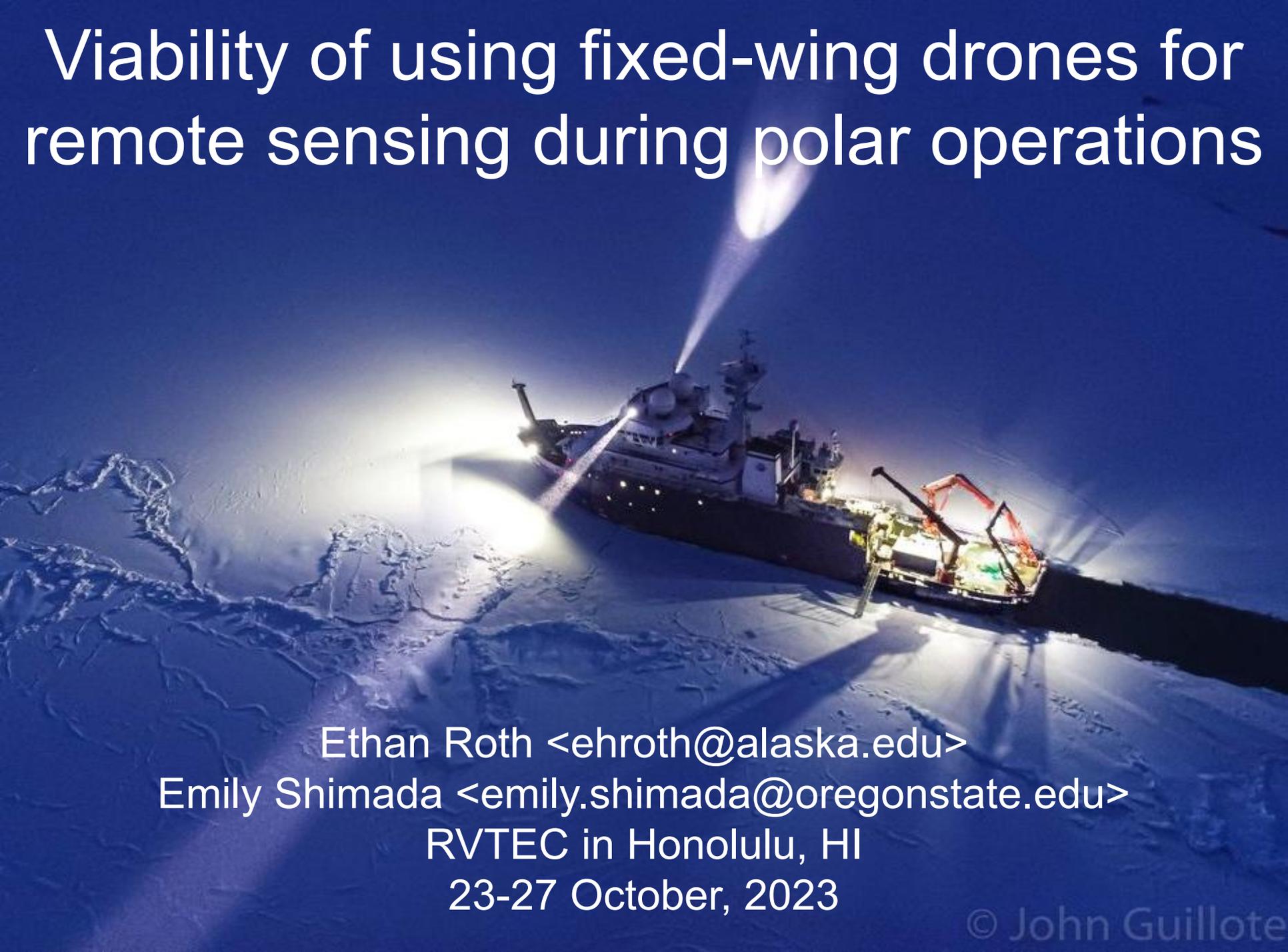


# Viability of using fixed-wing drones for remote sensing during polar operations

A large research vessel is shown at night, navigating through a field of sea ice. The vessel is illuminated by several powerful searchlights, creating bright beams of light that cut through the dark sky and illuminate the ice. The vessel has a complex superstructure with various antennas and equipment. The ice consists of numerous small, jagged floes. The overall scene is dark, with the primary light sources being the vessel's lights and the ambient light from the sky.

