



# Uttam Pudasaini

Nepal Flying Labs

Dispatches from the Flying Labs

@WeRobotics

# Nepal FlyingLabs

# We Robotics

Uttam Puadasaini NFL Coordinator

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# UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

## Nepal: 2015 Earthquakes

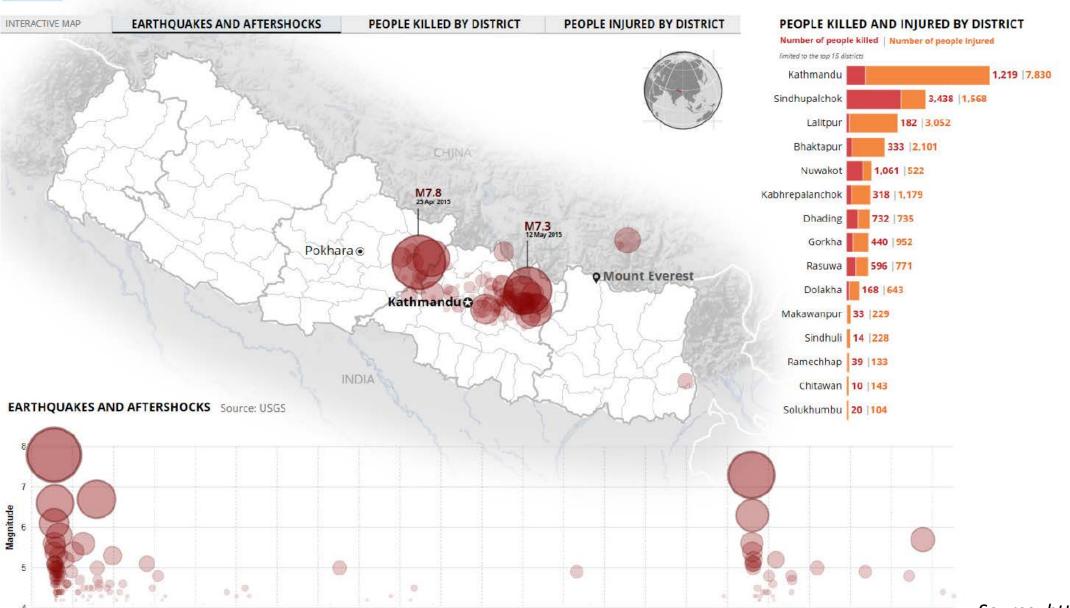
Nepal experienced two major earthquakes on April 25 and May 12, 2015 at magnitudes of 7.8 and 7.3 respectively.

