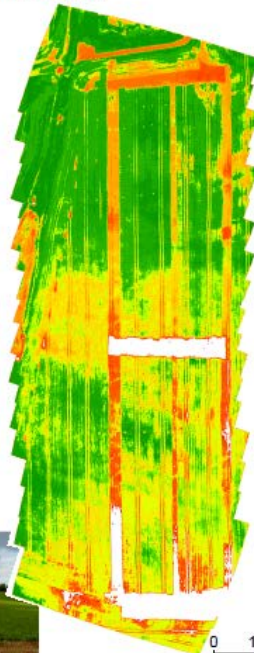
Precision Agriculture



Nitrogen %



Biomass kg/ha



30.11.2018

DroneKnowledge

Towards knowledge based export of small UAS remote sensing technology

- Finnish joint project funded by Business Finland
 - FGI Finnish Geospatial Research Institute
 - VTT Technical Research Center Finland
 - JYU University of Jyväskylä
 - LUKE Natural Resources Institute Finland
- ~15 companies involved
 - Boreal, Yara Finland, Valio

Targets: Agriculture, forests, lakes





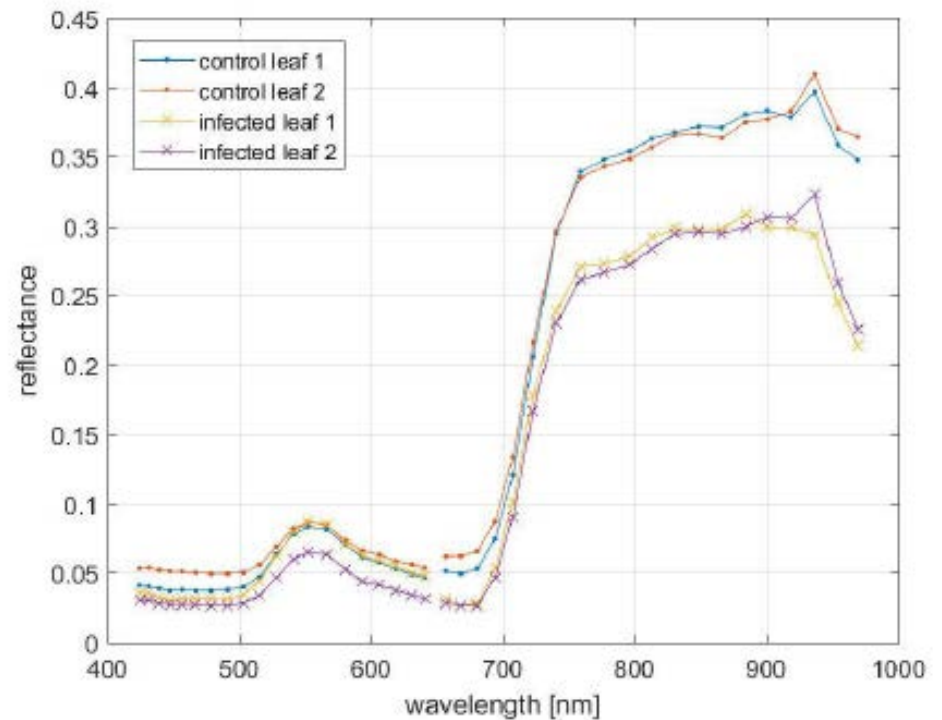
FPI hyperspectral camera

RGB camera

- Grass was the main focus
 - Biomass
 - Dry matter
 - Digestibility
 - Nitrogen
 - Sugars
- Barley and wheat
 - Nitrogen
 - Biomass, yield
 - Density
 - Diseases
- Peas
 - Pea aphid

**VISIBLE, VERY NEAR IR AND SHORT WAVE IR
HYPERSPECTRAL DRONE IMAGING SYSTEM FOR
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL WATER APPLICATIONS**

