

Auburn University

“Proactive Resource Efficiency via Coordinated Imaging and Sprayer Execution (PRECISE System)”



PRECISE System

Proactive Resource Efficiency via Coordinated Imaging and Sprayer Execution



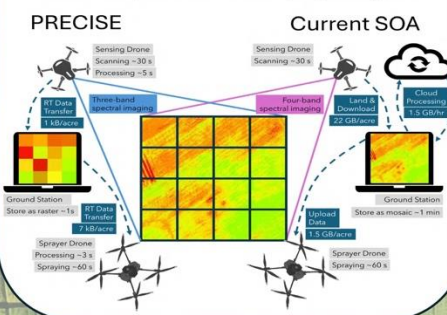
Introduction

The **PRECISE** system is an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) system designed to **assess field nutrient conditions AND distribute fertilizer simultaneously**.

A multispectral scanning drone observes the amount of essential nutrients (NPK) in a field while communicating to a spreader drone with variable rate application (VRA) to minimize over-fertilization and under-fertilization of agricultural fields. PRECISE is a **disruptive technology** that uses **existing** UAV and multispectral imagery hardware with **new operating procedures** and **software** to **streamline** data acquisition and processing, enabling simultaneous operation of sensing and spraying drones with **only a momentary delay**.

Comparison to SOA

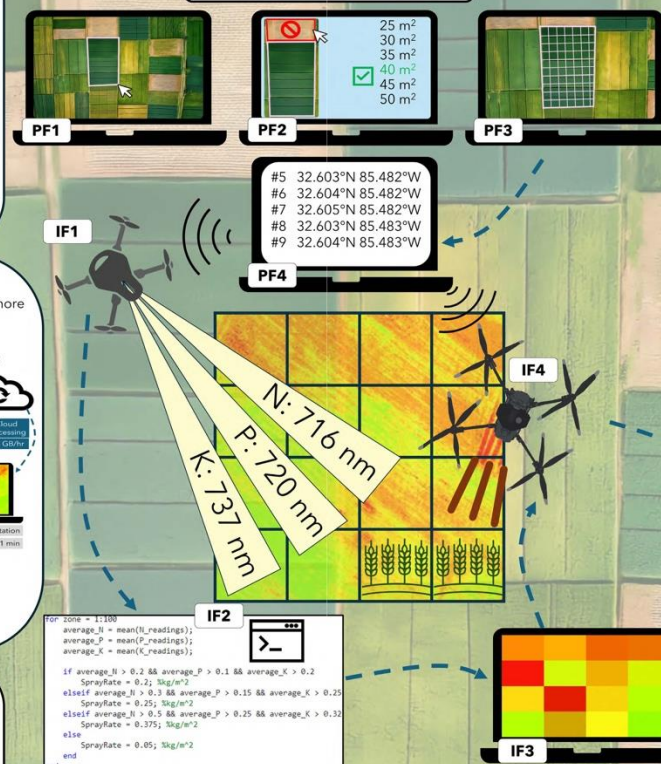
PRECISE decreases the time between scanning and spraying by more than **98%** compared to state-of-the-art (SOA) drone systems



Cost Comparison

	Per Acre Cost Comparison (\$)		
	Chemical fertilizer (Land-based application)	Chemical fertilizer (PRECISE application)	Biochar fertilizer (PRECISE application)
Techno-economic analysis			
Fertilizer production cost	\$ 73.40	\$ 73.40	\$ 75.00
Application cost	\$ 11.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Capital cost	\$ 8.17	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.45
Maintenance cost	\$ 12.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Total financial cost	\$ 105.07	\$ 102.85	\$ 104.45
Life cycle assessment (Economic Impact)			
Eutrophication potential	\$ 30.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 12.00
GHG emissions	\$ 12.39	\$ 12.23	\$ 3.72
Acidification potential	\$ 52.00	\$ 39.00	\$ 24.70
Fossil fuel depletion	\$ 40.04	\$ 38.80	\$ 10.85
Total Cost	\$ 239.50	\$ 217.88	\$ 155.72
Difference in using PRECISE		\$ 21.62	\$ 83.78

Overview



Operations

consist of two phases: pre-flight (PF) and in-flight (IF)

Pre-flight (PF)

PF1: User delineates the target field through ground station graphical user interface (GUI)

PF2: User selects size of rectangular management zones (ranging from 25-50 m²) and indicates no-fly zones

PF3: PRECISE software automatically generates a uniform grid of cells within the field

PF4: Each cell is assigned an ID number, and its GPS coordinates and dimensions are passed to both UAVs

In-flight (IF)

IF1: Sensing UAV flies over each cell, assessing the spectral reflectance at three wavelengths corresponding to Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium levels

IF2: Reflectance at each wavelength is averaged over the area of the cell and mapped to fertilizer application rates using a C++ lookup table

IF3: Sensing UAV transmits application rate to the ground station, which stores it as a raster data map

IF4: Ground station forwards the application rate to the sprayer UAV which distributes biochar-based fertilizer

IF5: Process continues with the UAVs returning to a designated landing zone for rotating batteries and refilling the fertilizer hopper

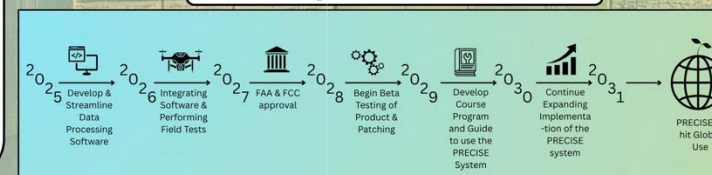
Conclusion

- PRECISE decreases the time of drone-based remote sensing and VRA by more than **98%** compared to existing systems
- Using PRECISE technology with chemical or biochar-based fertilizers can save \$21 and \$83, respectively in economic and environmental impacts
- PRECISE can be implemented with existing drone hardware to accelerate its development and global use

The future of farming is here



Developmental Timeline



Auburn University

The Auburn University Presentation will begin at 8:50 AM Pacific Time.
View the 2025 Finalists' Infographics: <https://blueskies.nianet.org/finalists/>