Ethan Roth <ehroth@alaska.edu>

Emily Shimada <emily.shimada@oregonstate.edu>

RVTEC in Honolulu, HI

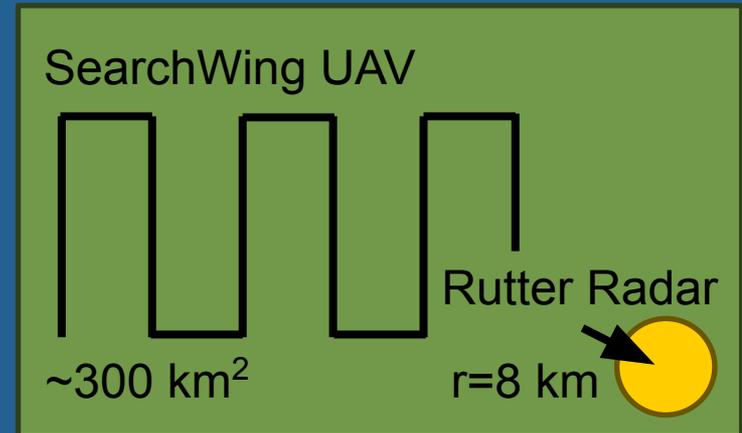
23-27 October, 2023

# Remote Sensing

## Situational Awareness & Operational Decision Making

SAR & GINA satellite products

