

## Unmanned Aerial Vehicles New Frontiers in Fire Research and Applications



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### Highlight NASA UAV Technology Developments

- UAVs - Landscape
- First Response Experiment (FiRE)
- Looking to the future

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### NASA's Vision

- ↳ To improve life here
- ↳ To extend life to there
- ↳ To find life beyond

### NASA's Mission

- ↳ To understand and protect our home planet
- ↳ To explore the Universe and search for life
- ↳ To inspire the next generation of explorers  
...as only NASA can.



## Why UAVs ?

UAVs are an emerging and innovative Aerospace industry in the US

UAVs have a niche performing *Dull, Dirty and Dangerous* missions

Long duration, long distance capabilities

UAVs can assist emergency response

- Real-time and near real-time remote sensing
- In-situ Measurements of air masses
- Communications Relay



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UAVs have great potential as science and applications platforms

Measurements beyond current piloted platform capabilities

- Altitudes above U-2
- Durations beyond DC-8
- Locations dangerous to pilots

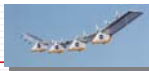
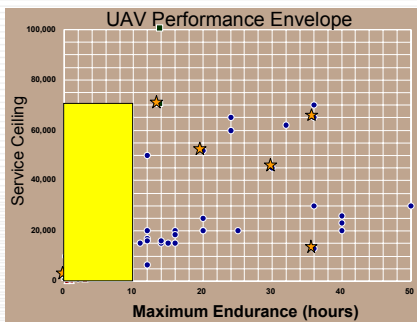
Low cost atmospheric satellites

- Timely insertion of new sensor technology
- Inexpensive flight costs
- Sensor repair feasible
- Inexpensive cycle of new sensor technology
- Science timeframes compatible with emerging graduate students



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## UAVs Today

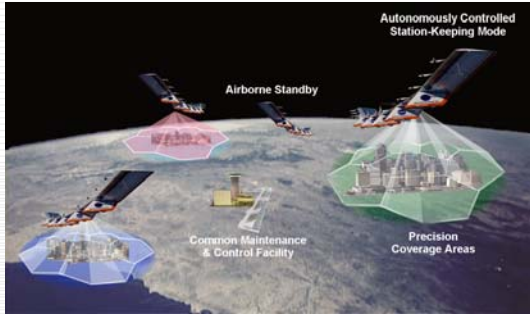


UAVs can make observations beyond the reach of manned aircraft

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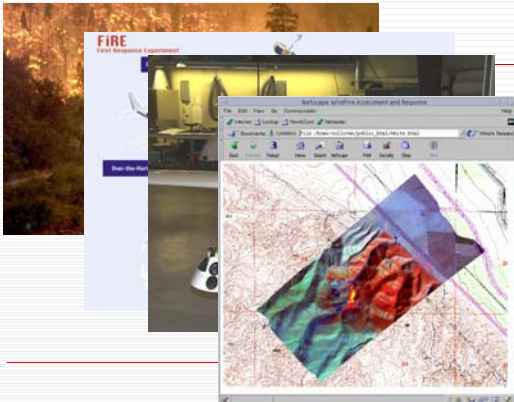
## Commercial Telecom Applications

✓Fixed & Mobile Broadband   ✓Direct Broadcast   ✓Fixed & Mobile Voice



Compatible With Emergency Communications Systems

## FiRE Demonstration



## ALTUS II PLATFORM



### Performance:

Max Altitude: 65,000 Feet

Endurance: 8 Hours @ 60K ft.  
18 Hours @ 30K ft.  
24 Hours @ 25K ft.

Max Speed: 100 KIAS

Cruise / Loiter Speed: 65 KIAS

Range: ~1500 MI. at 25K ft.

### ALTUS Specifications:

Wing Span: 55.3 ft.; Length: 23.6 ft.; Height: 9.8 ft.