H. Saari^{a,*}, A. Akujärvi^a, C. Holmlund^a, H. Ojanen^a, J.
Kaivosoja^b, A. Nissinen^b, O. Niemeläinen^b



SOME OF THE USED PLATFORMS FROM 2010->



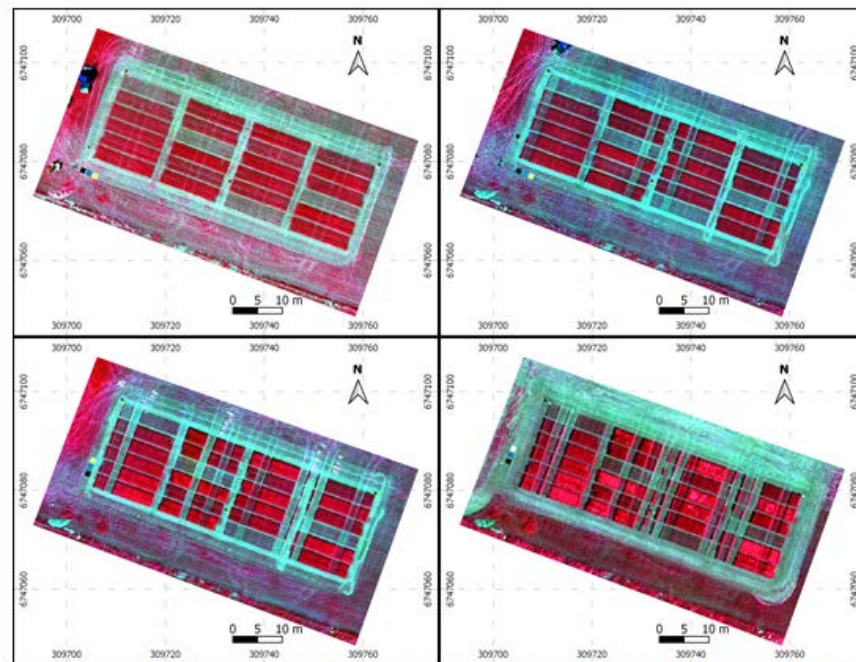
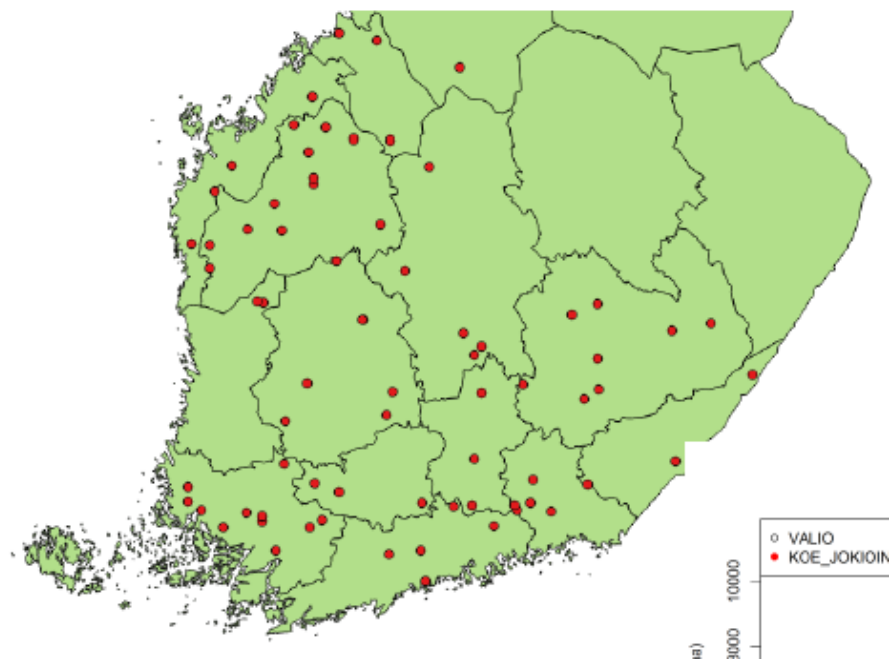
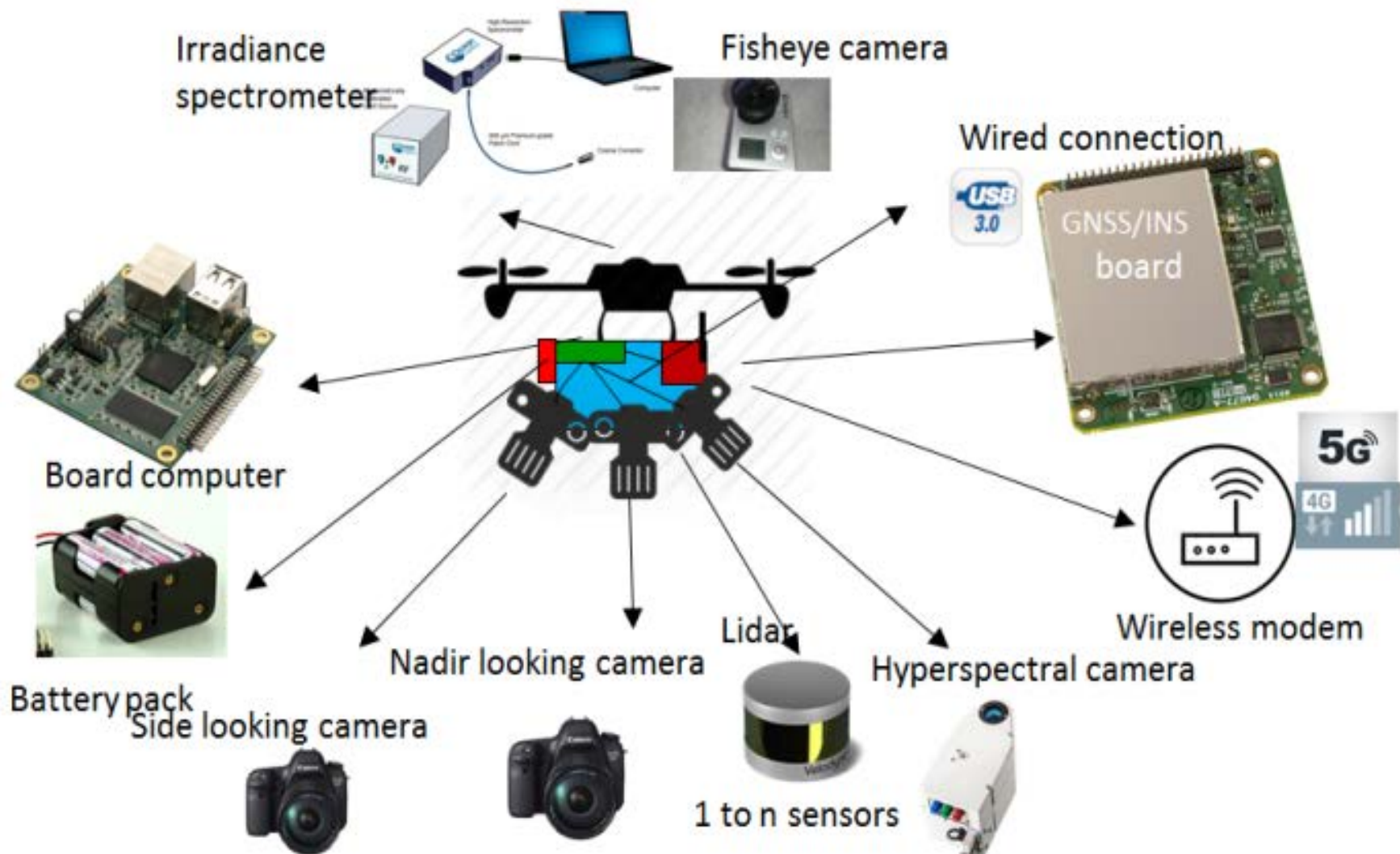
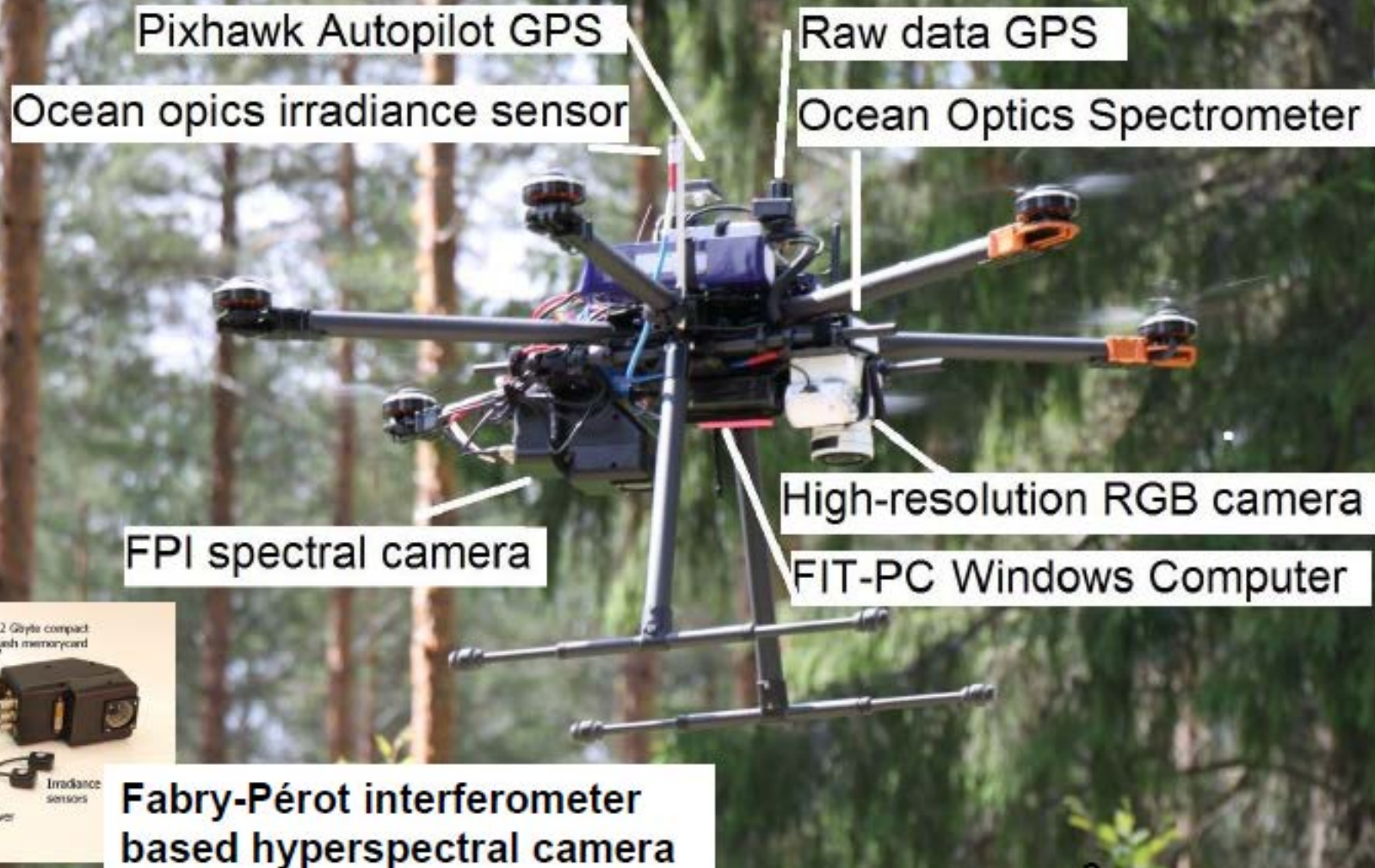


Figure: Orthomosaics Bands 29 (790.85 nm), 17 (656.34 nm), 6 (545.62 nm) for datasets (a) J1_F2,





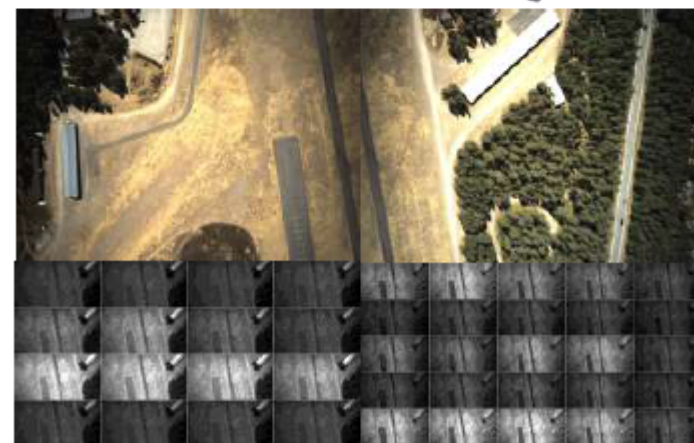
• 3D hyperspectral mapping



3

FGI REHU - *Real-time Hyperspectral Camera and Processing Unit*

- Acquires:
 - Wide-angle RGB images for accurate 3D reconstruction, ~2cm GSD @100m
 - Hyperspectral cameras: 41 bands in VNIR, ~20cm GSD @100m
- Onboard computer for real-time radiometric processing and georeferencing
- Output to cloud over 4G modem



WP 4. FGI Real Time Hyper-spectral Camera System-concept



4G
Modem



FGI Aerial Image Reference System(AIRS)

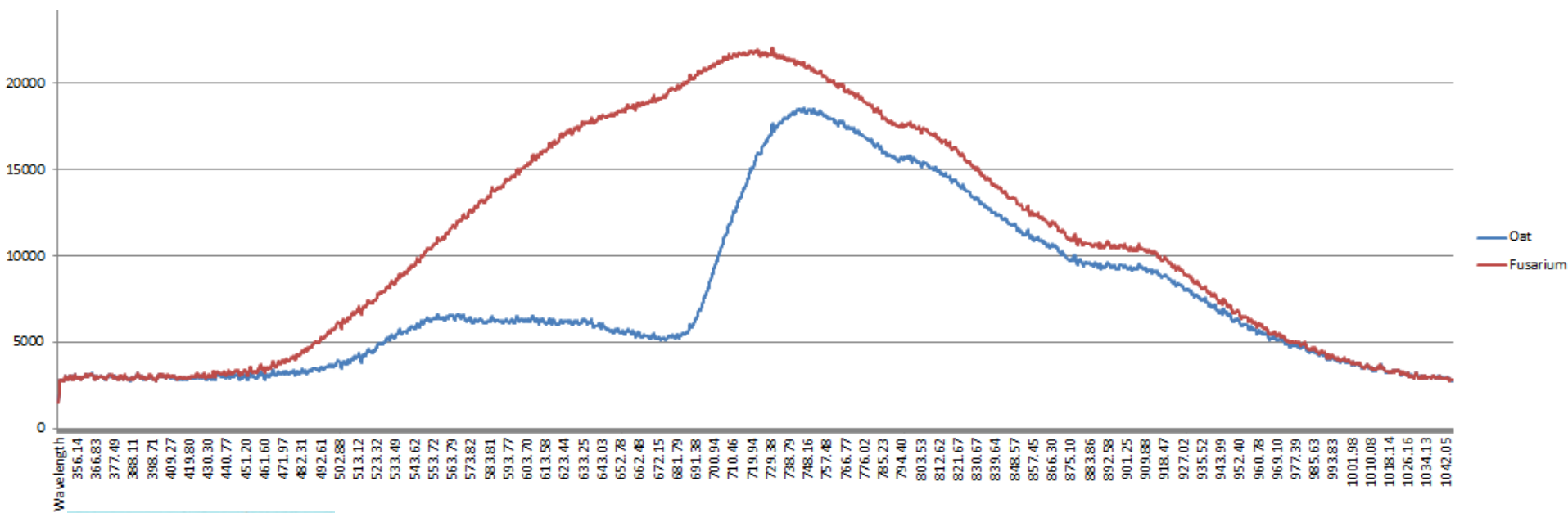
- GNSS: u-blox NEO-M8T
- IMU: Vectornav VN-200
- IMU
- Irradiance
- Raspberry-Pi

