

Lindsay Barbieri University of Vermont

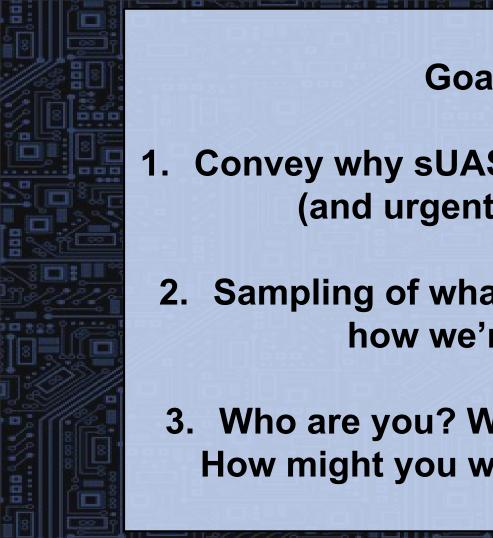
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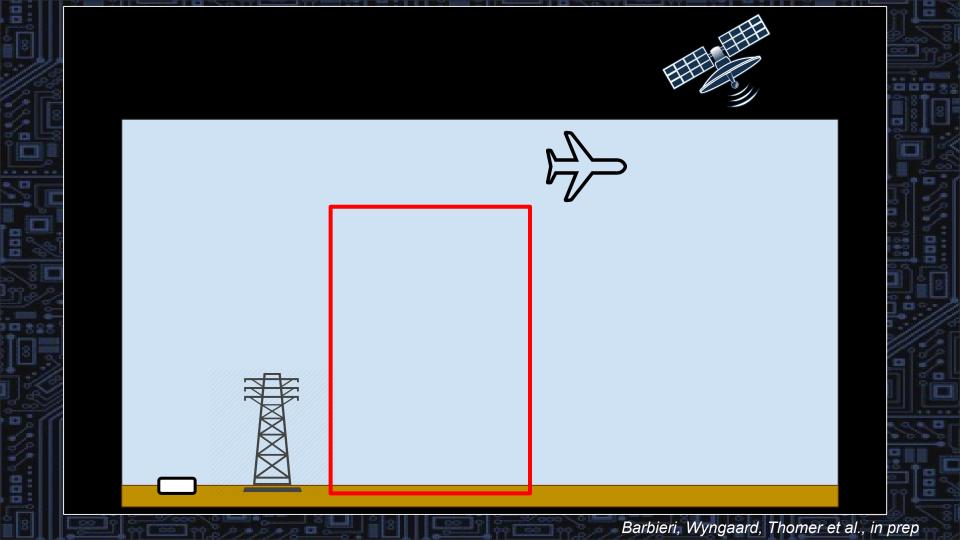