30 Apr

D2 May 03 May 04 May 05 May 06 May

Number of people killed As of 26 May 2015 8,673

Number of people injured Source: UNRCO/Gov. of Nepal 21,952



07 May

08 May 09 May

10 May 11 May

12 May

17 May

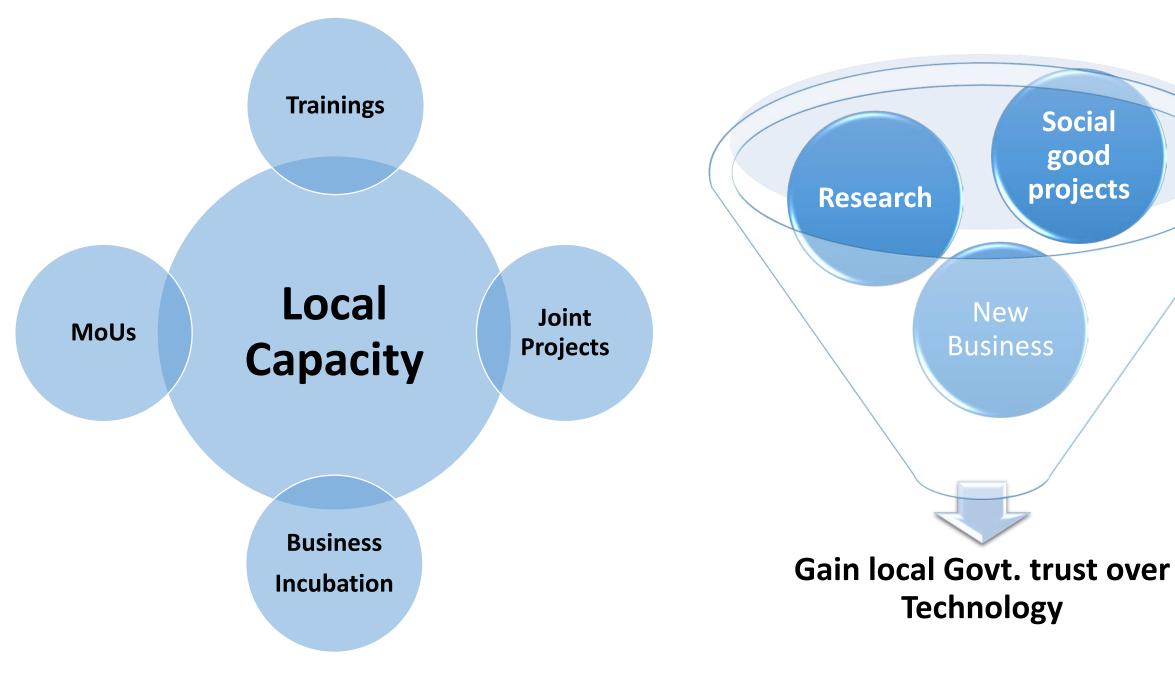
16 May



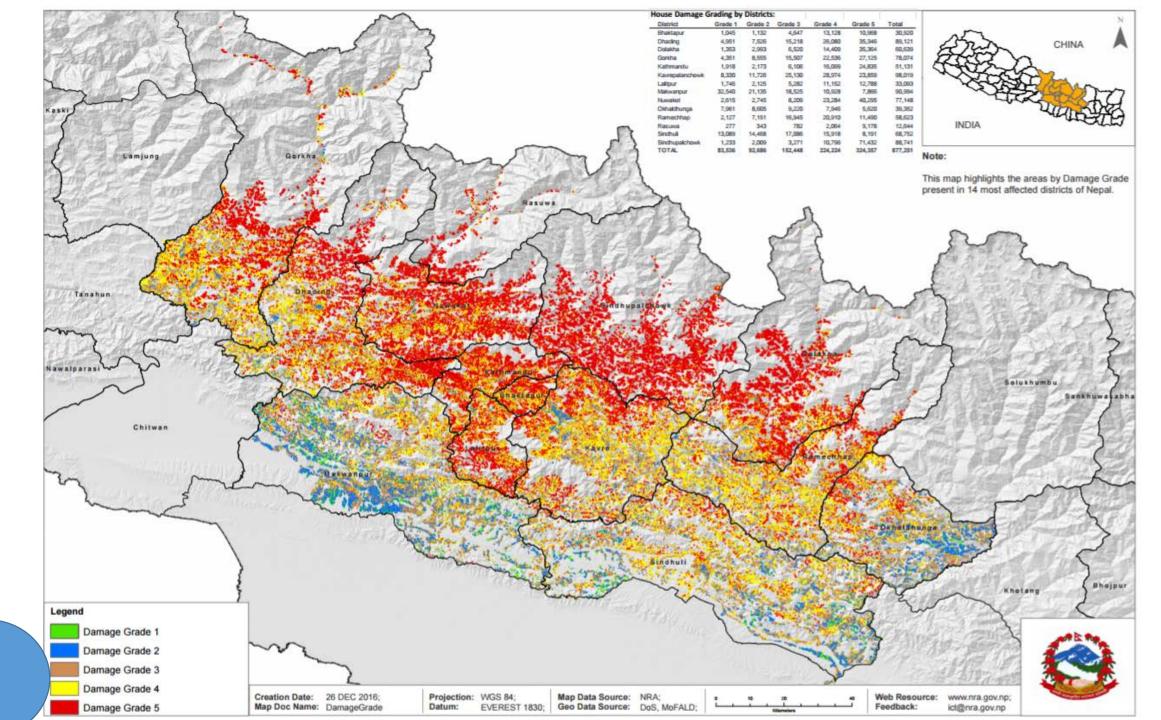
# Nepal Flying Labs



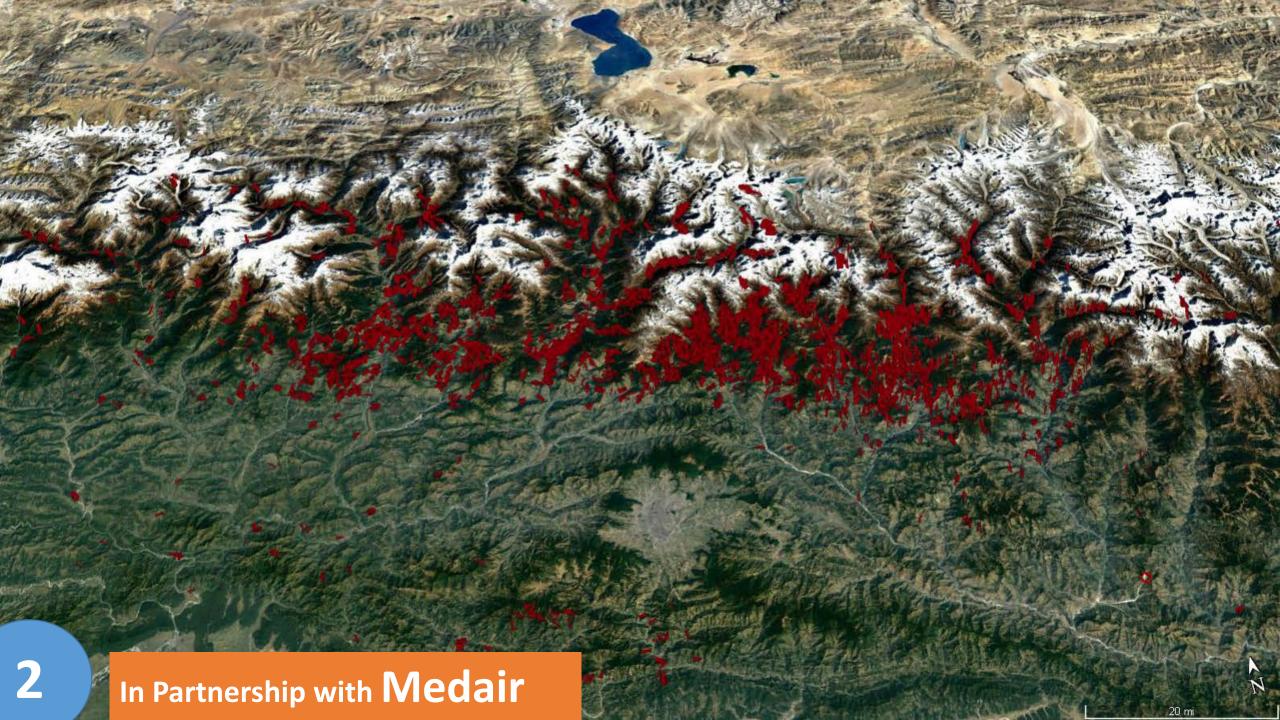




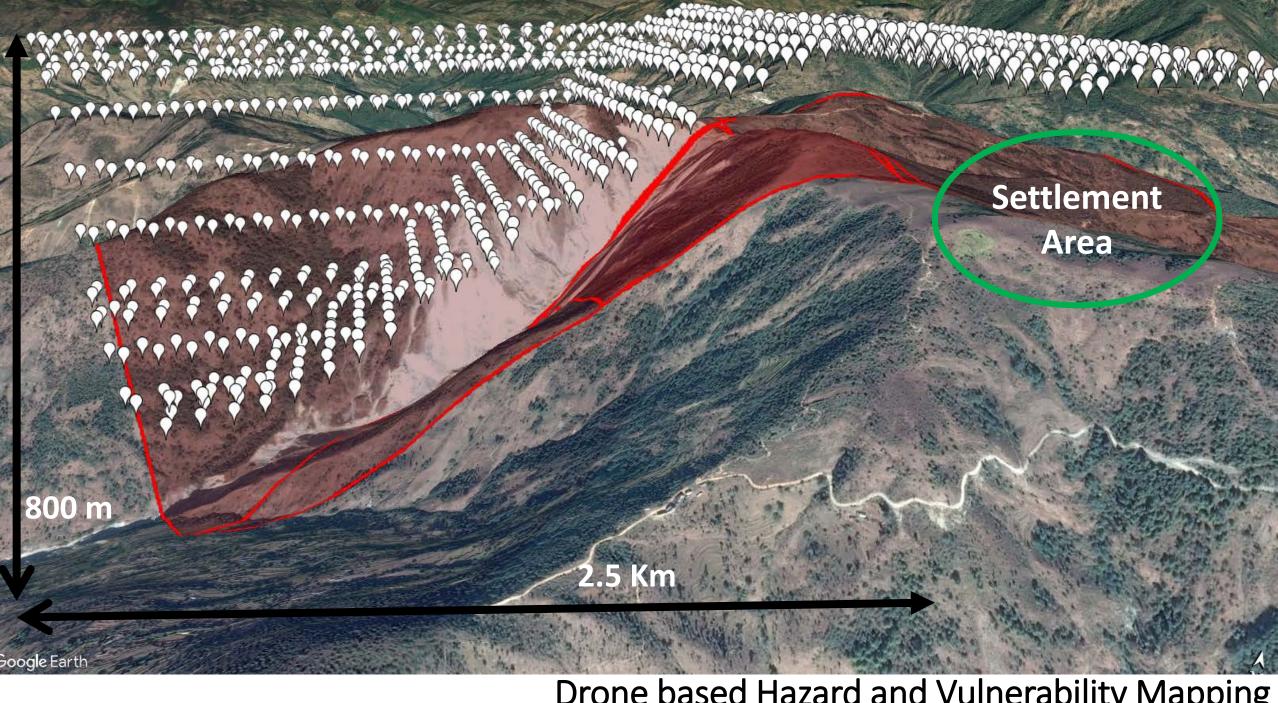