PRECISE SYSTEM

Proactive Resource Efficiency via Coordinated Imaging and Sprayer Execution

Department of Biosystems Engineering
Auburn University

Faculty Advisors: Tanzeel Rehman, Jeremy M. Pickens

Meet our team



Team Lead: Vivian Usha

Biosystems Engineering



Ayden Kemp

Bioprocess/Aerospace
Engineering



Hamid Syed

Biosystems Engineering



Al Dean Francisco

Bioprocess Engineering



Louie Harris

Biosystems Engineering



Advisor: Dr. Tanzeel Rehman

Biosystems Engineering



Advisor: Dr. Jeremy M. Pickens

Horticulture

Outline

- Introduction & Background
- Problem statement
- Proposed solution
- Interoperability with existing systems
- Pathway to implementation
- Business case
- Benefits: farmers and the environment

Agriculture in AL:



Courtesy: Google Earth

150%
State's GDP



#2

Courtesy: Google Earth

FERTILIZERS



**Current fertilizer consumption
in United States is 20.5 million
metric tons [1]**

**To maintain high crop productivity,
we need lots of fertilizer**



Two Alabama rivers named among 10 most endangered in the country

Published: Apr. 21, 2022, 11:49 a.m.

Nutrient Pollution on the Coosa River

Nonpoint Source Pollution

Alabama Agriculture Eutrophication

NEWS



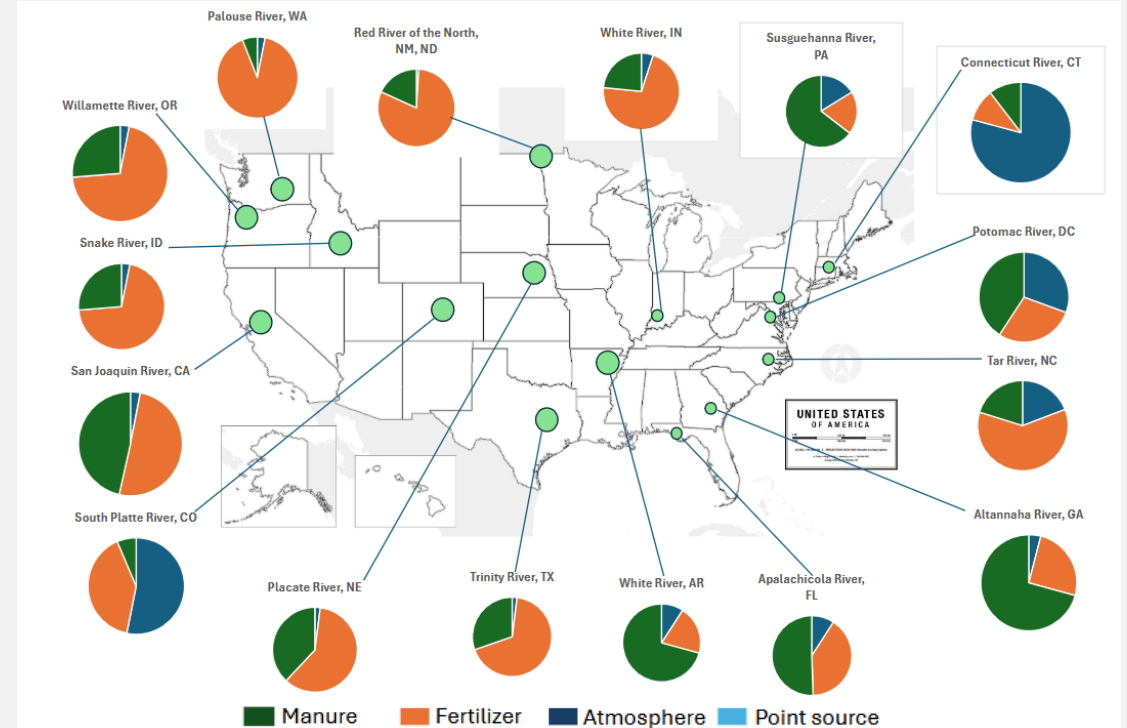
Latest EPA assessment shows almost no improvement in river and stream nitrogen pollution

Published: Jan. 21, 2024, 9:02 a.m.

Environmental concern



Courtesy: americanococeans.org



Nutrient pollution sources [2]

Why does it matter?

50% of available freshwater is impacted by nutrient pollution

With 40% elevated phosphorus level and 30% elevated nitrogen level [3][4]