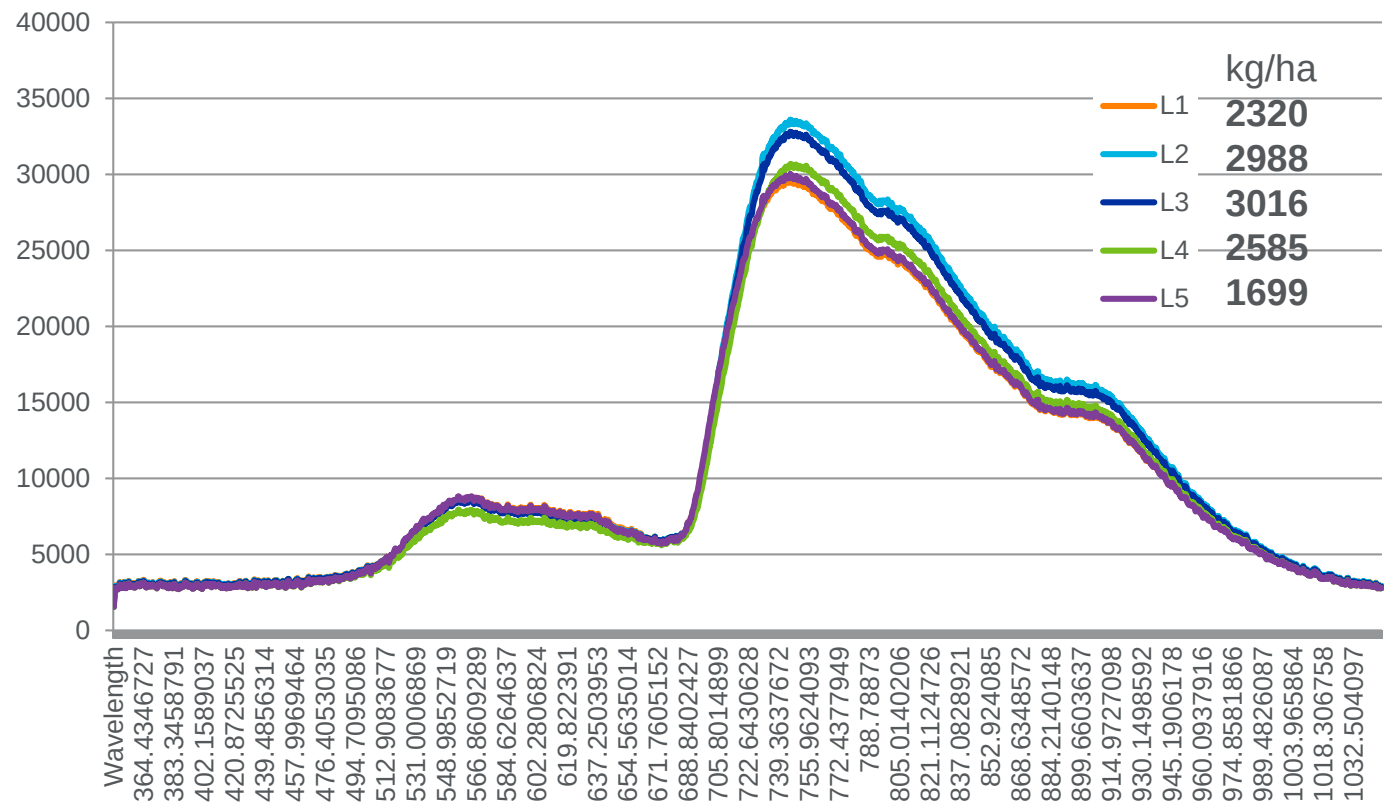


Hyperspectral Camera System

- High-resolution wide angle RGB
- 41 band snapshot hyperspectral
- Jetson single-board computer