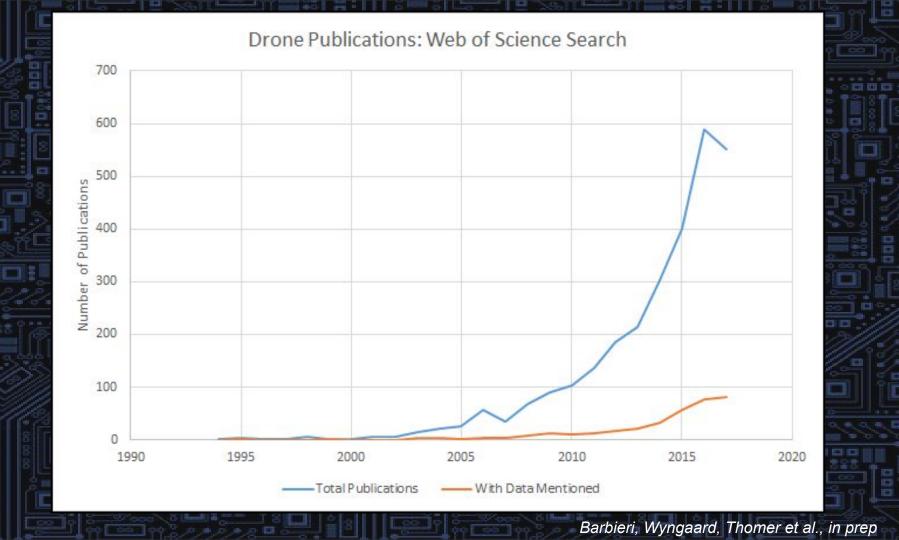


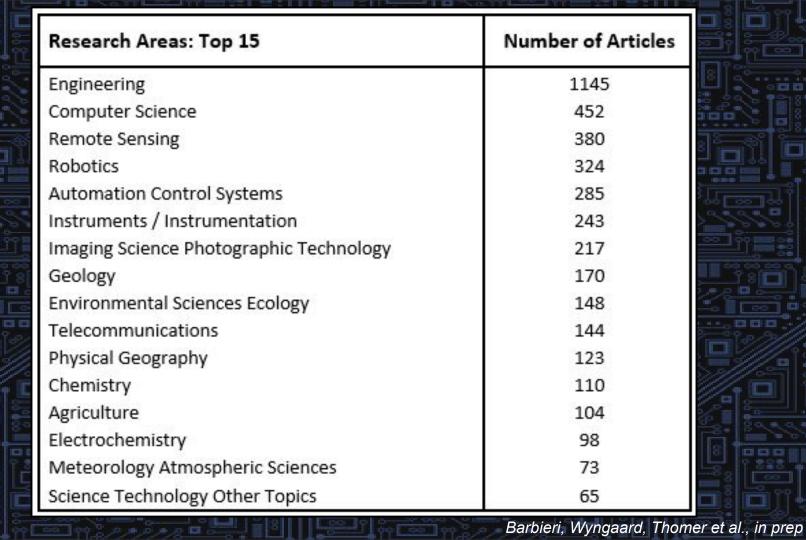
Goals:

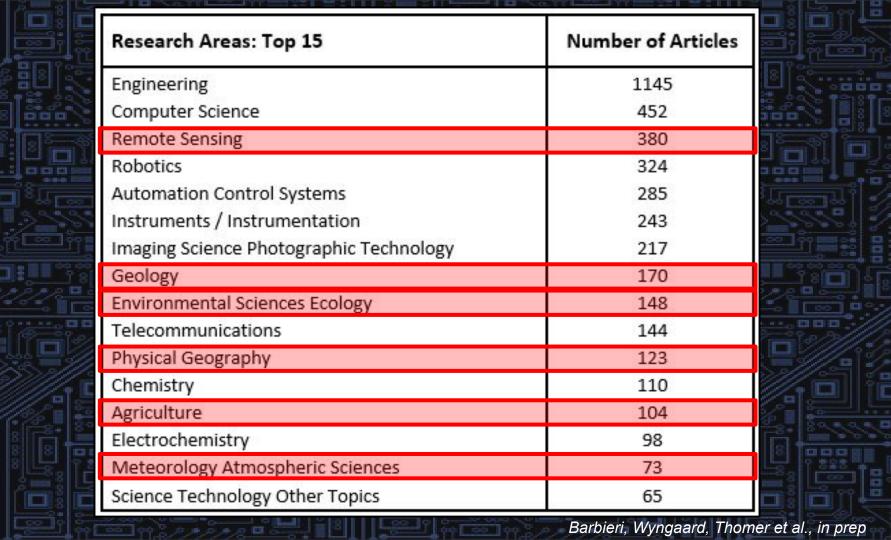
- 1. Convey why sUAS Data is Important (and urgent) to consider
 - 2. Sampling of what we're doing and how we're doing it
 - 3. Who are you? Why are you here? How might you want to participate?