**Poor water
quality**



Fish kills



**Economic
losses**



Health issues

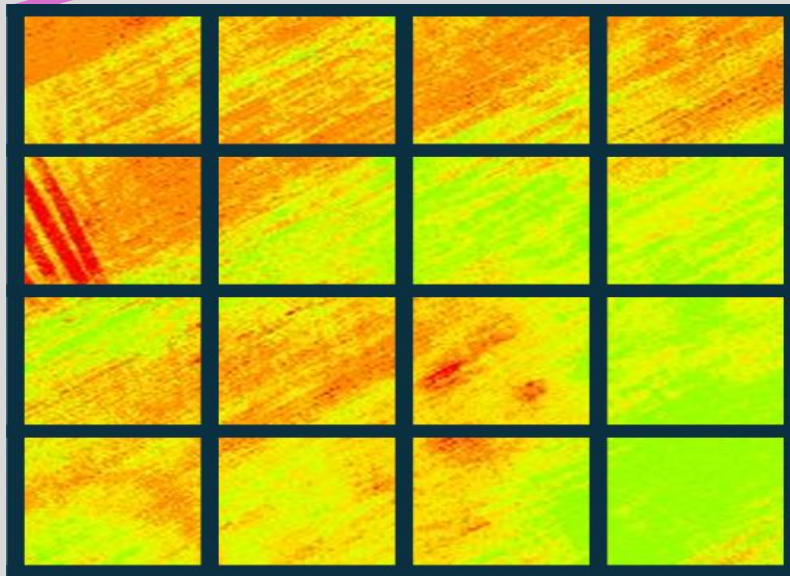


**Poor recreational
activities on the
river**

The Problem

Sensing Drone
Scanning - 20 min/acre

Four-band
spectral imaging



Land &
Download
22 GB/acre

Upload
Data

1.5 GB/acre

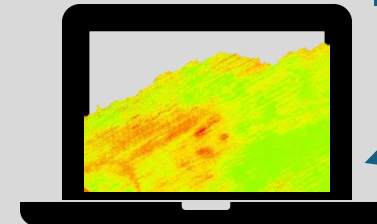


Spreader Drone
Spreading - 5 min/acre

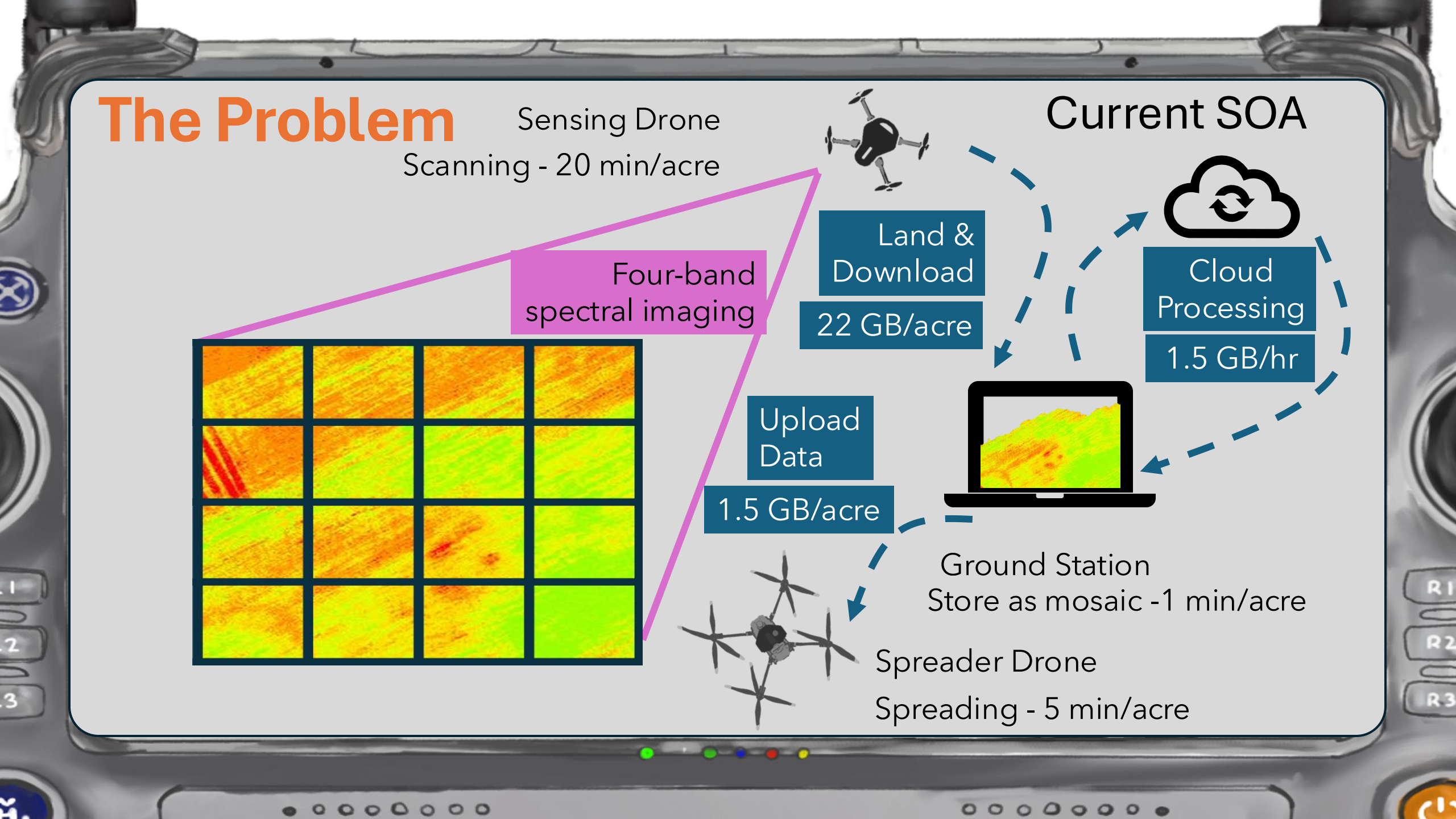
Current SOA



Cloud
Processing
1.5 GB/hr



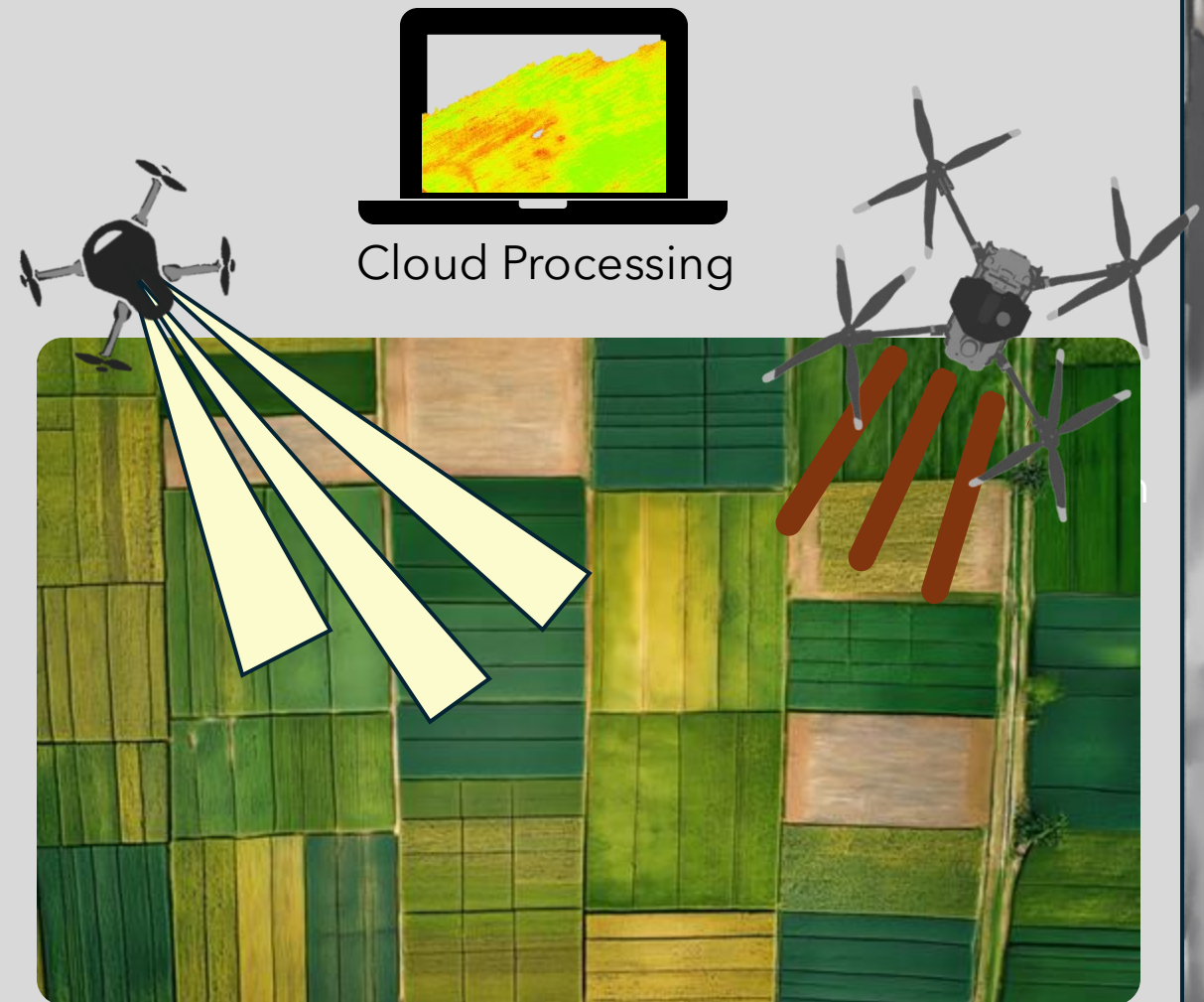
Ground Station
Store as mosaic - 1 min/acre