~30,000 km<sup>2</sup>



Daily     Hourly   Continuous

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SG\_241

IGBH\_002

IGBH\_004

GTD\_A3

NE\_001

SICTD2A44

CTD\_A5

SG\_240

CTD\_A6

SW\_001

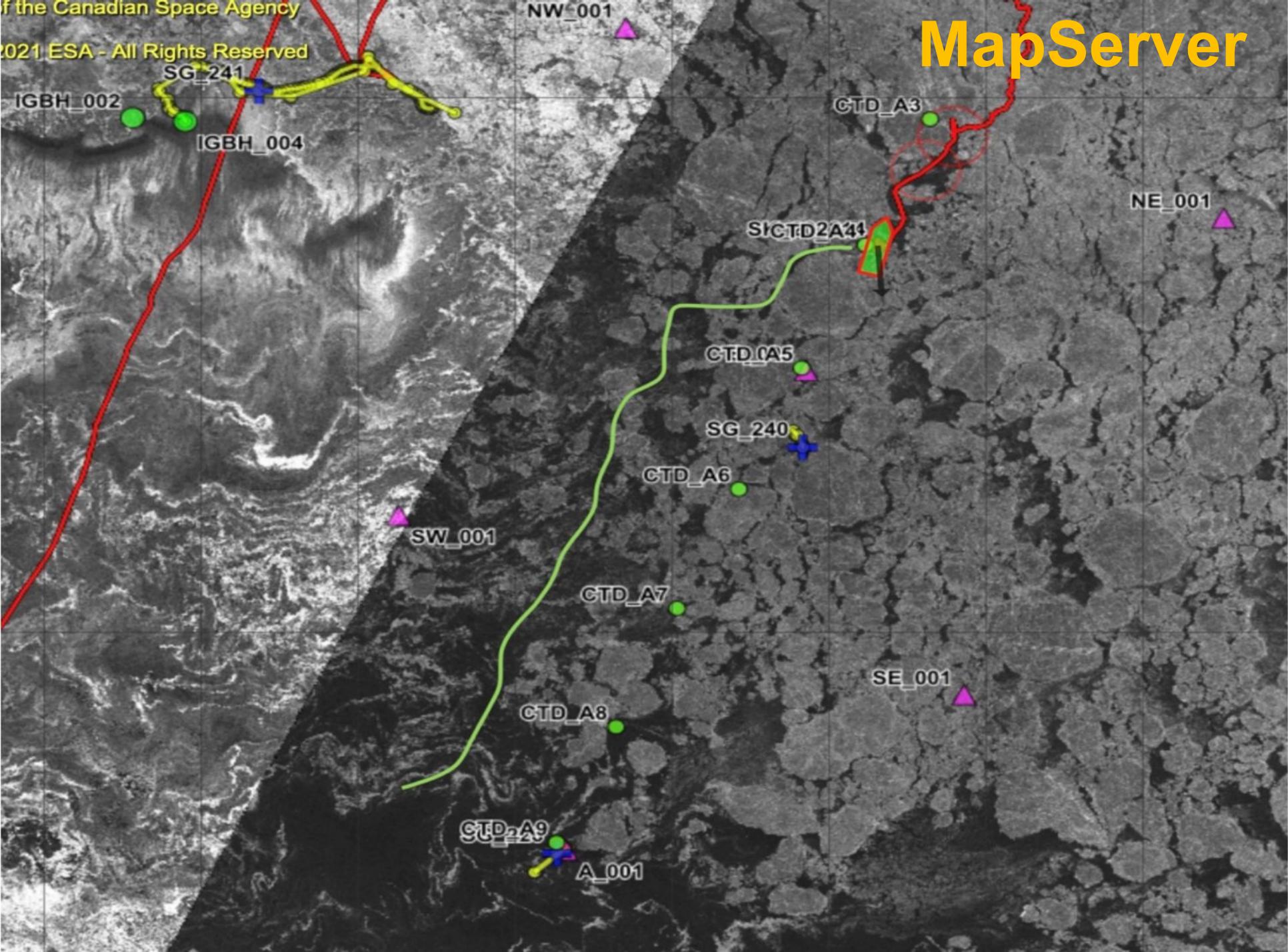
CTD\_A7

SE\_001

CTD\_A8

CTD\_A9