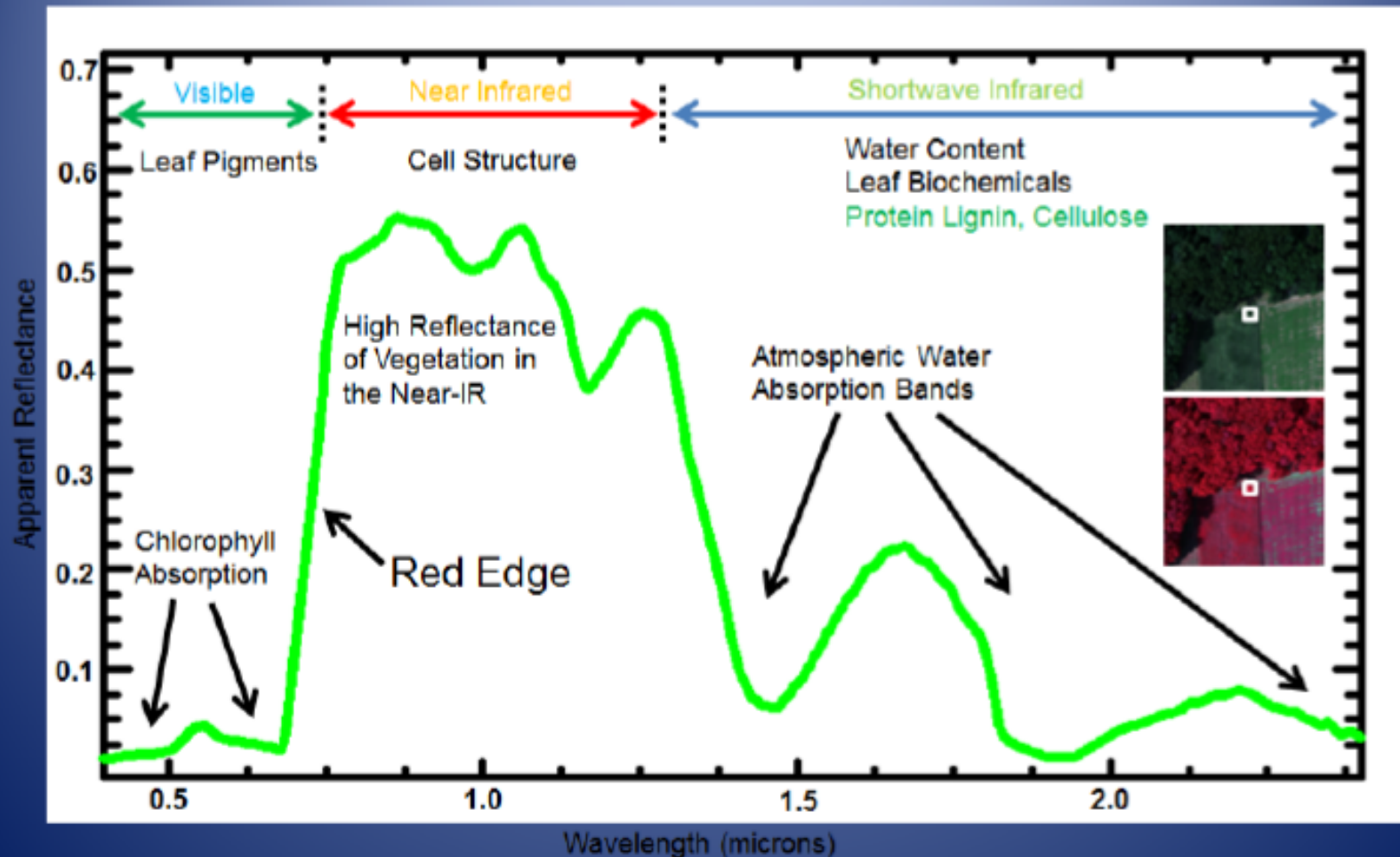


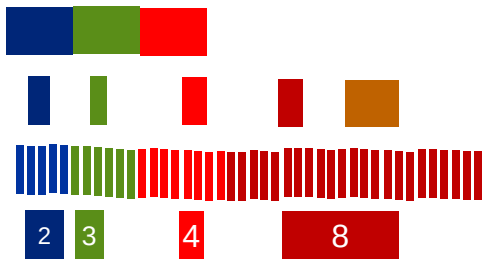
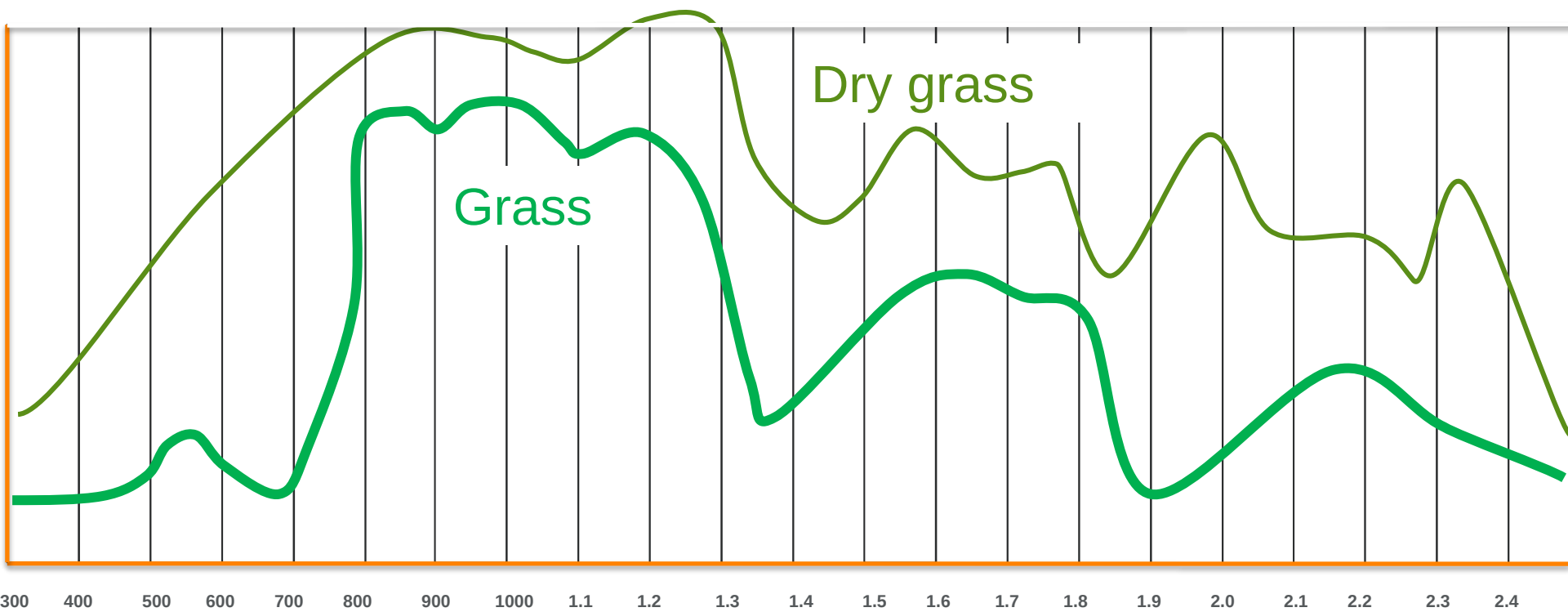


Vegetation reflectance spectrum

ref. <http://www.markelowitz.com/Hyperspectral.html>

The Vegetation Spectrum in Detail





RGB

Multispectral camera

Hyperspectral camera

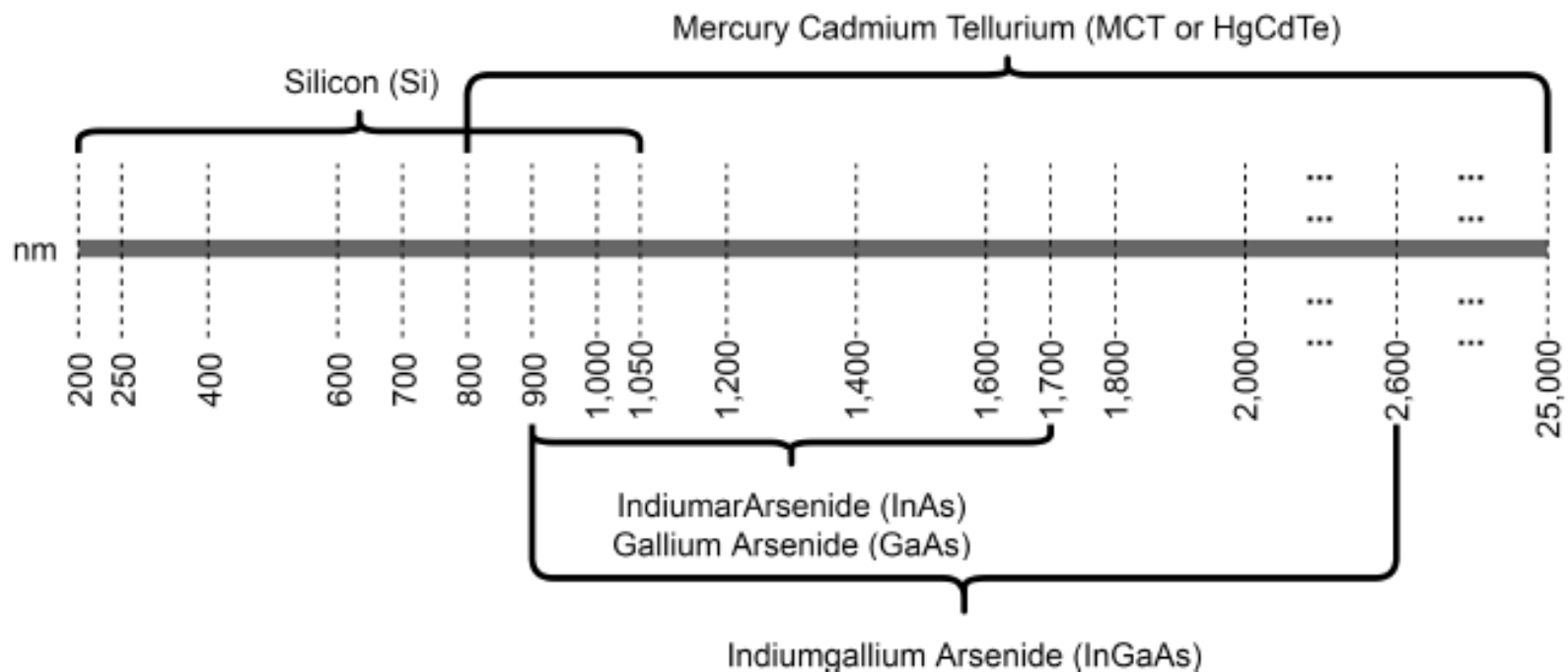
Sentinel-2

11

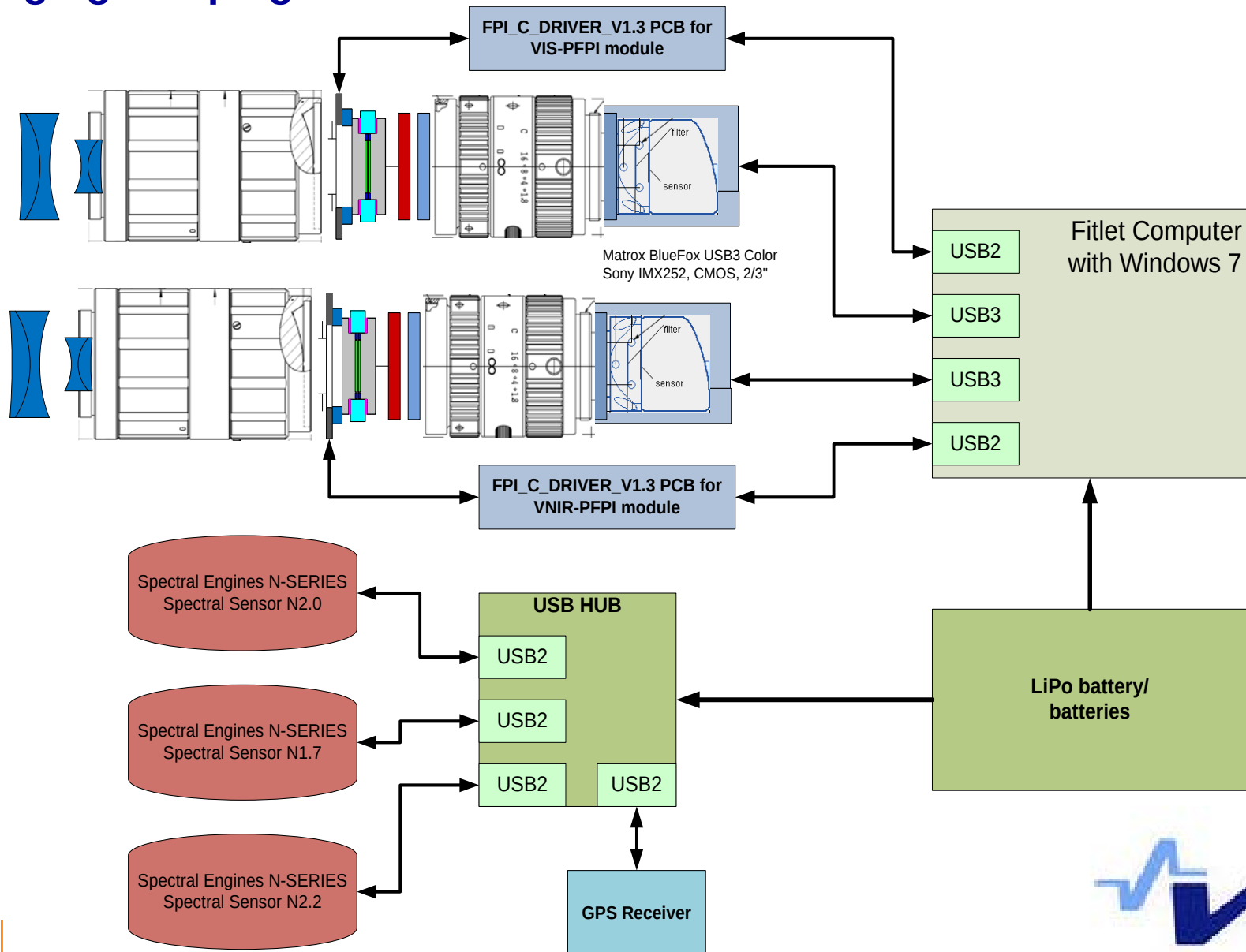
12



Sensors;
array of photodiodes that might be built using
different materials:



Preliminary concept of the DroneKnowledge VIS-VNIR-SWIR HSI prototype for the growing Season 2017 drone imaging campaigns



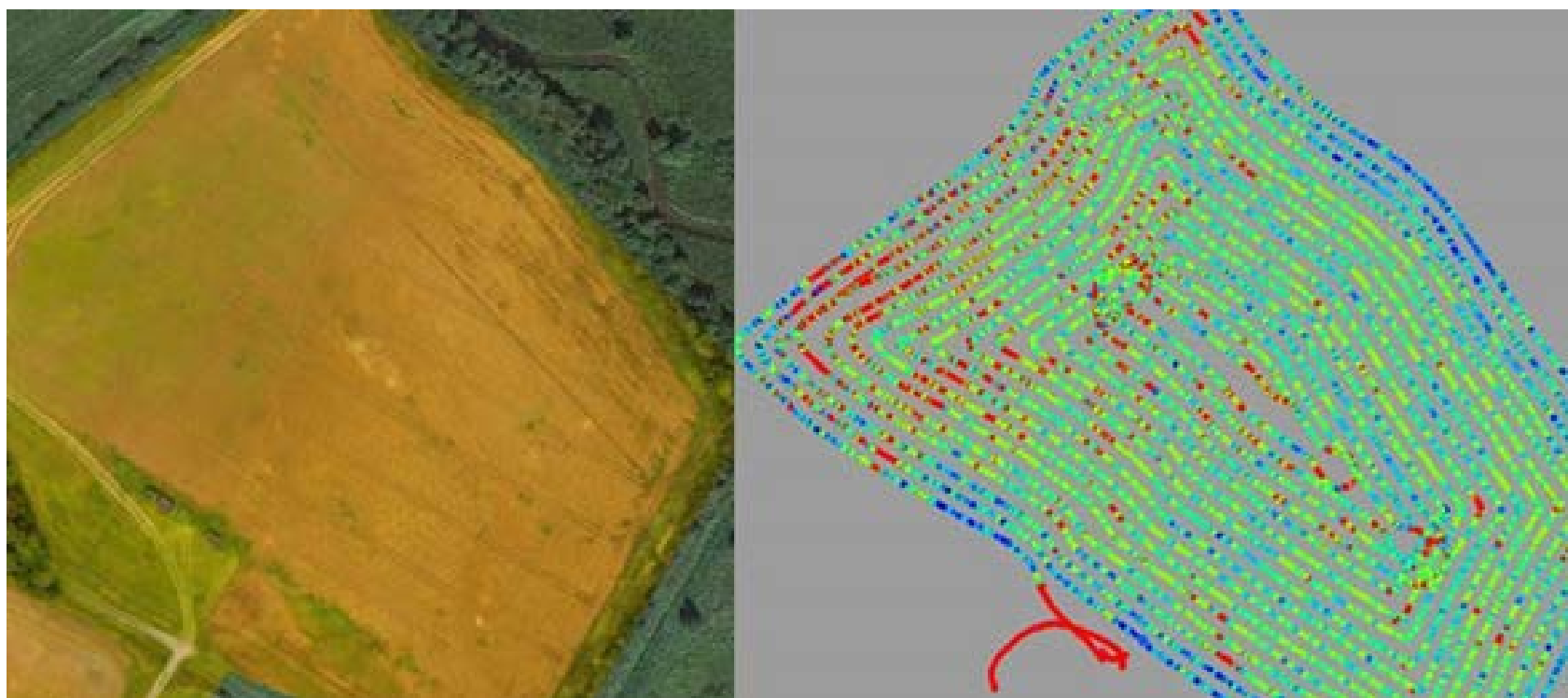
Parameter	Specified value	Remarks
Minimum object distance	< 2.0 m	The focal length of the optics is 12 ± 1 mm
Horizontal / Vertical FOV	> 8.5°/ > 8.5°	
System focal length	3 mm $\pm$ 0.1 mm	
Ground pixel size	200 cm	
Spectral ranges SE N1.7 SE N2.0 SE N2.2 (N2.45)	0.90 – 1.35 μ m 1.35 – 1.65 μ m 1.55 – 1.95 μ m 1.75 – 2.15 μ m	VTT PFPI module Spectral Engines N-Series microspectrometer modules N1.7, N2.0 and N2.2 (N2.45)
Resolution @ FWHM	12– 16 nm/N1.7 14 – 20 nm/N2.0 18 – 24 nm/N2.2	

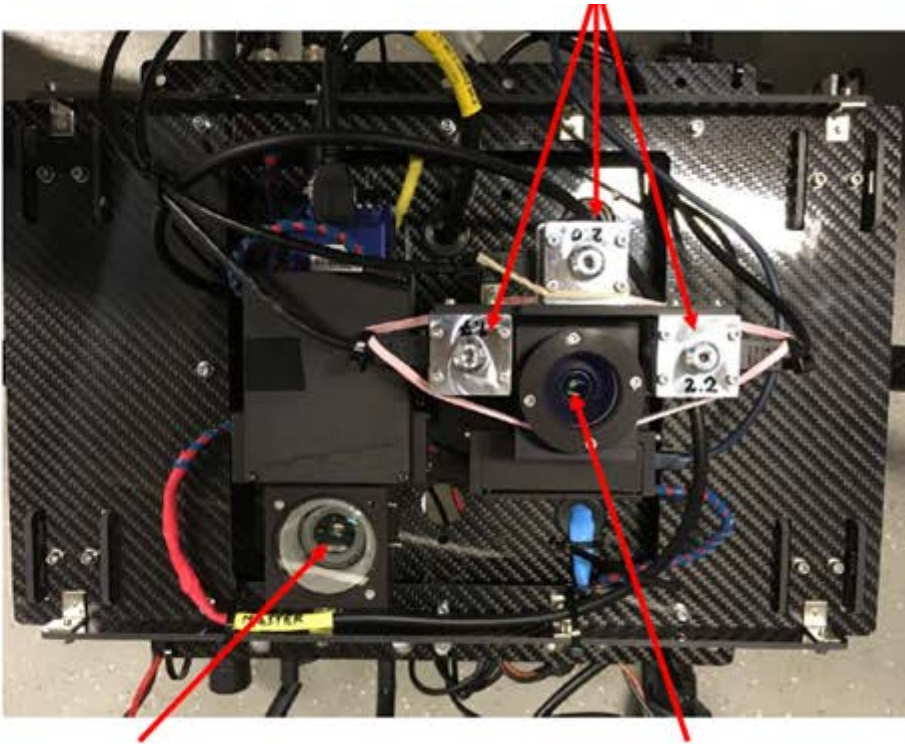


Boreal nurminata measurement 1

- 07:01:50 -
07:40:13 UTC
- 20180716-
070150_900-DATA







Estimation and classification using machine learning

Feature extraction, *different feature combinations*

Drone data

**Hyperspectral
frame sensor**

**RGB
sensor**

Spectral

-36 reflectance bands
+11 spectral indices
(RDVI, NDVI, OSAVI, REIP,
GNDVI, MCARI, MTVI,
MTCI, CI-re, CI-gr, PRI)

-RGB bands + indices
(GRVI, ExG)

52 (spec)

3D

-Photogrammetric point cloud
-DTM extraction from DSM
-CHM=DSM-DTM
-8 CHM based 3D features
(mean, min, max, p50, p70,
p80, p90, std) from
Hyperspectral sensor and
RGB

16 (3D)

55
(hyp)

13
(RGB)

68 (all)

Reference data samples for
crop parameters
-Biomass
-Nitrogen content
etc

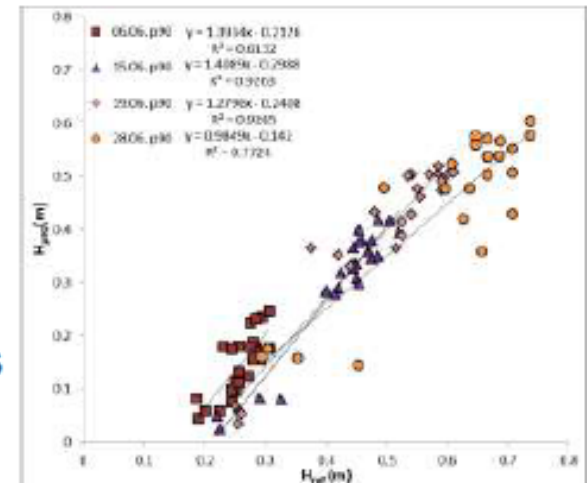
Estimation model
Random Forest algorithm
and others
1. Feature selection
2. Model building with
reference data
3. Leave-one-out for
validation
Weka