Time analysis of SOA

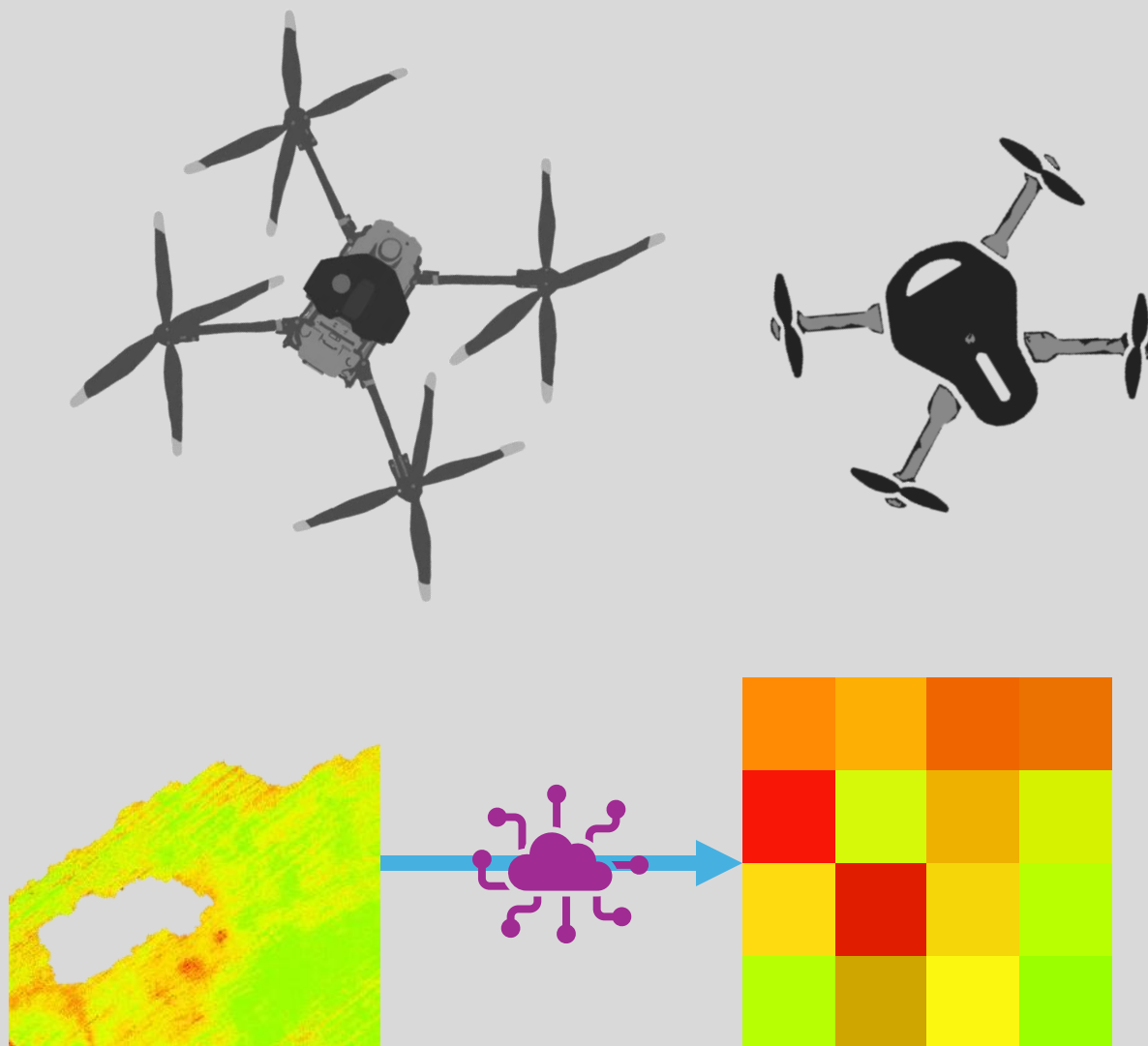
- With an average farm size being 464 acres, time required is upwards of ~7500 hours, which is not feasible.