Weights: Max GTOW: 2150 lb; Payload: 330 lb

Navigation: Litton LN-100G INS/P-Code GPS

Avionics: C-Band Line-Of-Sight RF; adaptable for OTH Operations; Remote Operations or autonomous



## AIRDAS

### The Airborne Infrared Disaster Assessment System



#### System Composition

**Power Requirements:** 28V DC @20 amps

**Weight, Head:** 80 pounds

**Rack:** 190 pounds

**Total:** 270 pounds

**Scanner Port Size:** 8in. x 14in.

**System Composition:** Pentium I 233 Mz System

Non-linear Detector Amps

16-bit Digitizer

Dichroic filters

Trimble TN2000 GPS

2-axis gyro stabilizer

Removable Hard Drive

Real-Time Video Monitor

#### AIRDAS Channel Wavelength mm

1 0.64 - 0.71

2 1.57 - 1.70

3 3.75 - 4.05

4 5.50 - 13.0

\*Channels 3 & 4 are filterable

#### Sensor/Aircraft Parameters:

**FOV:** 108 degrees

**IFOV:** 2.62 milliradians

**Scan Rate:** 5 - 23 scans/second

**Digitized Swath Width:** 720 pixels

**Spatial Resolution:** 26 ft. at 10,000 feet

Email: [vambrosia@mail.arc.nasa.gov](mailto:vambrosia@mail.arc.nasa.gov) or

[jbrass@mail.arc.nasa.gov](mailto:jbrass@mail.arc.nasa.gov)

AIRDAS information can be viewed at:

<http://geo.arc.nasa.gov/ge/>

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## FiRE Demo Controlled Burn



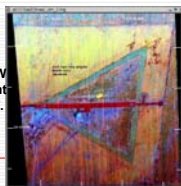
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## Geo-Rectification



"Raw", un-rectified 3-band color  
composite image telemetered from  
ALTUS

Terra-Mar's Data Acquisition Control System (DACS) software uses navigation geometry data to project each pixel to ground location and adjust for terrain (if a DEM is employed in the modeling). Geo-rectification took approximately 6-7 minutes.



Geo-rectified data and TFW  
processed in ~10 min., sent  
to, and accessed at WWW.

## FiRE Altair Science Demonstration Missions




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## The ALTUS Cumulus Electrification Study (ACES) Campaign Summary & Highlights



- Demonstrated the utility and promise of UAVs for investigating weather
- Demonstrated the real-time monitoring and control of UAV science payload
- Obtained data to
  - Investigate lightning relationships and storm morphology
  - Provide critical TRMM Lightning Imaging Sensor validation
  - Study storm electrical budgets
  - Benefit science relevant to NASA Earth Science themes
  - Develop lesson plans for students
- 13 Flights
  - 2 Functional checkout flights (2 hours)
  - 11 Science flights (35.8 hours)
  - ~ 115 storm overpasses
  - 20 Gigabytes science and weather datasets acquired (not including weather briefing or flight videos)
- Web page activity
- Real time project management and information exchange
  - Public access and information dissemination
- Public outreach
  - Excellent and positive public relations achieved
  - More than 30 interviews, resulting in numerous articles, TV, radio stories, and NASA news releases

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## Coffee Harvest Optimization



- A solar-powered UAV successfully completed a NASA remote-sensing applications demonstration, flying more than four hours over Hawaii's largest coffee plantation on the island of Kauai, taking digital images to make a "clear-sky" mosaic.
- The NASA team combined pre-planned, fixed flight lines with spontaneous, remotely controlled maneuvers to guide the UAV into cloud-free areas over the coffee fields. Despite an often 80 percent cloud cover, the project demonstrated how a solar-powered UAV, equipped with a ground-controlled aerial-imaging system, could aid coffee growers by informing them of the ripest fields for daily harvest.
- The mission was conducted in national airspace, and the UAV was treated like any conventionally piloted plane by air traffic controllers in Honolulu
- More than 300 high resolution images were transmitted wirelessly
- For part of the mission, an undergraduate student, 2,500 miles away at California State University, Monterey Bay, Calif.
- During the NASA demonstration, the Pathfinder-Plus was based at the U.S. Navy's Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands on Kauai. AeroVironment, Inc

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# Pathfinder Solar Powered UAV

QuickTime™ and a Video decompressor are needed to see this picture.