Output
Validation results
-R2, RMSE
Crop parameter maps
-Biomass
-Nitrogen

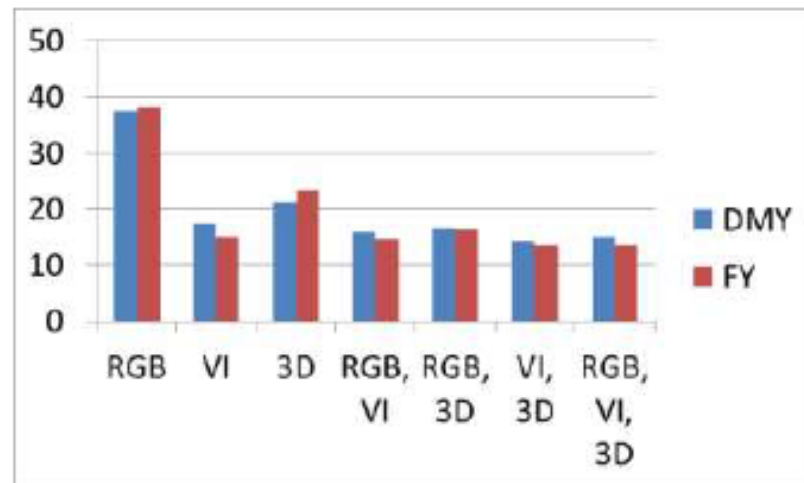
Estimation of biomass with Random Forest using combined features

- Estimation with different feature combinations
- Single feature types:
 - VI the best, RMSE% 15-17%
- Multiple features gave the best results
 - RMSE% 13-15%

Regression of photogrammetric canopy heights vs height stick



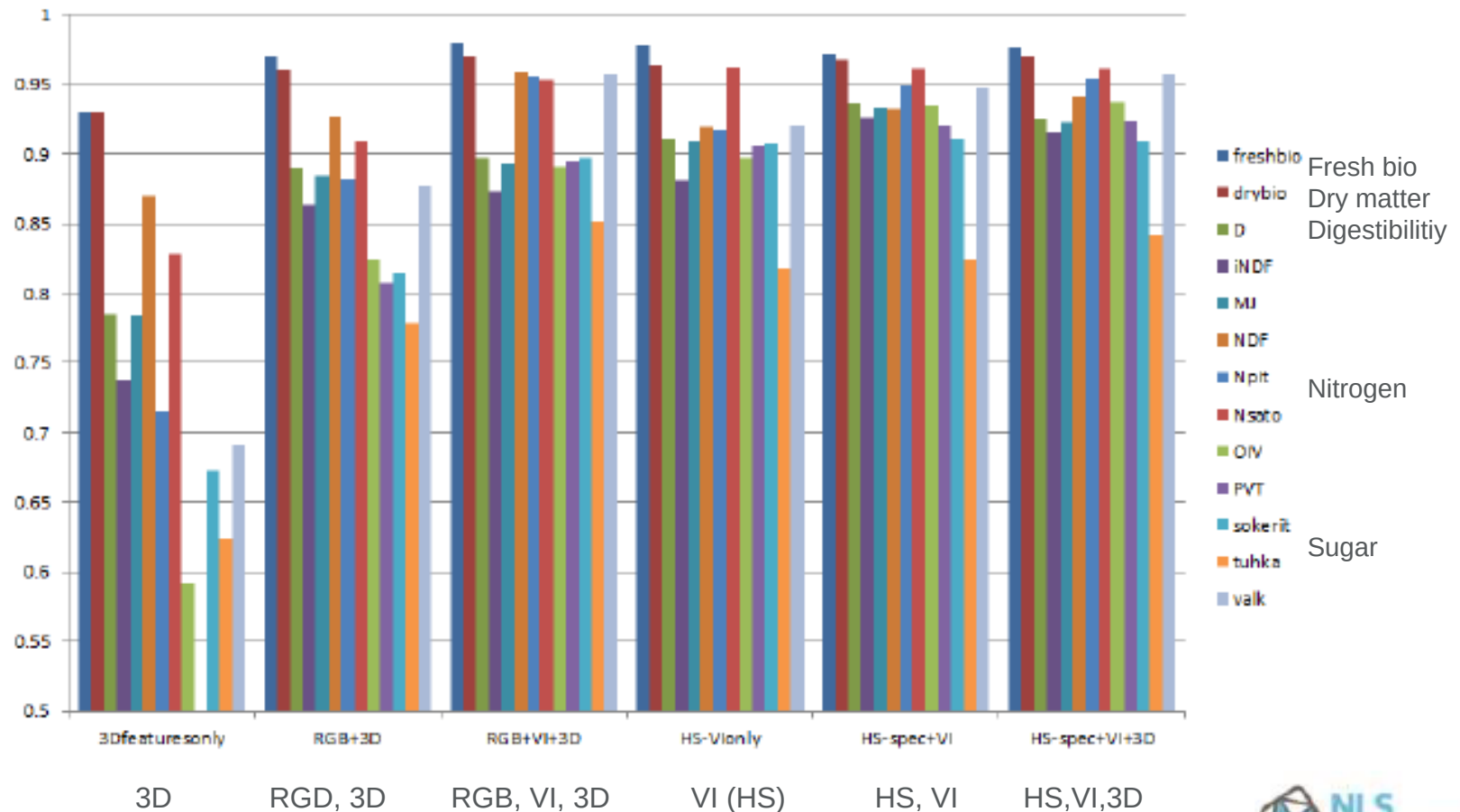
NRMSE% for different features



Viljanen, N.; Honkavaara, E.; Näsi, R.; Hakala, T.; Niemeläinen, O.; Kaivosoja, J. A Novel Machine Learning Method for Estimating Biomass of Grass Swards Using a Photogrammetric Canopy Height Model, Images and Vegetation Indices Captured by a Drone. Agriculture 2018, 8, 70.

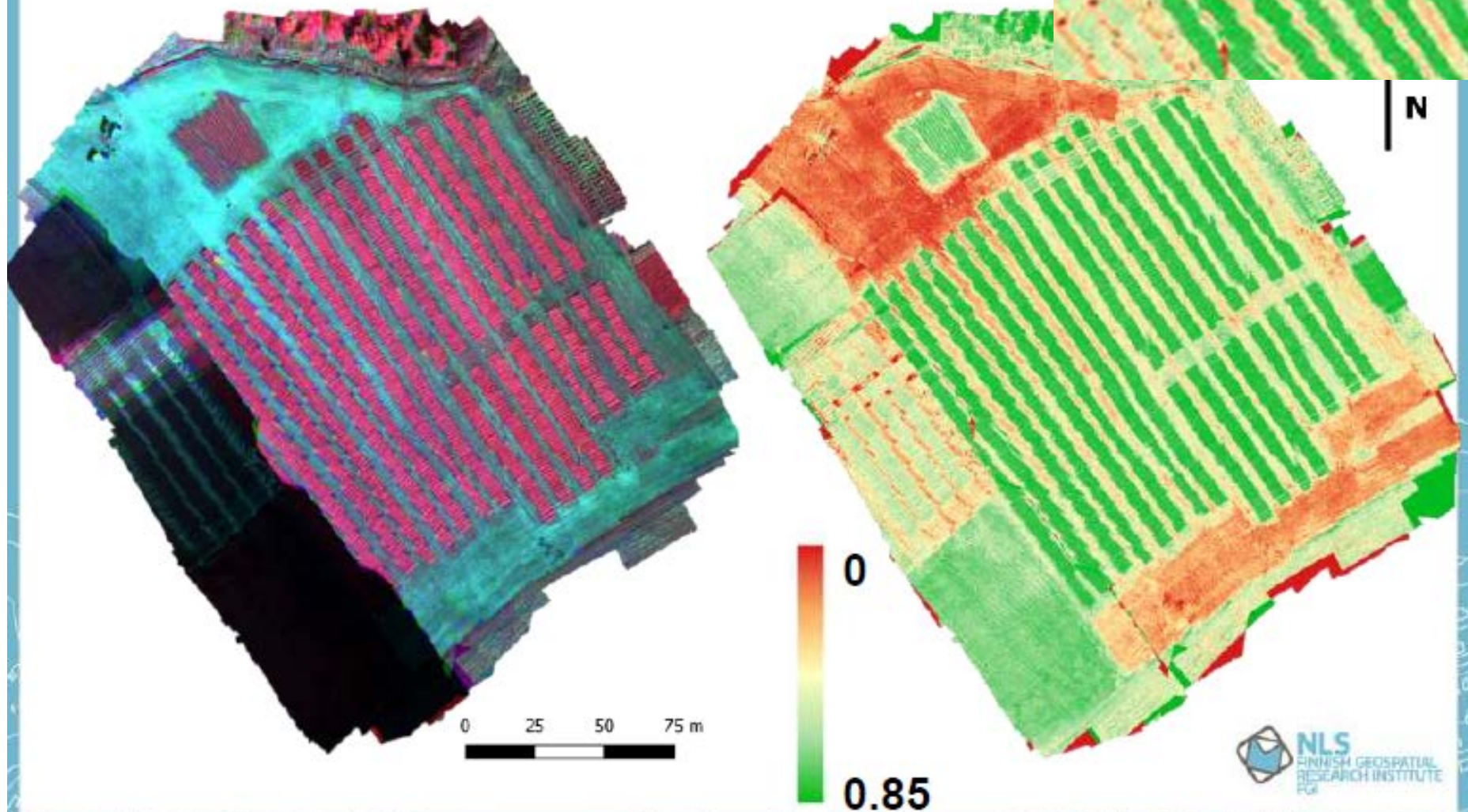
Estimation of grass quantity parameters with Random Forest using HS data

