UAV Ground Detection

Tree detection and tracking change species and amount of tree

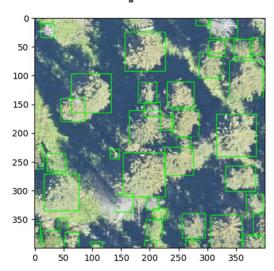
Christian Ekeigwe, Daehyeon Jeong, Jaeyeong Shim, Jeonghwan Kang, Seoungheong Jeong

Project 17



Detecting Tree model

Deep Forest



https://deepforest.readthedocs.io/en/latest/landing.html

 Training and predicting individual tree airborne RGB image

Collecting data using UAV



 When using UAV ground detecting we need to use real time object detection

Solution













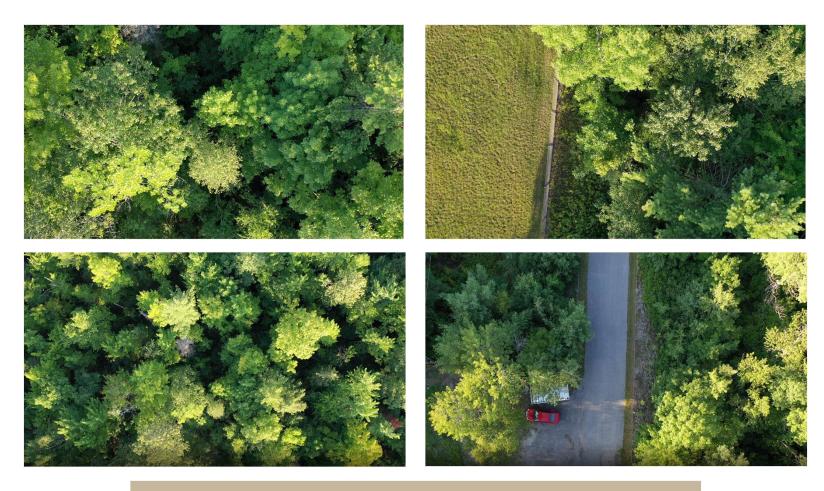
Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	581012	Area:	Life
Attribute Characteristics:	Categorical, Integer	Number of Attributes:	54	Date Donated	1998-08-01
Associated Tasks:	Classification	Missing Values?	No	Number of Web Hits:	334249

Building drones

Collecting external data



Data



The video capture shot we get from Purdue



Plan

Step 1

Get data from video

Make modeling system

Step 2

Classify data (Distinguish Tree Species)

