# Airborne imaging for heritage documentation using the Fotokite tethered flying camera

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Low-altitude imaging in archaeology

## INTRODUCTION



## Aerial archaeology – Why?

## Site detection & inventarisation

#### Site documentation





#### □ DSM creation





## Conventional AP might be forbidden

- military regimes flying restrictions
- Conventional AP might be inconvenient
  - weather conditions topographic features
  - speed aircraft spatial resolution
  - too expensive
- Lower/slower platforms
  - helicopters
  - balloons
  - powered parachutes
  - paramotors / ULMs

- Unmanned solutions
  - balloons
  - kites
  - poles
  - UASs

LAAP

Low-Altitude
 Aerial Photography



#### LAAP platforms – Masts

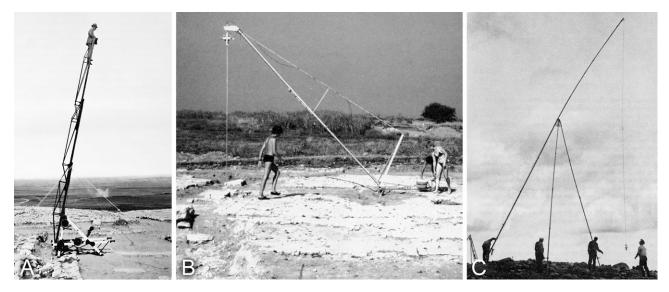
## □ Telescopic masts to large tripods

#### Pros

- high temporal resolution
- high spatial resolution
- portable affordable
- positioning camera

#### □ Cons

- operation height
- casting shadows
- large area mapping





## LAAP platforms – Kites

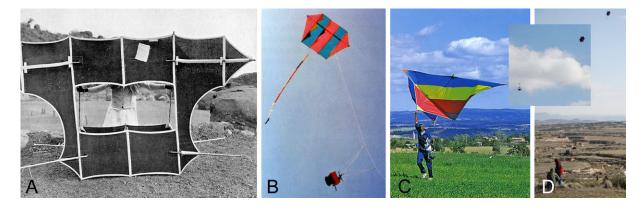
#### Popular in 70's and 80's

#### Pros

- wind specific kites
- highly portable
- affordable
- only manpower + wind needed

- large area mapping
- payload
- steady wind needed
- positioning camera







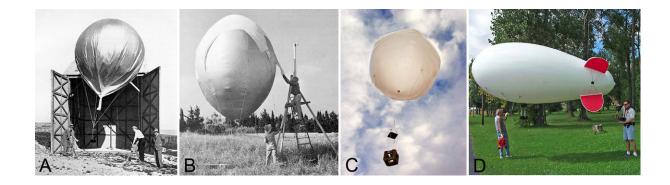
## LAAP platforms – Balloons/blimps

## □ Popular in 60`s and 70`s

#### Pros

- several models
- aloft for days
- easy to operate
- vibration free

- wind sensitivity
- cost helium
- photographing tether
- large area mapping
- positioning camera





## LAAP platforms – Helikites

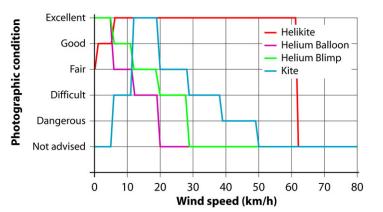
#### □ Hybrid patented in 1993

#### Pros

- pros kites & balloons
- payload
- easy to operate
- vibration free



- cost helium
- storing inflated
- large area mapping
- positioning camera





## **LAAP platforms – UAS**s

## UAS – Unmanned Aerial/Aircraft System

- uncrewed <u>powered</u> aerial vehicle
- ground and air segment

#### Synonyms

- drone
- Unmanned Vehicle System (UVS)
- Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV)
- Remotely Operated Aircraft (ROA)
- Unmanned Aircraft/Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS)







UV types and applications

## **UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (UAS)**

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#### **UAS – Types**

### □ Rotary wing

- higher payload
- accurate positioning
- slower
- no landing streep needed

## □ Fixed wing

- less vibrations
- fast
- larger areas
- wind resistance







#### UAS – Pros & Cons

#### □ Pros

- situation-specific
- large area mapping
- less wind dependent
- autonomous
- positioning camera
- payload
- take-off /landing
- advanced functions



- payload
- cost
- experience
- crashes malfunction
- legislation
- vibrations
- take-off/landing strip
- batteries/petrol/gas
- size



#### An alternative







fotokite

#### **Fotokite – Overview**

Tethered flying camera

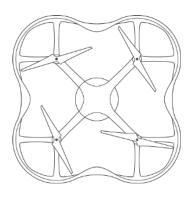
- quadcopter + tether
- solely IMUs

Developed @ ETH Zürich
 http://www.fotokite.com

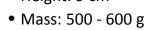


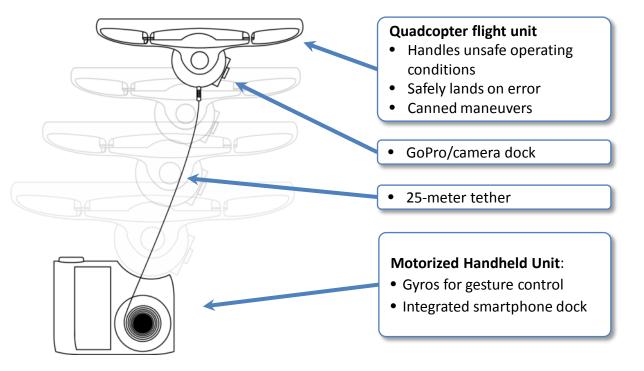
#### **Fotokite – Technology**

#### Current technology development





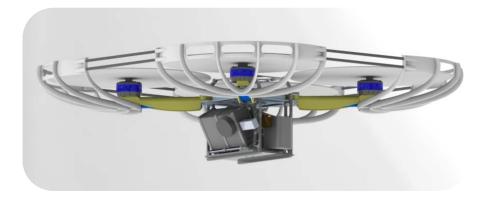


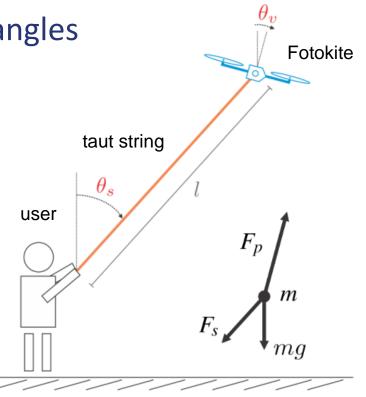




#### **Fotokite – Operation**

- □ No GNSS, mocap, vision, pilot
- System observed via inertial sensors
- □ Fotokite observes and controls angles
- □ Fundamentally user-centric







#### **Fotokite – Advantages**

- No specific skills needed
  Launches in seconds
- Very compact
- **GNSS** independent
  - indoor
  - urban areas
- Classified as not a UAS
- □ ± weather independent
- □ Safe
  - crowded locations
  - minimal impact





**Fotokite – Restrictions** 

- □ Not for mapping very large areas (~ kites)
- □ Limited to GoPro camera
  - maybe compact cameras
- □ String can conflict with trees, power lines







#### **Fotokite – Conclusion**

## Universally accessible aerial photography solution

- □ Ideal for cultural heritage
  - excavations
  - building / ruins documentation
  - facade photography
- Many other fields
  - paleontology
  - geography / geology
  - engineering
  - journalism (e.g. BBC)
  - law enforcement





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