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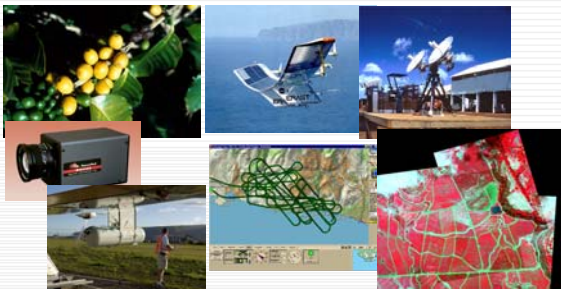
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## Ripening coffee cherries



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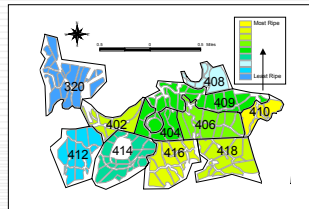
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## UAV Coffee Project (Clark University)

Field ripeness ranking: high priority section  
UAV Pathfinder-Plus flight (200Sept02)

Rank	Field	Ripeness Index
1	410	113
2	418	112
3	402	104
4	418	104
5	408	102
6	404	90
7	408	90
8	414	84
9	408	80
10	412	75
11	320	64



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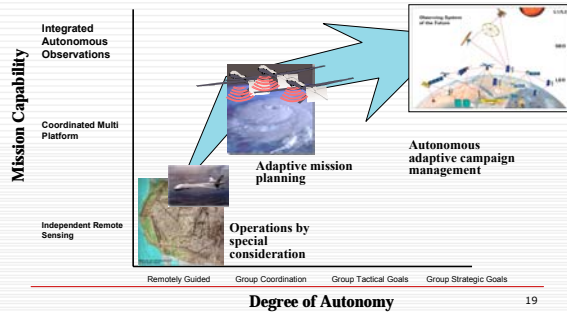
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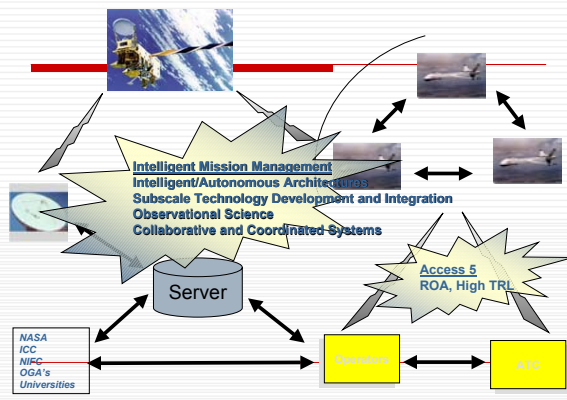
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## UAV Science Demonstrations

### Enhancing Science Capability through Autonomy

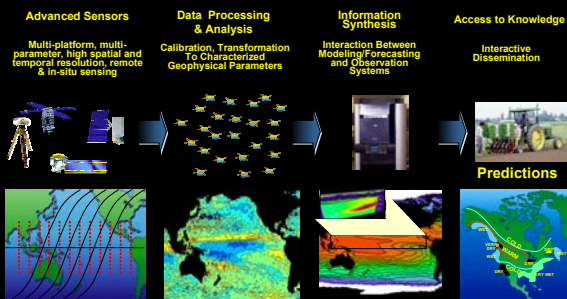


## Intelligent Mission Management Model

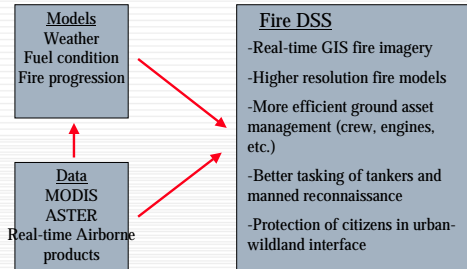


## Approach to Knowledge Development

**Challenge:** Integrate massive amounts of data with computationally demanding scientific models and produce products for research and decision support



## Fire Management Decision Support Systems



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**WFRIT** WILDFIRE RESPONSE TEAM  
DRIVING RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TO ACTUALITY

Home Page  
Current Affairs  
Technology Development  
Publications  
Upcoming Events  
WRT Members  
Other Links

**WELCOME TO NASA WILDFIRE RESPONSE TEAM WEBSITE**

The NASA Wildfire Response Team (WRT) was formed to provide within-enterprise coordination of wildfire applications development and demonstration activities. The team, composed of scientists, researchers, and wildfire management personnel from federal and state government agencies, academia, and private industry combine and share their expertise in remote sensing of wildfire phenomena. This site serves as a forum for those exchanges and coordination of the WRT efforts. The Team's primary focus is to advance the state of knowledge of fire and disaster imaging, and to provide the fire management community with knowledge, expertise, and technology that will prove beneficial in helping understand fire and mitigate losses from those events.