Step	Time per task (per Acre)
Field scan	~20 min
Data extraction	~10 min
Cloud Processing	~15 hours
Variable Rate Generation	~15 min
Upload Data	~5 min
Spreading Time	~5 min
Cumulative time	~16 hours

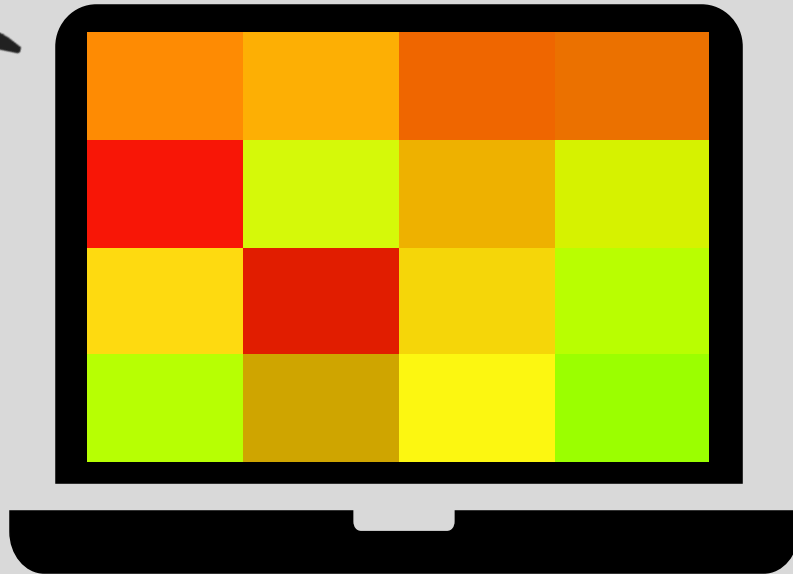
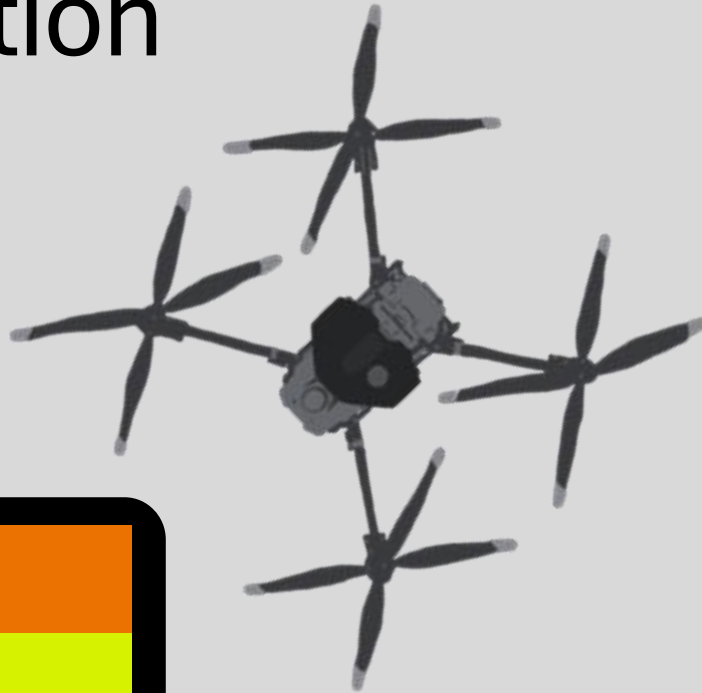


A PRECISE Solution

Proactive
Resource
Efficiency via
Coordinated
Imaging and
Sprayer
Execution



A PRECISE Solution



Operations consist
of two phases:

1 Pre-flight (PF)

2 In-flight (IF)

PF1 – Target Delineation

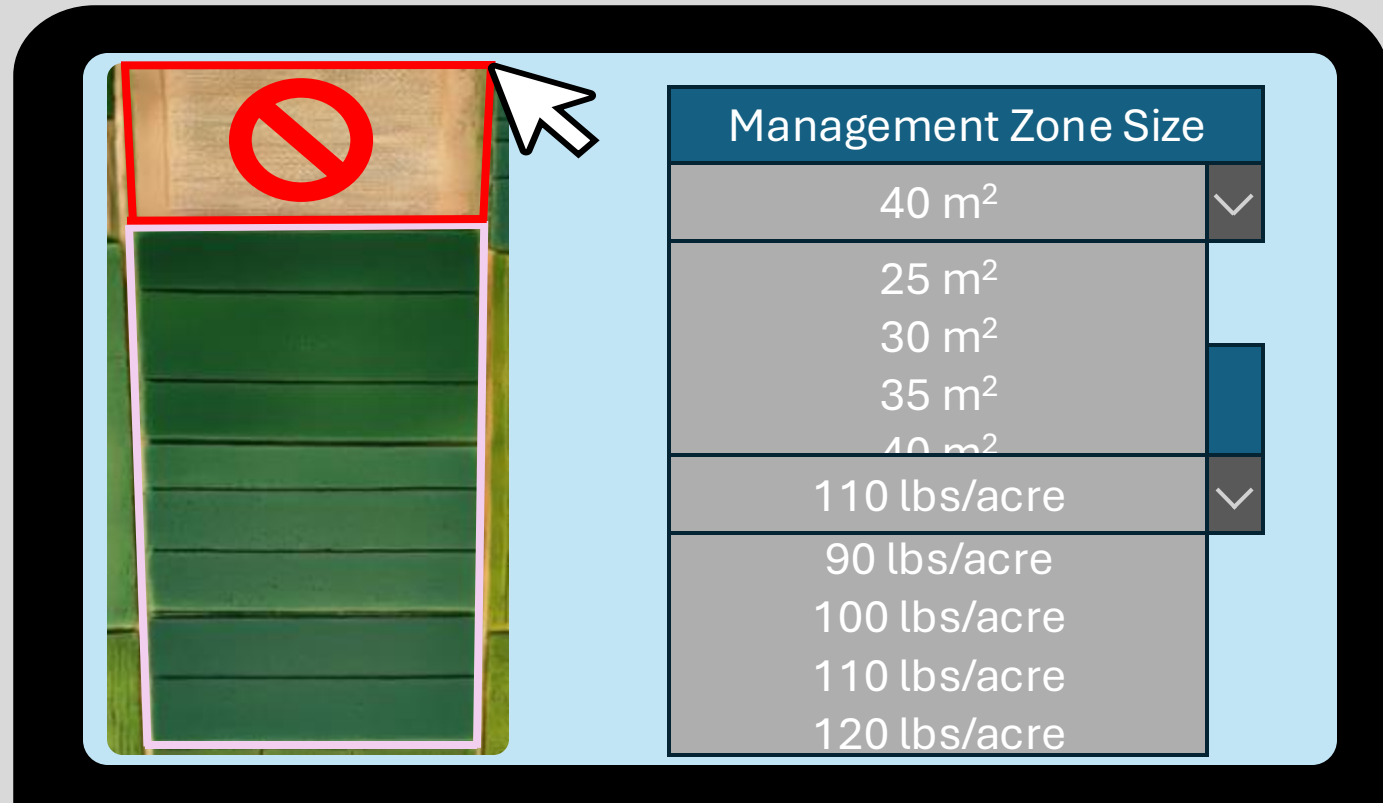
Select target region(s)
via the ground station
graphical user interface