Correlation coefficient



Hyperspectral orthomosaics

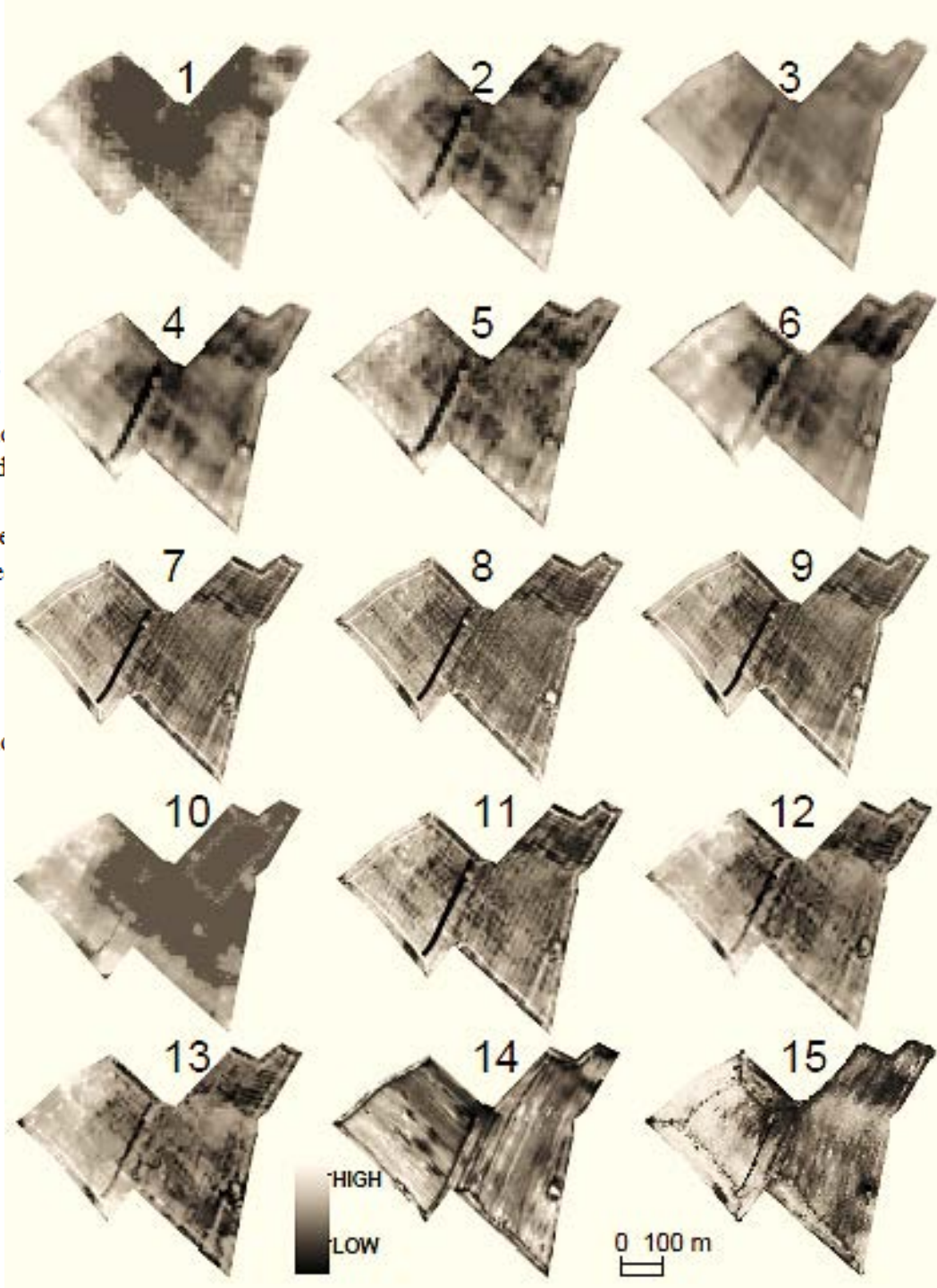
Real time NDVI



3D & biomass



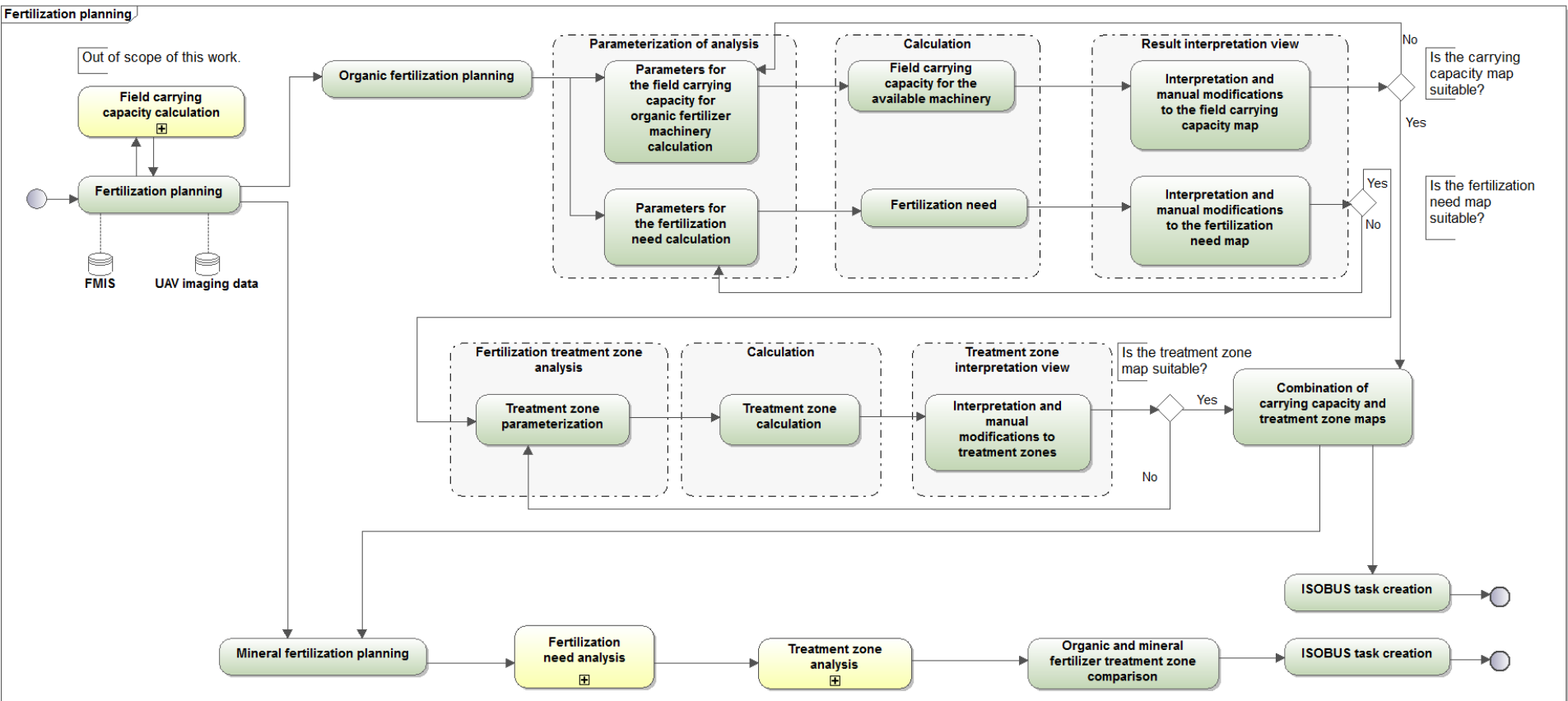
1. Satellite1: NDII, Sentinel-2, 2016/5/23. Entirely bare soil
2. Satellite2: NDII, Sentinel-2, 2016/7/2. For comparison to first
3. Satellite3: NDVI, Sentinel-2, 2016/7/2. typical dataset
4. Satellite4: SAVI, Sentinel-2, 2016/7/2. Reduced soil reflectance
5. Satellite5: VARI, Sentinel-2, 2016/7/2. Comparison to UAV d
6. Satellite6: NDVI, Sentinel-2, 2016/7/29. Temporal aspect
7. ProUAV1: NDVI, FPI-UAV, 2016/7/4. index based on FPI se
8. ProUAV2: FPI, FPI-UAV, 2016/7/4. Biomass estimation base
9. ProUAV3: CHM, FPI-UAV, 2016/7/4. Crop height
10. Tractor: Yara-N-Sensor, 2016/7/16. Biomass estimation
11. UAV1: VARI, Phantom 4, 2016/7/4. Common UAV data
12. UAV2: VARI, Phantom 4, 2016/7/16. Temporal aspect
13. UAV3: VARI, Phantom 4, 2016/7/16. Constantly changing cl
14. Yield map 2015: Combine harvester. Seasonal variation
15. Yield points 2016: Combine harvester. Field performance