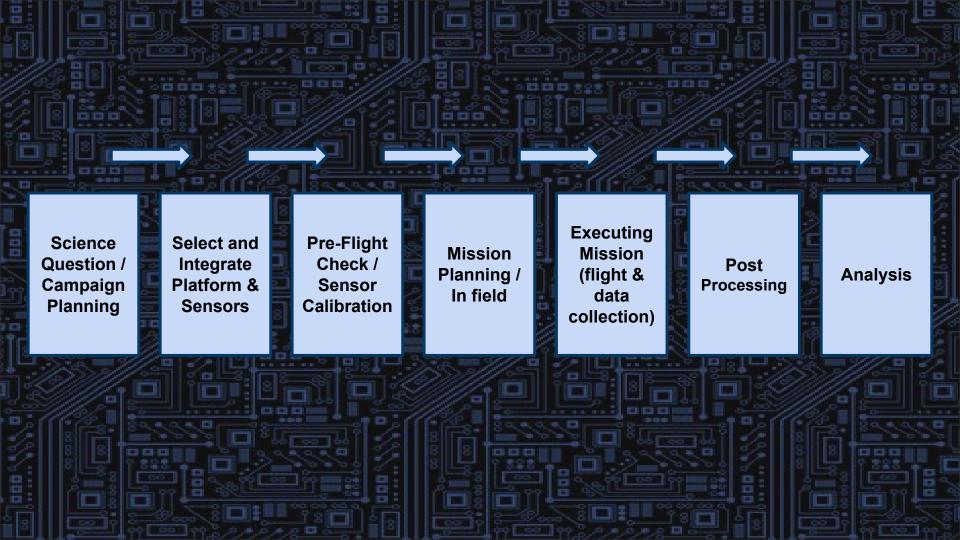


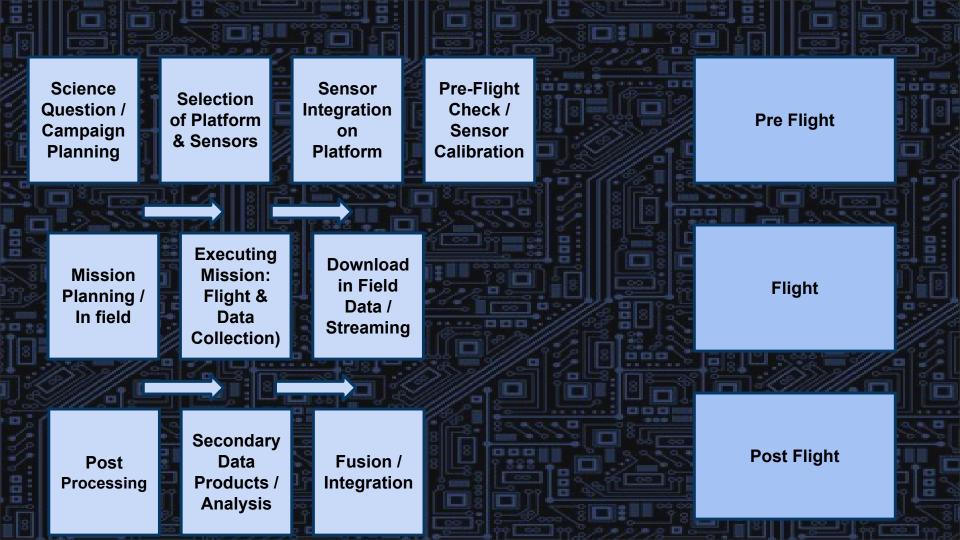


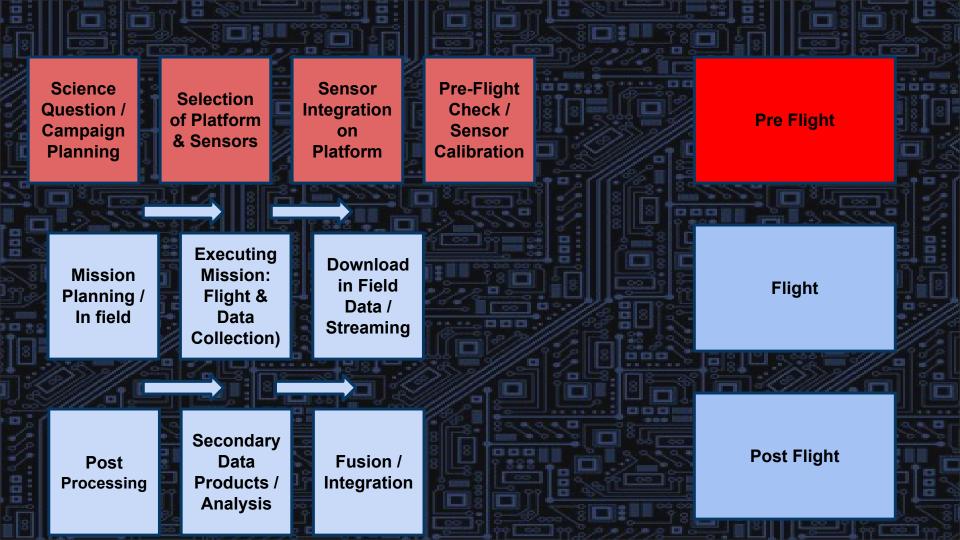


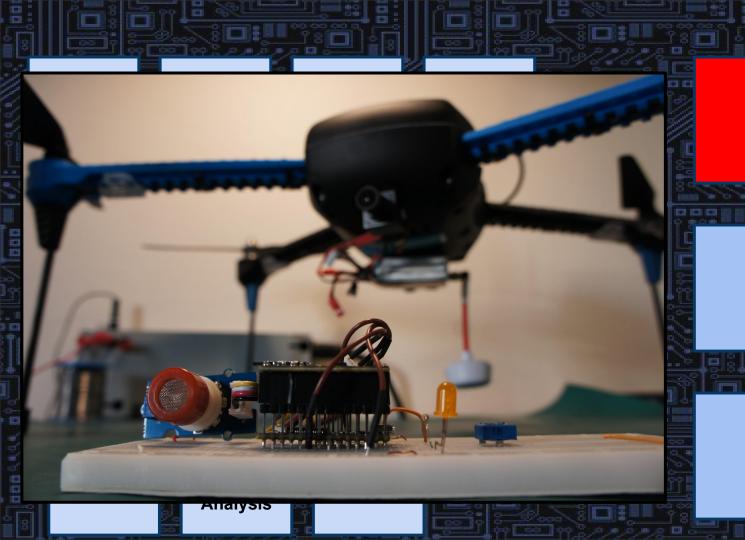








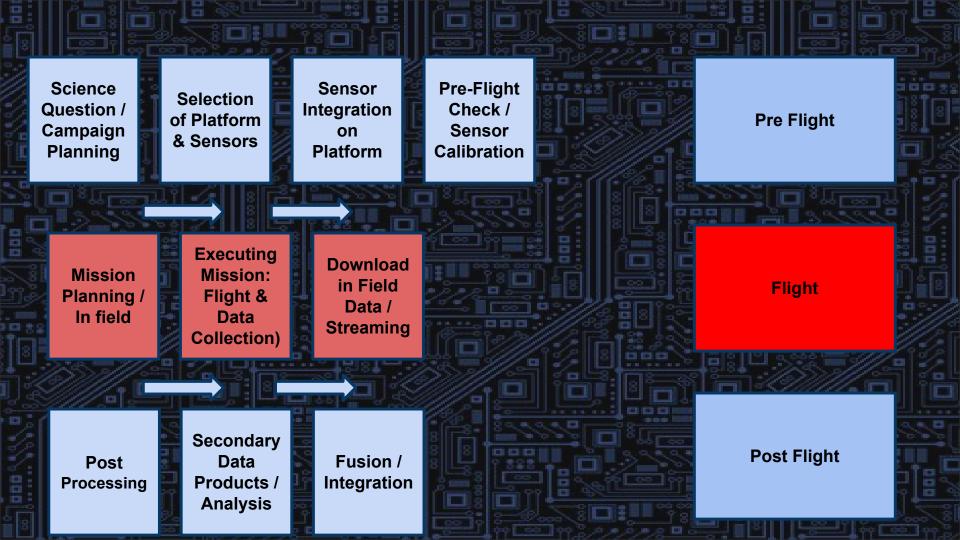




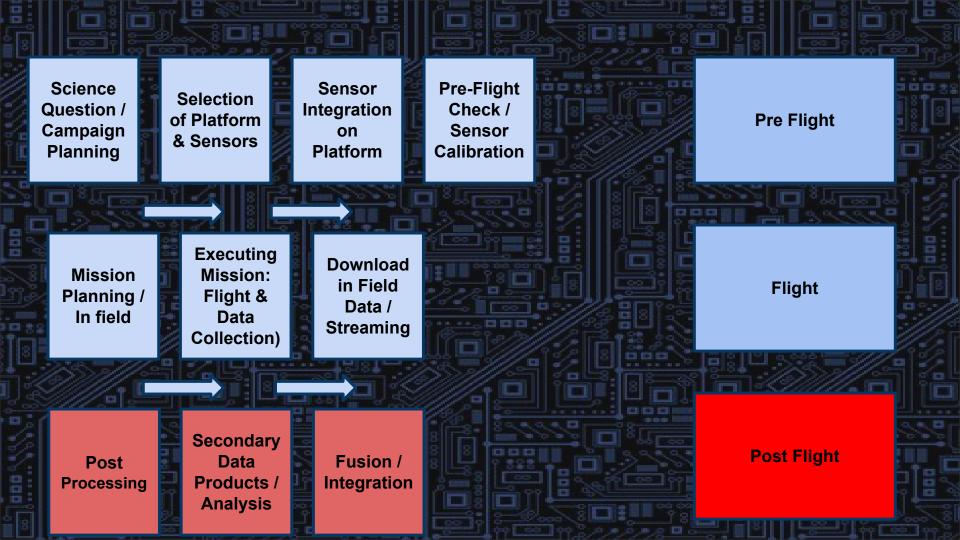
Pre Flight

Flight

Post Flight

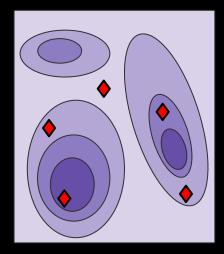






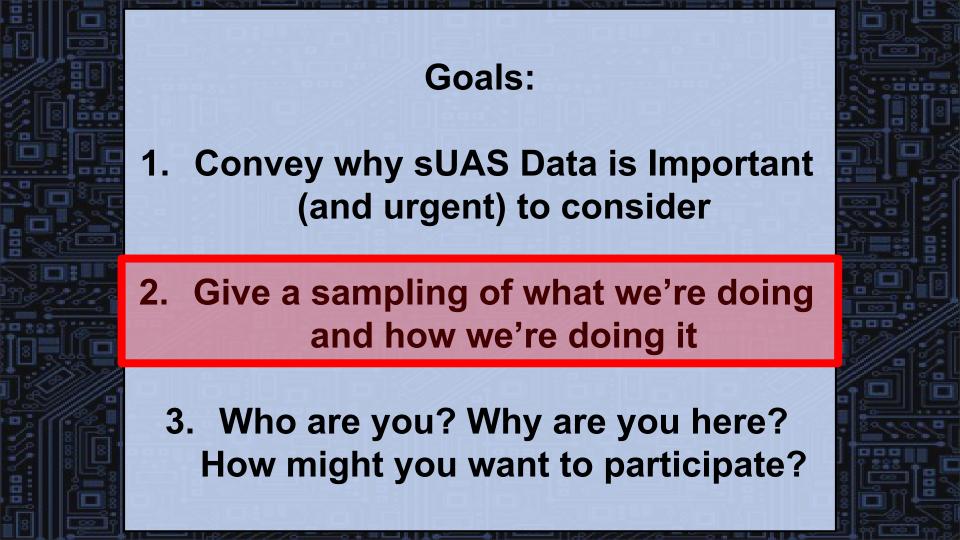






compare with field points

Barbieri, Wyngaard et al., in prep





Brief History

Jan 2015-present: Earth Science Information Partners (ESIP)

- → Wiki: http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php/Drone_Cluster
- → Open Science Framework: https://osf.io/nuvem/

April 2017-present: Research Data Alliance (RDA)

→ sUAS Data IG:

https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/small-unmanned-aircraft-systems%E2%80%99-data-ig