1 minute

PF2 – Parameter Selection

Indicate no-fly zones and select desired size of the rectangular management zones and fertilizer application rates

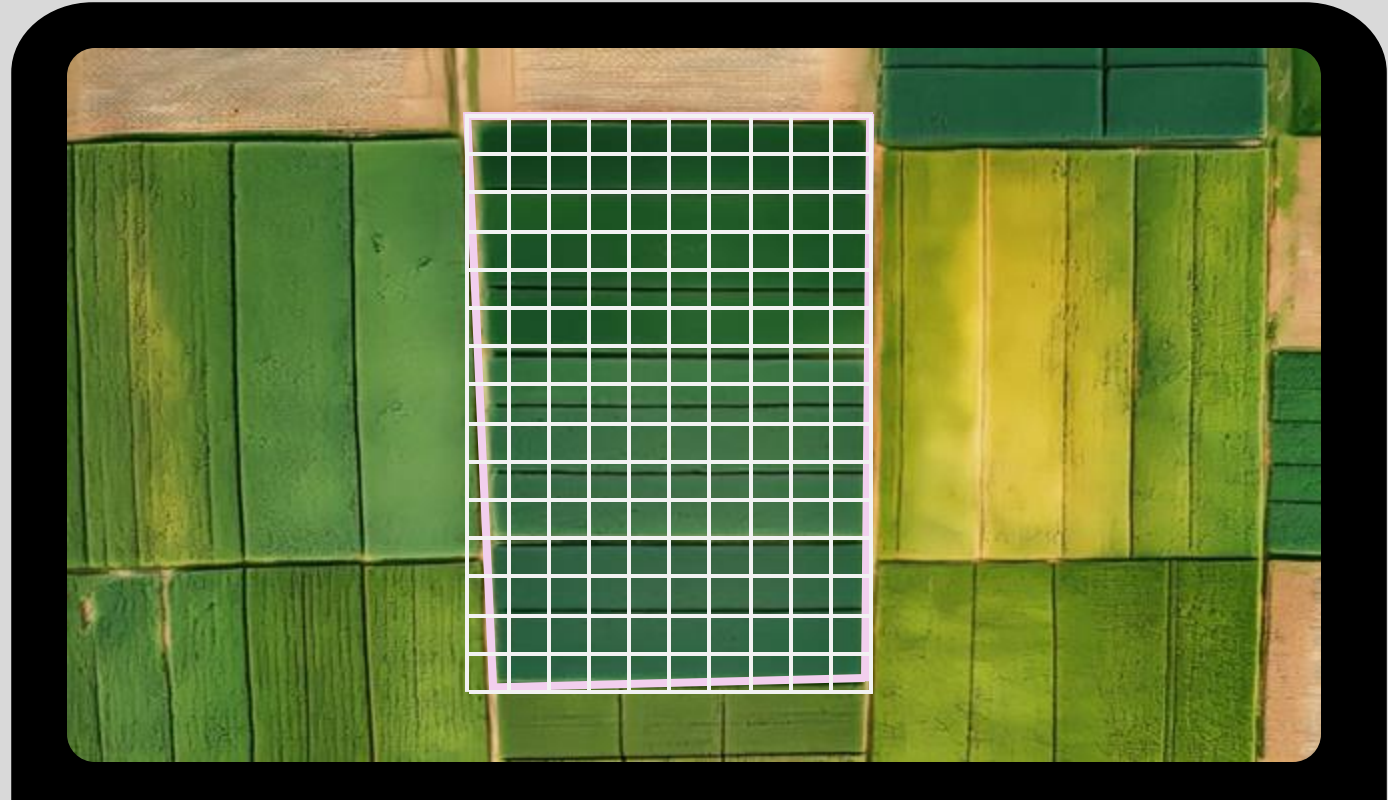


PF3 – Automatic Grid Generation

PRECISE software
automatically generates
a uniform grid of cells
within the target region