Modeling data

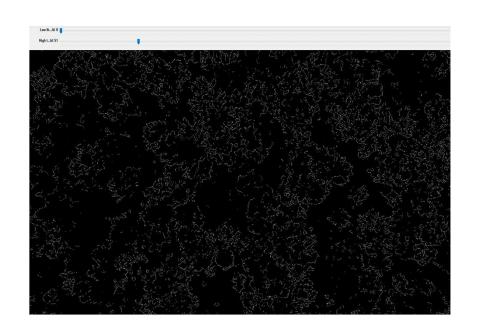
Step 3

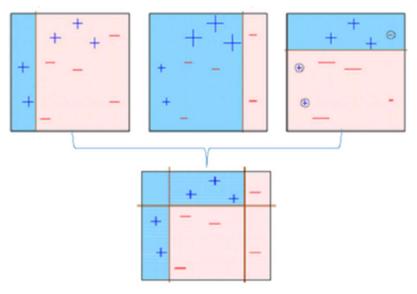
Real time receive data from UAV

Add/Del data from GEO chart



Step 1_Detecting tree





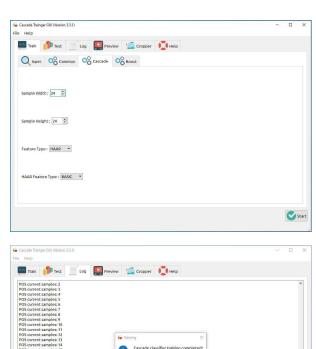
Edge detection

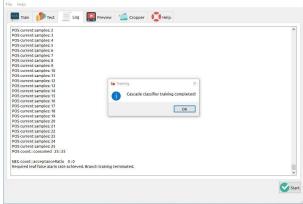
Haar Cascades

Classify Data

```
import time
import cv2
import numpy as np
from os.path import isfile, join
tree_classifier = cv2.CascadeClassifier('<Cascade_File_Path>')
cap = cv2.VideoCapture('<Video_File_Path>')
while True:
   time.sleep(.05)
   ret, frame = cap.read()
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    trees = tree_classifier.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 5)
       image = cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0,0,255), 2)
       cv2.imshow('Trees', image)
       #cv2.namedWindow('Trees', cv2.WINDOW_NORMAL) #optional
       #cv2.resizeWindow('Trees', 1900, 1000) #optional
       cv2.waitKey(1)
cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Detecting images from video

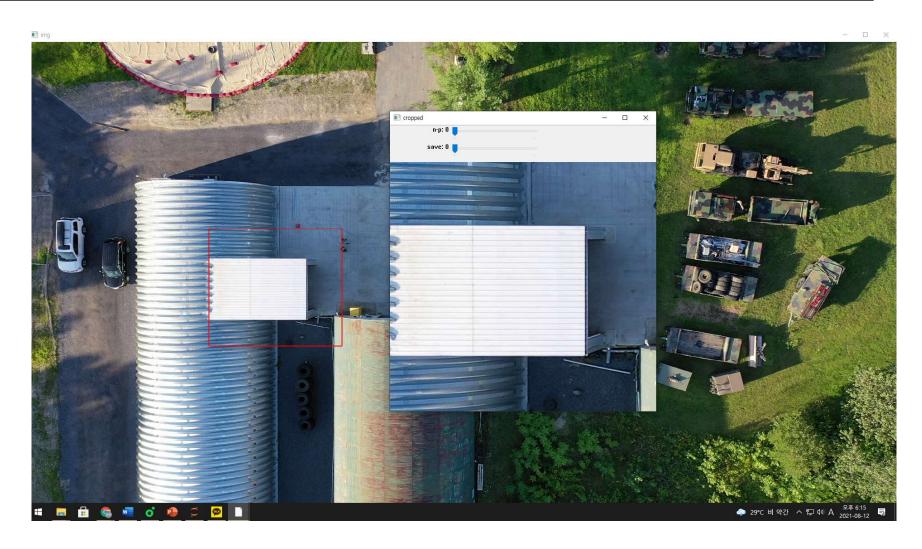




CascadeTrainer



Making data set





Making data set

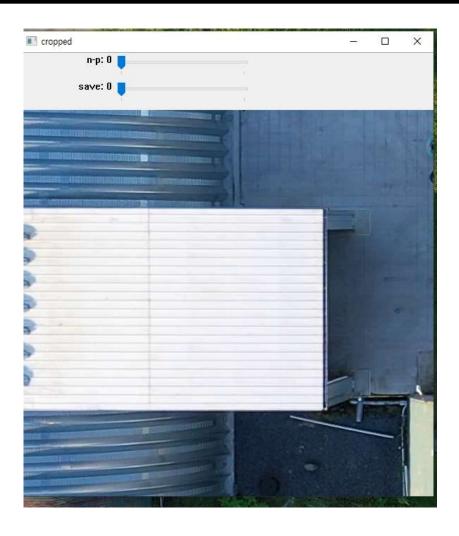
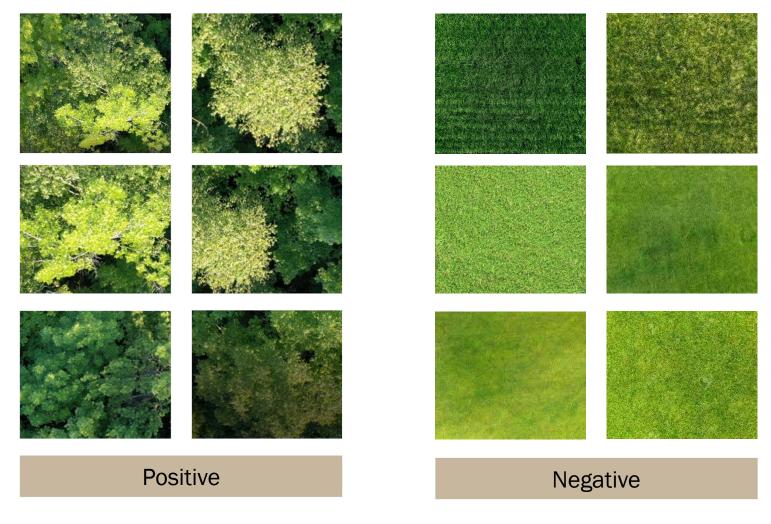




Image Labeling



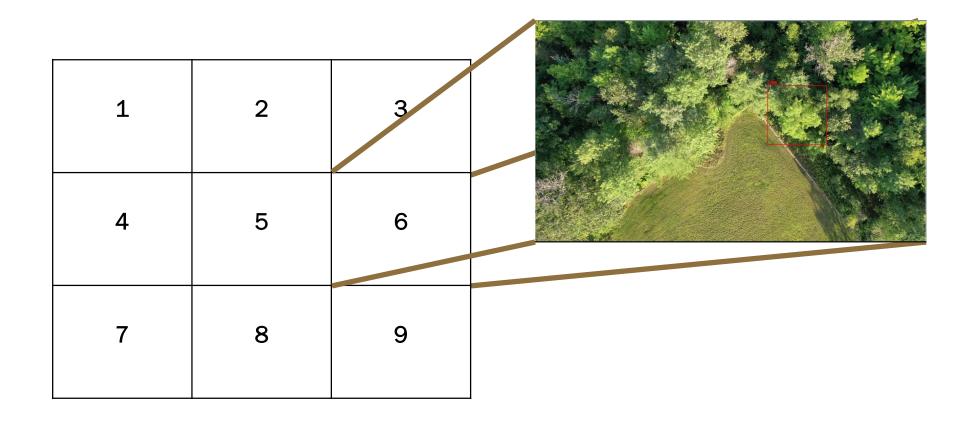


Operating System

1 Step: detecting from Raspberry Pi

2 Step: Store to SQL

1 Step: detecting from Raspberry Pi



2 Step: Store to SQL



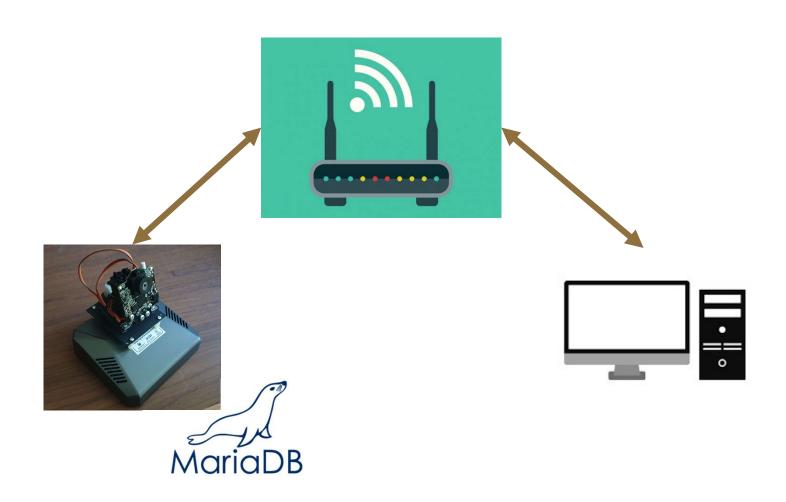
```
MariaDB [project17]> select * from TreeTable;
                                                latitude | longitude | TreeNumber
if trees is True:
    data = ser.readline().decode('utf-8')
                                                 35.2379
                                                            129.077
    while True:
        if data[0:6] == '$GPGGA':
                                                row in set (0.000 sec)
            msg = pynmea2.parse(data)
            latval = msg.latitude
            longval = msg.longitude
            sql = "INSERT INTO TreeTable VALUES('" + latitude + "','" + longitude + "','" + len(trees) + "')"
            cur.execute(sql)
            conn.commit()
            conn.close()
            break
```

Database changed

MariaDB [(none)]> use project17;

Reading table information for completion of table and column names You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A