As a new technology, however, there are currently no industry-wide accepted best practices for sUAS sensor and flight data handling and management. There are many reasons for why such would be beneficial but 3 of particular note include:

- 1. The creation of standards would lower the barrier to entry and innovation in terms of what might be monitored with sUAS, by reducing the number of unknowns a new user faces and providing working examples to serve as guides.
- 2. With no common goal standards to build to, the development of mature tools for sUAS captured data processing and fusion (with sUAS and other data sources) is currently hampered. As a consequence, each use case generally develops a unique custom pipeline that only sees one-time use.
- 3. sUAS captured data is for the most part not being managed according to data stewardship best practices, such as would ensure the data is FAIR, as articulated by Force11 (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Re-usable).

This interest group therefore seeks to explore and publish (via the RDA community based model), some best practices as regards the handling of sUAS captured sensor and flight data. By publishing such, after a broad, cross-community engagement process, it is hoped and expected that such will see adoption by both those already using sUAS for scientific work those just beginning to explore their possibilities. They will therefore address the 3 concerns laid out above, with the associated positive consequences for the scientific community. These outcomes also align directly with the RDA's Vision and Mission focus, namely, promoting the open sharing of data.



Report Back:

1. ESIP sUAS Data Workshop →

Representatives from:

OGC, USGS, NASA, ISPRS, RDA, NCAR, USDA, ESIP, DJI, and SenseFly

In addition representatives from the following EarthCube projects:

CHORDS, iSamples, and XDOMEs

2. Moving Forward:

Identify Challenges (paper)

ESIP Workshops & Research Coordination Network (RCN)