1 minute
per acre

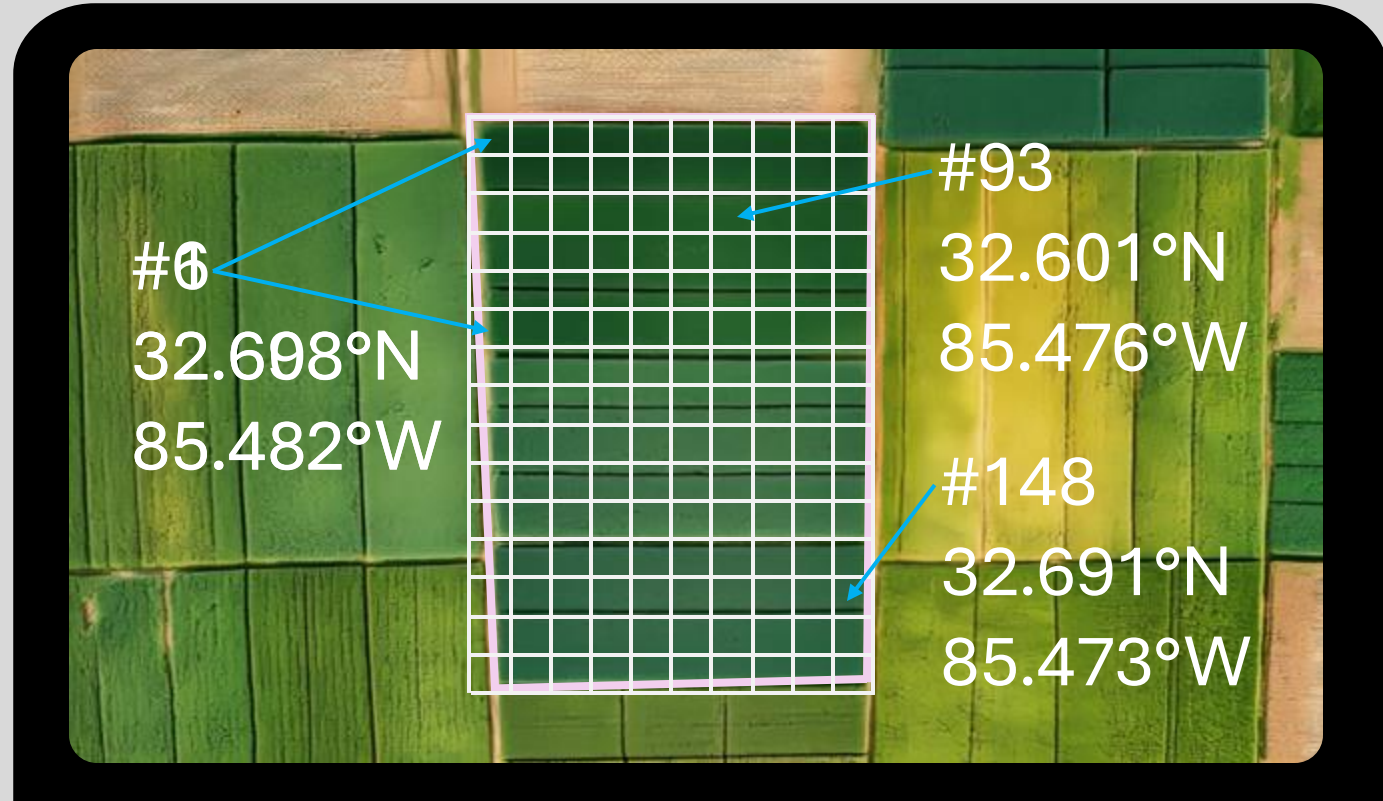


PF4 – Data Transfer to UAVs

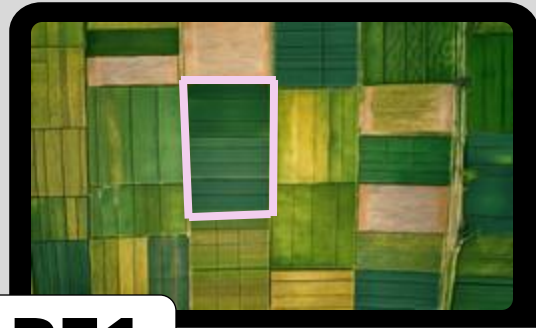
Each zone is assigned a unique ID number, and the GPS coordinates of its center along with its dimensions are passed to both UAVs