The WRT team was formed within, and under the coordination of the NASA Earth Science Enterprise (ESE), Office of Earth Science, Code YD and will improve and streamline the coordination of information data gathering over fire and more efficiently extend the benefits to the disaster management agencies (USFS and others). The team will also serve as a focus for NASA information requests from public affairs officials and the media. By coordinating our diverse activities, the WRT will provide increased awareness of NASA's resources, personnel, and research and applications efforts that have, can, and will be used to assist in mitigating wildfire losses in the United States.



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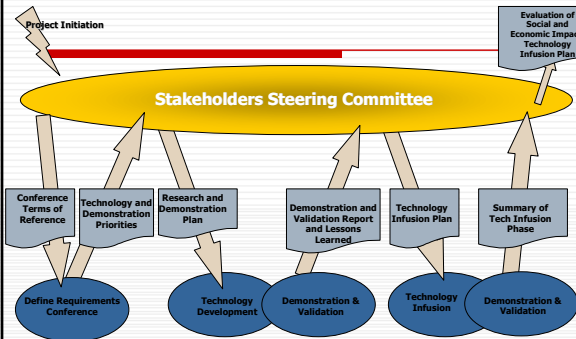
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## UAV Applications Partnering Approach



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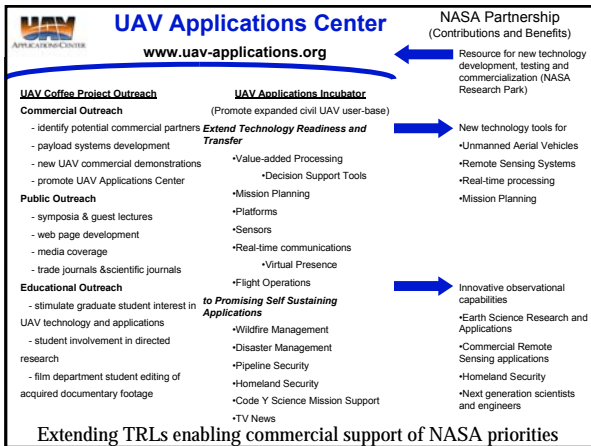


# Enabling Commercial UAV Applications

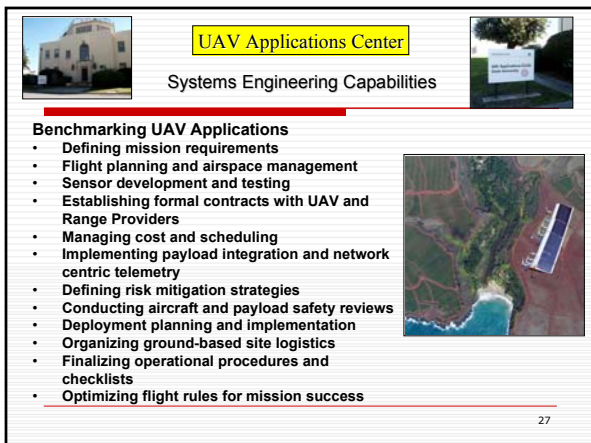
*New customer investment needs improvements in system reliability, stable regulatory framework, and competitive cost environment*

- Systems reliability (improving)
- National Airspace System integration (new rules in development)
- Operations cost (economies of scale expected with usage)

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Extending TRLs enabling commercial support of NASA priorities



## Summary

### UAVs - New Frontiers

- UAVs are emerging as capable remote sensing platforms
- New sensor, platform and information technologies are evolving to support first responders

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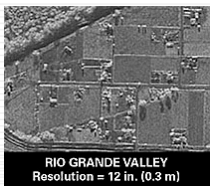
## Contact Information



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## LYNX™ SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR)



- Available now as a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) sensor
- Designed for use in medium-altitude UAVs and manned platforms
- State-of-the-art technology at Ku-band frequency
- Operating modes: stripmap, spotlight, ground moving target indicator
- Innovative ZoomSAR: 0.3 to 3.0 m in stripmap mode; 0.1 to 3.0 m in spotlight mode
- Real-time video and digital displays
- Coherent change detection
- Image formation on board
- Weight: 115 lbs (52 kg)



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