```
#print from sql
conn = None
cur = None
latitude = []
longitude = []
Treenum = []
conn = pymysgl.connect(host='192.168.0.6', user='root', password='project17', db='project17', charset='utf8')
cur = conn.cursor()
cur.execute("SELECT * FROM TreeTable")
df = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['latitude' , 'longitude', 'TreeNumber'])
while (True) :# repeat
   row = cur.fetchone()# Enter a single line of cursor (table select) in row and move on to the next line
    if row == None : # If the cursor is no longer in value,
       break-# #out loop
   new data = {
   'latitude' : row[0].
   'longitude' : row[1],
    'TreeNumber' : row[2]
                                                             latitude
                                                                            longitude TreeNumber
   df.loc[len(df)] = [row[0], row[1], row[2]]
                                                        35.237909 129.076662
                                                                                                          2.0
```



```
import folium
from folium import Choropleth, Circle, Marker
#Create base map
m_4 = folium.Map(location=[35.2379088,129.076661666], tiles='cartodbpositron', zoom_start=13)
def color_producer(val):
   if val >= 10:
        return 'forestgreen'
   elif val >=5:
       return 'limegreen'
   else:
       return 'greenyellow'
# Add a circle to the base map
for i in range(0,len(df)):
   Circle(
        location=[df.iloc[i]['latitude'], df.iloc[i]['longitude']],
        radius=1, color=color_producer(df.iloc[i]['TreeNumber'])).add_to(m_4)
# Display the map
m_4
```



Thank you

Questions?

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