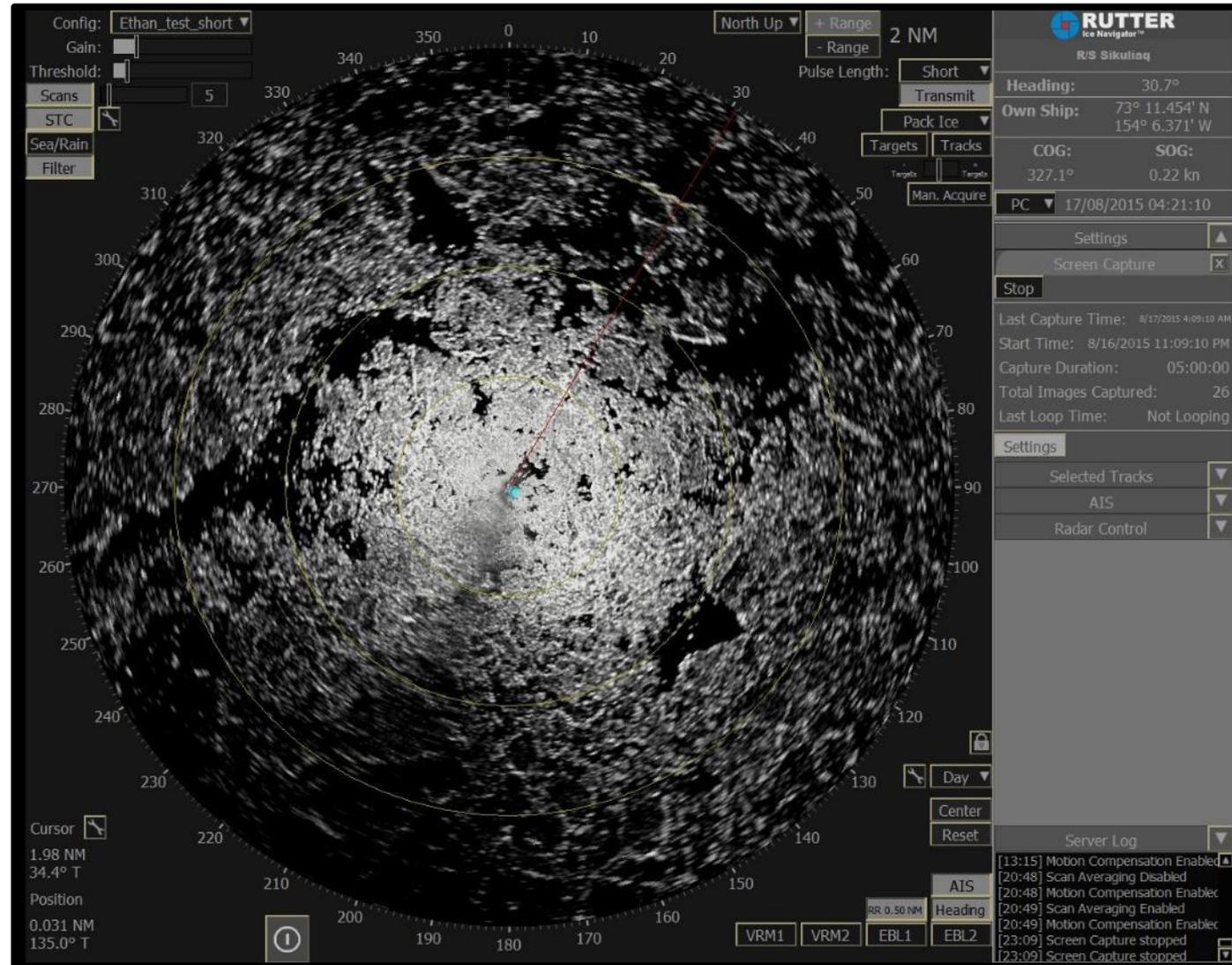
A\_001



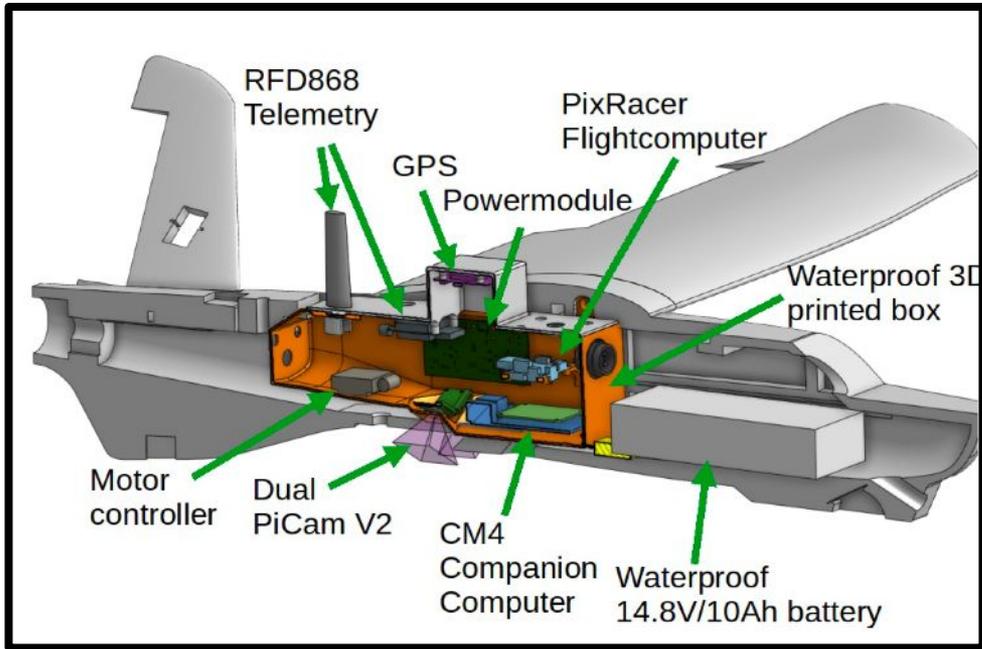
# Rutter X-band Radar

## Ice Navigator and Wave Monitoring System (WaMoS)

- GeoTIFF output
- Wave spectra
- MapServer overlay
- Surface Currents & Sea Ice Drift Maps (U of Miami CSTARS)