# **PROJECTS**





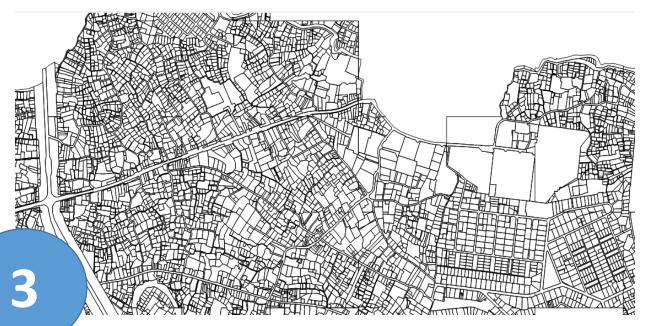






Drone based Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping









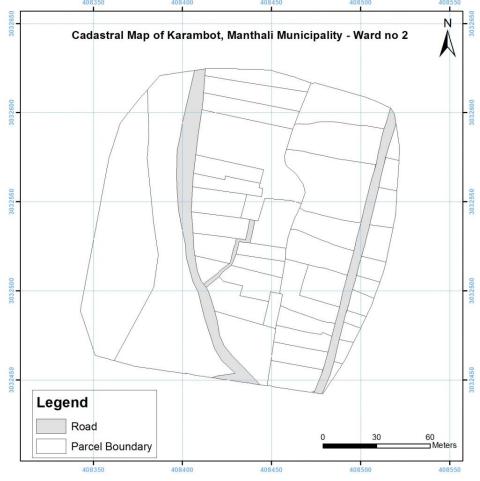






Traditional Manual Survey Based Boundary Mapping VS Aerial Survey

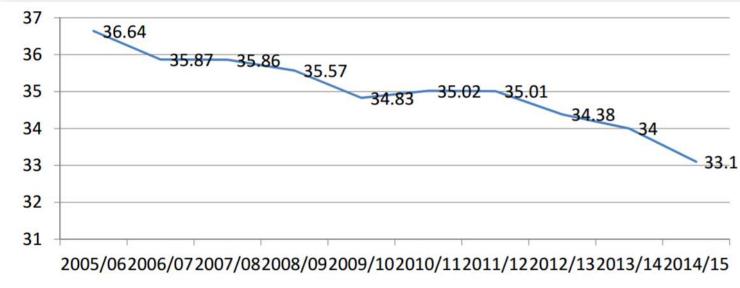








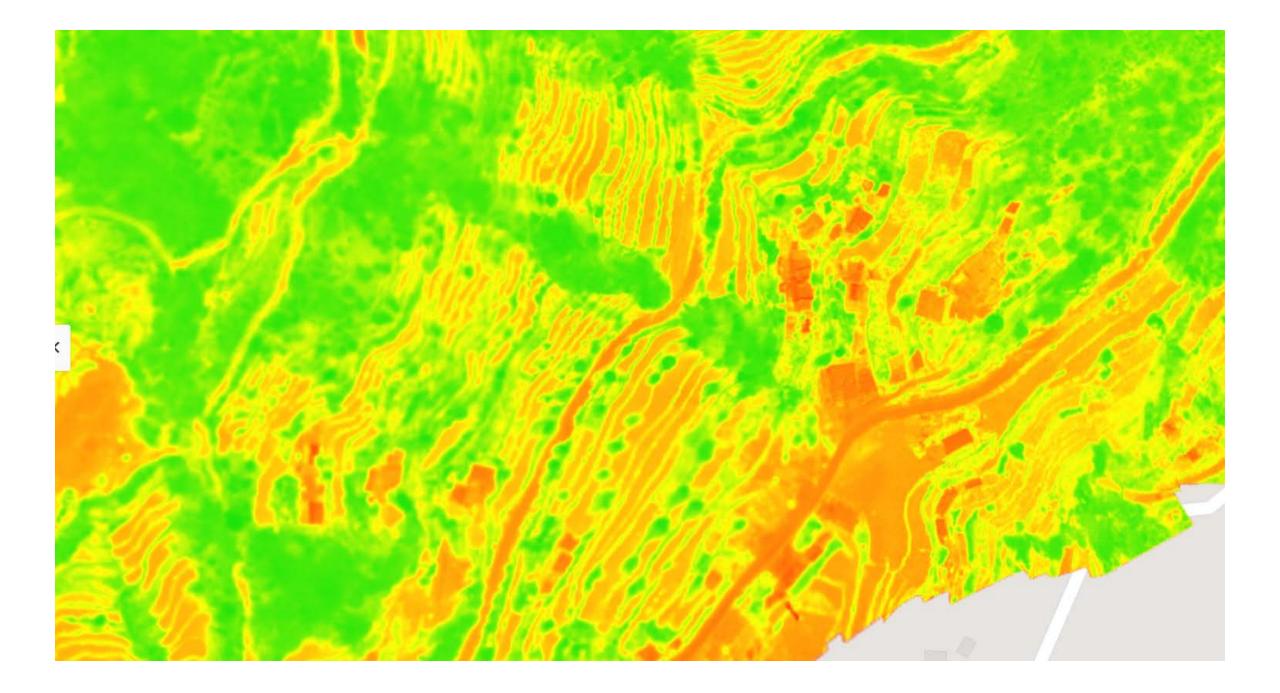




Source: Economic Survey







# TRAININGS and WORKSHOPS

# Use of UAV for Agriculture and Building Damage Assessment

6-9 September 2016
Venue: Kathmandu University

#### Partners:





We Robotics



- Kathmandu University
- Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
- Nepal Geomatics Engineering Society
- Robotics Association of Nepal

- ■ICIMOD , Medair
- ■Rural Development Initiative











Application Deadline March 15, 2017

# HAVE A DRONE BASED BUSINESS IDEA?

Take part in our

# **Drones As a Service: Business Accelerator program**

Ideation Workshop: March 18, 2017

Venue: Nepal Engineer's Association Office

Pulchowk, Lalitpur

For further Information:

9851216126 (NFL), 9851166982 (NEA), 9860308879 (RAN) www.nepal.werobotics.org/business Uttam@werobotics.org

Jointly Organised by:













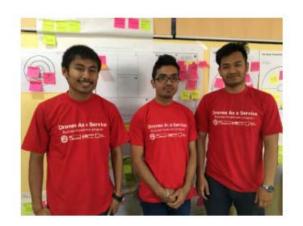
















DroNepal



KalpaBrikshya



Maphub









**Nepal Engineers** 

Association











NAXA Pvt. Ltd





Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology

"Agricultural revolution through quality education"





# **FUTURE PLANS**

# 1.Use of Aerial and Marine Robotics to Access Climate Change Impact on Glaciers



# 2. Aerial Robotics for Medicine and Humanitarian Cargo Delivery

Consider this: The government, which has been in a state of flux since the erstwhile Maoist-led coalition demitted office in early May, mobilised the Nepali Army and NGOs with medicine and health personnel a good two and half months after the outbreak gripped the far-flung villages.

Locals claimed that it was too little, too late to contain the epidemic. They blamed the government for empty promises.

High-level officials, alleged the villagers, made a reconnaissance of the affected areas by chopper, getting absolutely no feel of the situation on Ground Zero. While, medicine was sent from the district headquarters via mules.

"It takes at least three days for the drugs to reach the affected areas," said Ramesh Bista, a resident of Sunwanauli.

## Krishna Hari Subedi, chief, District Public Health Office:

Remoteness makes it difficult to transport the medicine on time," he said.





# 4. Use in Infrastructure Development









# LOCAL IMPACT





# We L\_Robotics

Nepal.werobotics.org



# Media Outreach and Advocacy



- Press meet with our Local Partner, Nepal Engineers' Association
- Main Goal: To spread message about Social good Aspects of this technology







### **Drone Assisted Diagnostic and Precision Agriculture (DA-DAPA):**

### Case Studies on Kiwi Farm and Paddy Field in Central Nepal

Aastha Pudasainee<sup>1</sup>, Uttam Pudasaini<sup>2</sup>, Bidur P. Chaulagain<sup>1</sup>

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UAVs commonly known as drones generally refers to the uninhabited flying vehicle that can be remotely controlled, either semi-autonomous, autonomous or have a combination of these capabilities. They are evolving as a promising tool for the acquisition of high-resolution images and being used rapidly as an alternative to satellite observation and in-situ measurements as opposed to in-vitro analysis as they offer cost-effective, high-resolution and multi-temporal data fitted with the (semi) automatic system allowing observation over ground areas.

The goal of this study is to demonstrate the applications of a multispectral camera mounted on UAV that allows to capturing high-resolution information of the field. We project our theme on drone (unmanned aerial vehicle, UAV) assisted diagnostics and precision agriculture (DA-DAPA) with case studies from kiwi farm, Bhotechaur, Sindhupalchowk and paddy field, Danchhi, Kathmandu.

#### INTRODUCTION

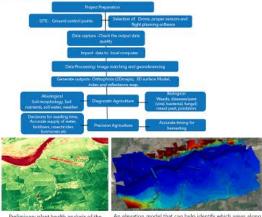
UAV Photogrammetry: An emerging field that can provide very high-resolution datasets for small areas by the use of remotely or (semi) autonomously controlled aircraft, drones without the human pilot.

Digital Surface Model: Digital representation of the earth's surface elevation including natural and artificial objects like

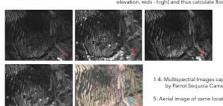
NDW (in agriculture): An indicator/index that can be used to assess whether the target being observed contains live

Diagnostics Agriculture: A combination of aerial (satellite or drone) and ground-based data collection, analysis tools to monitor plant growth and developmental stages, soil chemistry, soil-water, weed/disease/pest/predators observation and identification, topography and climate/weather conditions.

Precision Agriculture: A combination of aerial (satellite or drone) and ground-based data collection, analysis tools to create seeding, disease pest control, soil fertilization and harvesting time prescriptions based on this data, and variable-rate technology (VRT) for accurately dispensing these prescriptions.