Correlation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.Sat1NDII	1	.61	.60	.58	.56	.62	.44	.39	.48	.58	.44	.56	.52	.36	.46
2.Sat2NDII	.61	1	.97	.97	.94	.85	.69	.62	.72	.79	.74	.83	.75	.29	.72
3.Sat3NDVI	.60	.97	1	.99	.96	.88	.70	.62	.73	.80	.76	.85	.78	.30	.75
4.Sat4SAVI	.58	.97	.99	1	.95	.89	.70	.62	.73	.81	.76	.86	.78	.30	.75
5.Sat5VARI	.56	.94	.96	.95	1	.81	.67	.60	.70	.75	.76	.80	.72	.29	.69
6.Sat6VARI	.62	.85	.88	.89	.81	1	.66	.55	.66	.85	.69	.87	.83	.30	.81
7.Pro1NDVI	.44	.69	.70	.70	.67	.66	1	.89	.92	.62	.79	.72	.68	.20	.61
8.Pro2FPI	.39	.62	.62	.62	.60	.55	.89	1	.88	.54	.71	.62	.58	.17	.51
9. Pro3CHM	.48	.72	.73	.73	.70	.66	.92	.88	1	.62	.79	.73	.67	.21	.58
10. Tractor	.58	.79	.80	.81	.75	.85	.62	.54	.62	1	.67	.87	.85	.28	.82
11.UAV1VARI	.44	.74	.76	.76	.76	.69	.79	.71	.79	.67	1	.78	.75	.19	.64
12.UAV2VARI	.56	.83	.85	.86	.80	.87	.72	.62	.73	.87	.78	1	.90	.26	.81
13.UAV3VARI	.52	.75	.78	.78	.72	.83	.68	.58	.67	.85	.75	.90	1	.25	.82
14.Yield2015	.36	.29	.30	.30	.29	.30	.20	.17	.21	.28	.19	.26	.25	1	.29
15.Yield2016	.47	.72	.75	.75	.69	.81	.61	.51	.58	.82	.64	.81	.82	.29	1
Average	.52	.75	.76	.76	.73	.73	.66	.59	.67	.70	.68	.75	.71	.26	.66
Nitrogen	.24	.40	.45	.44	.41	.50	.70	.56	.56	.38	.74	.53	.49	.34	.49
Biomass	.34	.66	.67	.66	.65	.48	.79	.73	.81	.47	.81	.69	.69	.54	.61

Fertilization



Generated by UModel

www.altova.com

Nikander, J., Huitu, H., Koistinen, M., Laajalahti, M., Niemeläinen, O., Kaivosoja, J. (2018). Application of Drone-Based Maps in Planning Farm Operations for Sward Management in Silage Production. 7 p.. European Society of Agricultural Engineers (EurAgEng)

Näsi, R.; Viljanen, N.; Kaivosoja, J.; Alhonoja, K.; Hakala, T.; Markelin, L.; Honkavaara, E. (2018) Estimating Biomass and Nitrogen Amount of Barley and Grass Using UAV and Aircraft Based Spectral and Photogrammetric 3D Features, Remote Sens. 2018, 10(7), 1082; <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10071082>

Viljanen, N.; Honkavaara, E.; Näsi, R.; Hakala, T.; Niemeläinen, O.; Kaivosoja, J. A Novel Machine Learning Method for Estimating Biomass of Grass Swards Using a Photogrammetric Canopy Height Model, Images and Vegetation Indices Captured by a Drone. Agriculture 2018, 8, 70.

Machine learning estimators for quantity and quality of grass swards for silage production using spectral imaging and photogrammetry from a drone Raquel Alves Oliveira, Roope Näsi, Oiva Niemeläinen, Laura Nyholm, Jere Kaivosoja, Niko Viljanen, Somayeh Nezami, Lauri Markelin, Teemu Hakala, Eija Honkavaara

A Novel Tilt Stabilization Technique for UAV Irradiance Sensors and Spectrometers

Juha Suomalainen ^{1,*}, Teemu Hakala ¹, Raquel Alves de Oliveira ¹, Lauri Markelin ¹, Niko Viljanen ¹, Roope Näsi ¹, and Eija Honkavaara ¹

¹ Finnish Geospatial Research Institute (FGI), National Land Survey of Finland (NLS), Geodeetinrinne 2, 02430 Masala, Finland, firstname.lastname@nls.fi

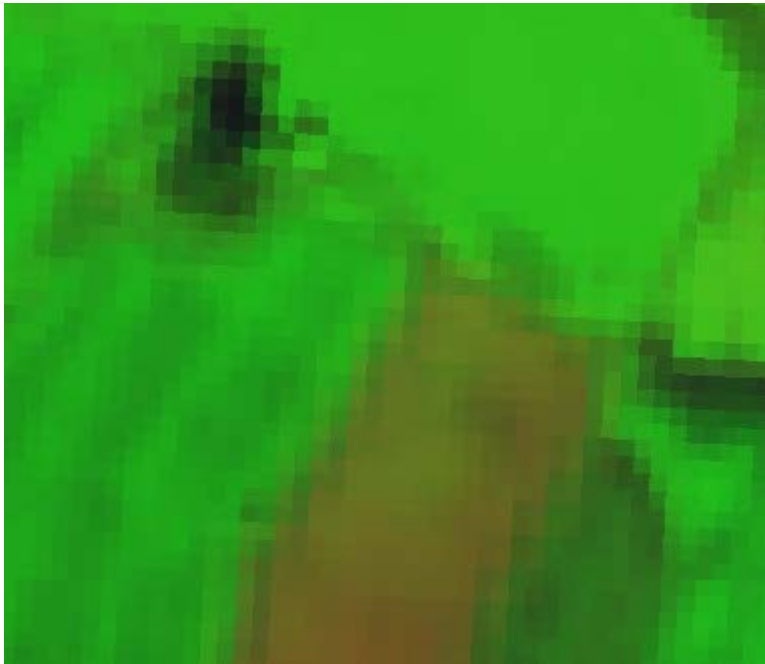
* Correspondence: juha.suomalainen@nls.fi; Tel.: +358-50-300-4034



Hyperspectral vs. RGB

Hyperspectral:

- Better spectral resolution
- Lower spatial resolution



In the spectral unmixing scope, there are several approaches such as

- linear unmixing widely used in the past decade
 - linear combination of the contributing signals
- pure pixel-based (which assumes the presence in data of one or more pure pixels per endmember)
- based on non-pure pixels (endmembers are inferred by fitting a minimum volume simplex to data in the case of lack of pure pixels)
- sparse regression unmixing (demands ground spectral libraries to find the optimal subset of signatures that can best model each pixel)

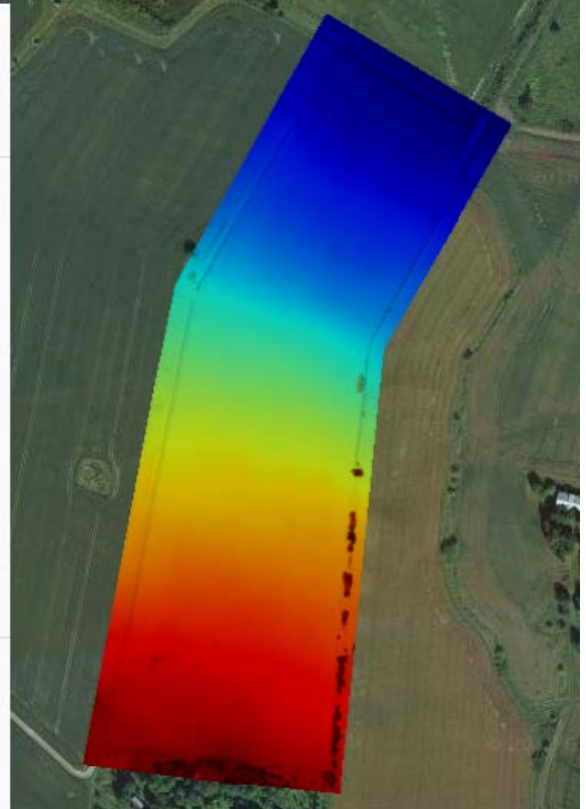
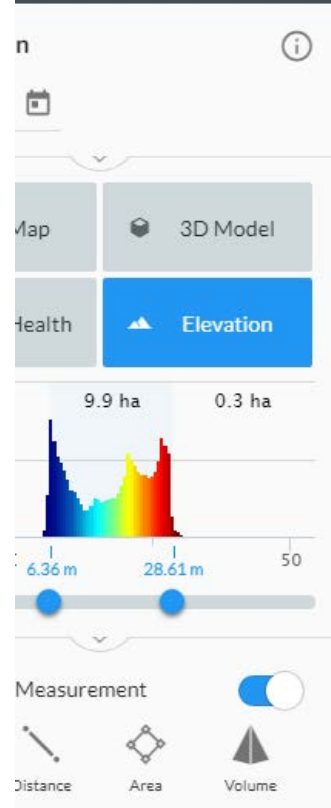
Bioucas-Dias, J.M.; Plaza, A.; Camps-Valls, G.; Scheunders, P.; Nasrabadi, N.; Chanussot, J. Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Data Analysis and Future Challenges. *IEEE Geosci. Remote Sens. Mag.* **2013**, *1*, 6–36. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Future:

Let the drones do the work

- Pesticide control, plant nutrition
- Daily visits, no soil compaction/ vegetation destructions

What would that mean from the plant breeding perspective?



30.11.2018

<http://drones2018.utu.fi/en/congress/>

Drones in Finnish Agriculture and Forestry -congress

29.-30.11.2018 in Naantali Spa is a meeting for Finnish drone specialists and researchers of agriculture and forestry to discuss the possibilities of drones and to solve scientific and technical problems related to their use. We have invited top specialists of the field to give talks, and several companies are expected to show interesting products and services. The congress will be interesting also for end users like farmers and forest owners.

>100 participants

Thank you!