# SearchWing UAV



- Range: 80 - 120 km
- Flight time: 1 - 1.5 hours
- Max. area covered: 160 - 240 km<sup>2</sup>
- Image resolution: ~ 20 cm / pixel at 550 meters altitude

- IP67 (waterproof)
- Telemetry range: 25 km
- Wind resistance: 20-25 knots

## Sensors:

- Visible light cameras
- GPS
- Barometer
- IMU / Gyrometer
- Internal humidity



# What's needed to operate

- Drone vehicle with sensor payload
- Spare drone + parts & trainer drones
- Remote controllers
- Batteries (lithium) & containment
- Part107-certified pilots
- Training for pilots
- RF antenna & ground station for telemetry
- Tablet for mission planning & programming
- PC for data download & processing
- Ceilometer for determining survey altitude



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# *Drone operations in the ice*

Considerations for planning flights based  
on experiences in Summer 2023

*Emily Shimada*  
*OSU Marine Technician*



# The Setup

Mounting the antenna and ground station

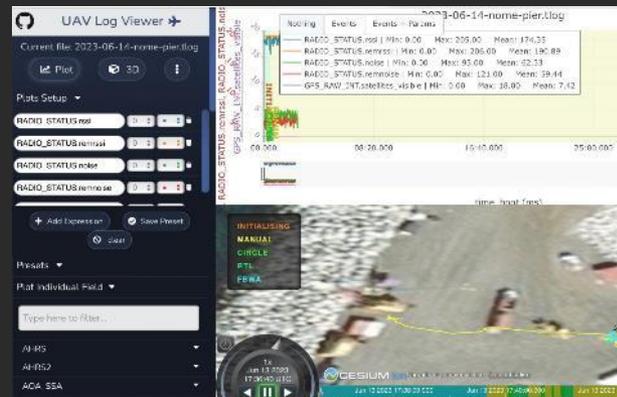


Network and telemetry checks



Pre-flight checks

Battery life limitations



# The Conditions

Ice station vs. open water

Movine ice floes

Visibility

Temperature and wind chill



**Oregon State**  
University



# The Operators

Need trained pilots, drone launchers, and observers



Finding flight times



Consider recovery crew operations

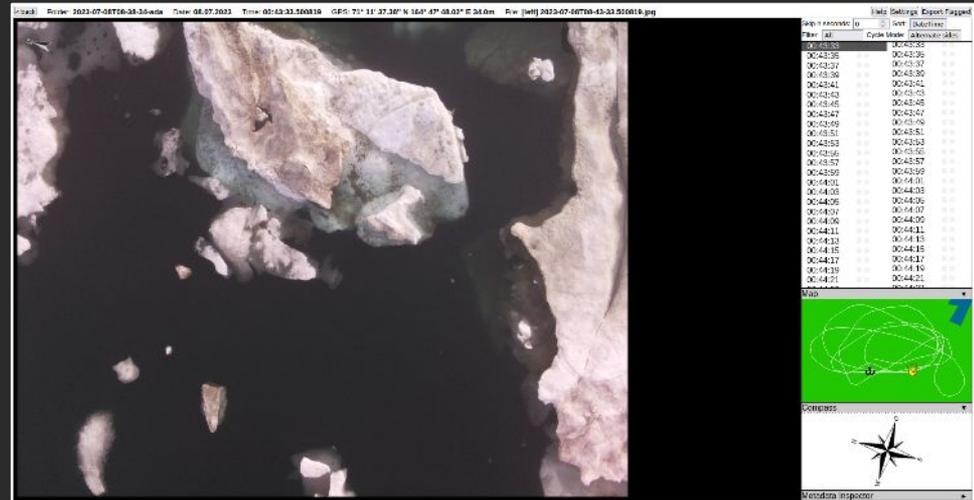


# The Data

Post-flight downloads

Image processing and geolocation

Using data for navigation and ops



# Alaska Center for UAS Integration (ACUASI)

3 ingredients for successful ops in the future –

- Dedicated professional drone pilot
- Hybrid fixed-wing/VTOL design
- Synthetic Aperture Radar



SUPERVOLO



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