An elevation model that can help identify which areas along the river may be most prone to flooding (blues-lowest elevation, reds - high) and thus calculate flood risk:



1-4: Multispectral Images captured





USAGES OF DIFFERENT SENSORS IN AGRICULTURE

RGB (Red/Green/Blue): Visual inspection, elevation modeling, plant counting

NIR (near-infrared): soil property & moisture analysis, crop health/stress analysis, water management,

RE (red-edge): crop health analysis, plant counting, water management

multiSPEC 4C (multispectral): both NIR & RE applications, except plant counting thermoMAP (thermal infrared) - plant physiology analysis, irrigation scheduling, maturity evaluation,



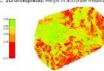


#### USAGES OF RESULTS

a. 3D Maps: Gives us the terrain information that can later be used for proper irrigation planning in the field, information regarding plant/ tree heights,

b. NDVI: Gives us plant growth/developmental stages and health information and best harvesting

c. 2D orthophoto: Helps in accurate measurement of ground area of the objects on fields.





NDVI images of the KIWI farm and Surrounding

WHAT'S NEXT FOR NEXT GEN DRONES IN NEPAL?

- Further investigation needs to be carried out on following projects. Find out soil health from soil sample, NPK and micronutrient and organic contains from the soil.....
- Application feasibility of drones in fragmented kind of farming technology.
- Identifying plant disease on the basis of their spectral response to other kind of sensors
- Management of farming system of remote topography from farm house.

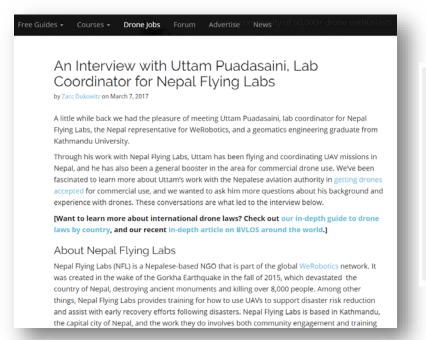
#### DISCUSSIONS

DA-DAPA can be blissful boon to the country like Nepal, where complex geographical patterns, range of different climates, micro climatic differences hinders uniform crop production. Now, the nation's priority is to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops in a diversified and nercialized way to become competent in regional and world market, while adapting smart technology to the unique constraints of the Nepalese agro-ecosystem. We hope combination of low-cost unmanned aerial vehicle based aerial imagery with manual agricultural practices would have significant effect on the efficiency of farming in Nepal. ne Assisted Diagnostic and Precision Agricultus (DA-DAPA) **YOUNG SCIENTIST SUMMIT 2017, NEPAL** 





### Drones for Humanitarian Work and NFL featured on a National Daily



## Application of Drones IN Nepal:



क हा हो न इंग यस्तो अत्याधुनिक मेसिन हो, जसमा उड़ने प्रणाली, फोटो खिन्ने प्रणाली र कहा 'रहेको छ भनेर पत्ता लगाउने अवस्थिति प्रणाली रहेको हुन्छ । सामान्यत्या झोन भजाले अमेरिकालगायत शक्तिशाली वेशले युद्धमा विष्कोटक कार्यमा प्रयोग गर्ने मेसिनका रूपमा बुझे गरिएको छ । पश्चिमा वेशहरूले युद्धमा बढी प्रयोग गर्ने भएकाले यसलाई थैरेले नकारात्मक अर्थमा पार्वे वुझे गरेका छन् । यसकारण पछित्को समय यसलाई अनम्यान्ड एरियल भेहिकल पनि भन्ने गरिएको छ । यसकार प्रयोग नेपालकालो उपयोगी हुने र विकास निर्माणका क्षेत्रमा प्रयोग गर्न सकिने अनुभवीहरूको भनाइ छ ।

विशेषगरी ठूला पूर्वाधारको नक्सांकन गर्ने यथार्थ सीमा निर्धोरण गर्न, कृषि क्षेत्रमा, वन र सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्यमा प्रभावकारी हुने यस क्षेत्रमा काम गरिरहेकाको भनाइ छ । यसवाहेक सडक, रेल, जलविद्वयत्यस्ता पूर्वाधार आयोजनको सभै गर्न उपयोगी हुनुको साथै कम समय र धीरै खर्चमा गर्न सकिने हुन्छ । मीरीको जस्तै आवाज निकाल्ने भएकाले ड्रोन (भाते मीरी) शब्द प्रचलनमा आएको मानिन्छ ।



National Radio: Interview