1 minute
per acre



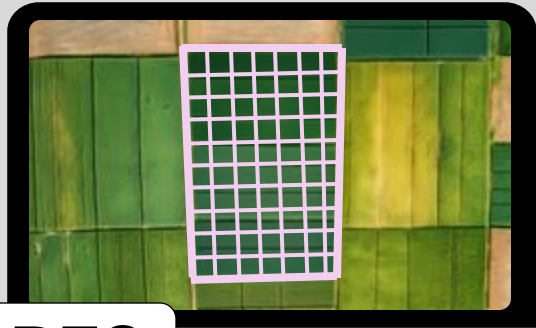
Pre-Flight Operations



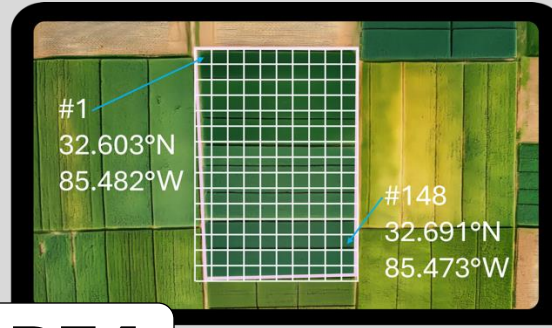
PF1



PF2

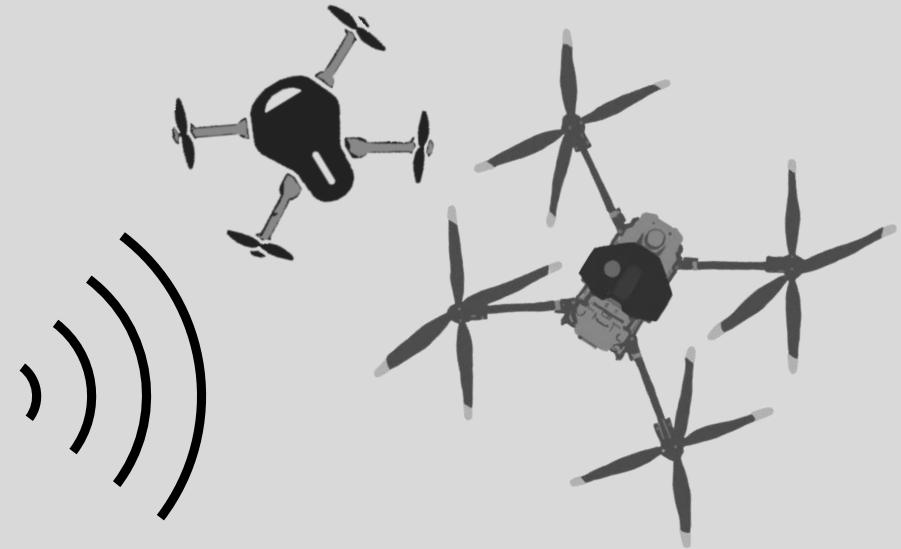


PF3

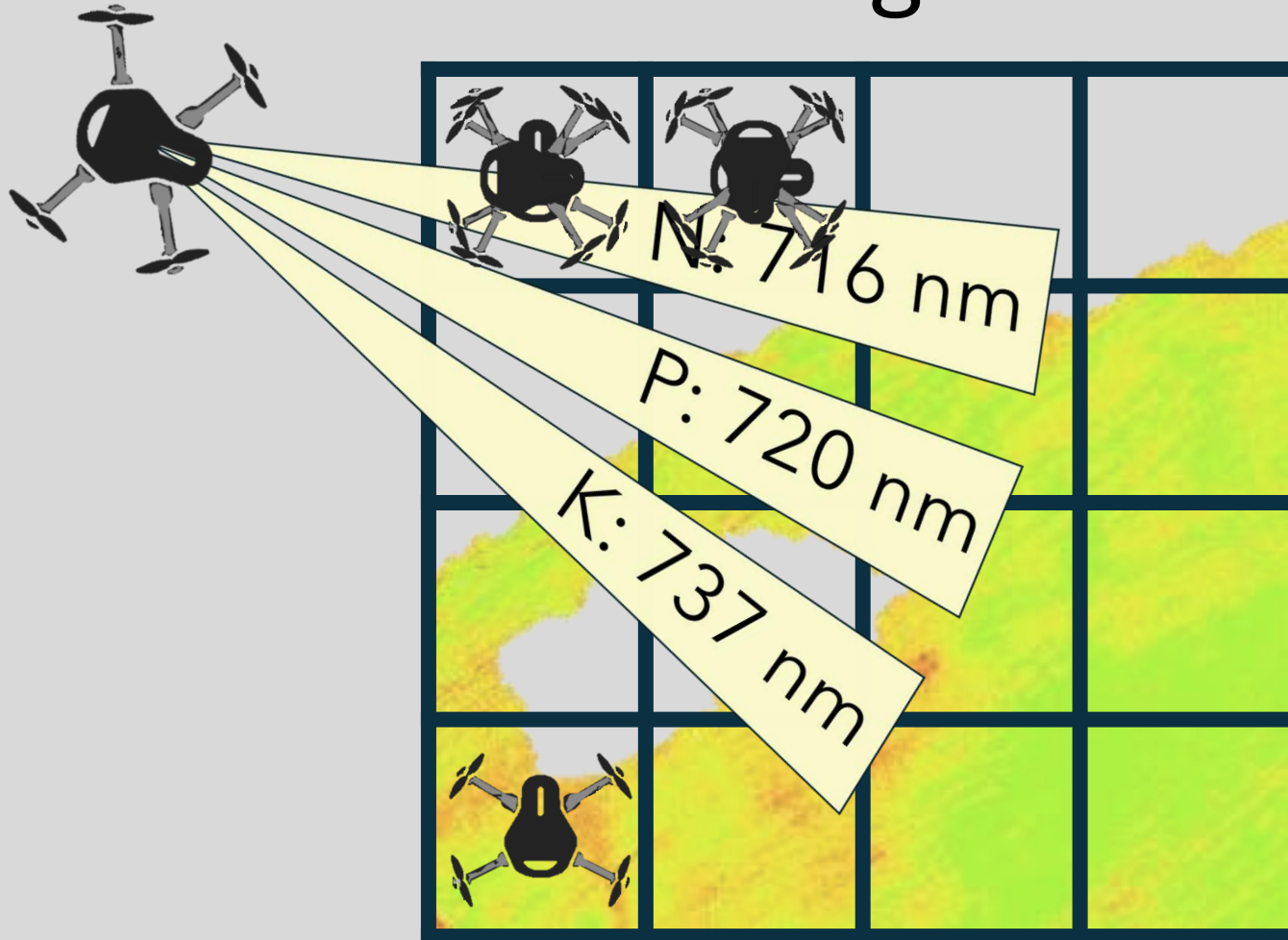


PF4

Step	Time per task (per Acre)
Target Delineation	~1 min
Parameter Selection	~2 min
Grid Generation	~1 min
Data Transfer to UAVs	~1 min
Cumulative PF time	~5 min



IF1 – Remote Sensing



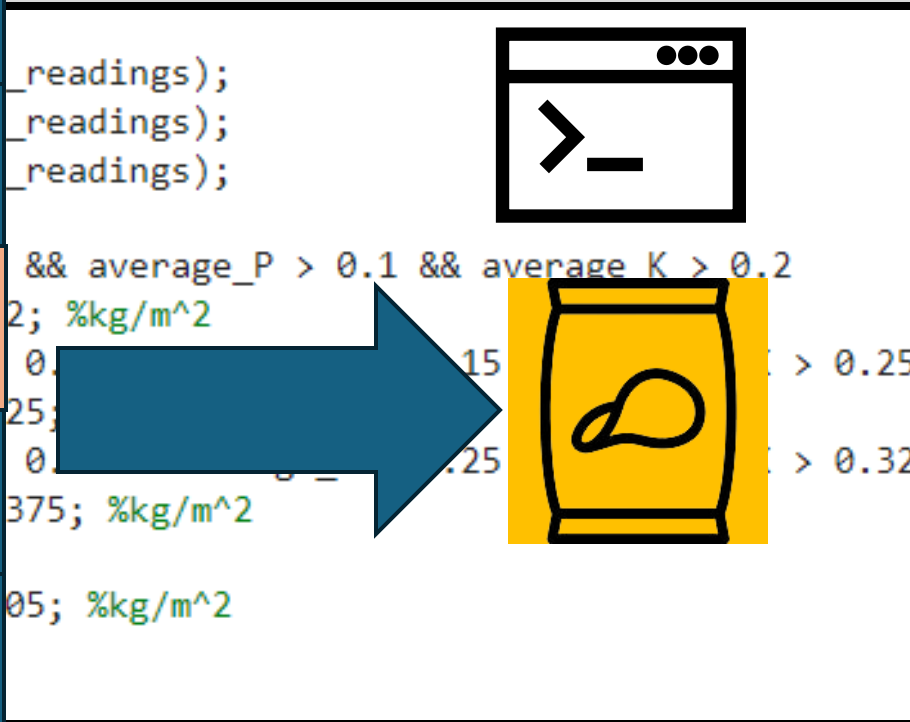
The sensing UAV flies over each management zone in succession and, using a 3-band spectral camera, assesses the nutrient levels in the field



10 minutes
per acre

IF2 – Onboard Data Processing

A	1	2
B	3	4
C	5	6
D	7	8
E	9	0
F	*	CLR

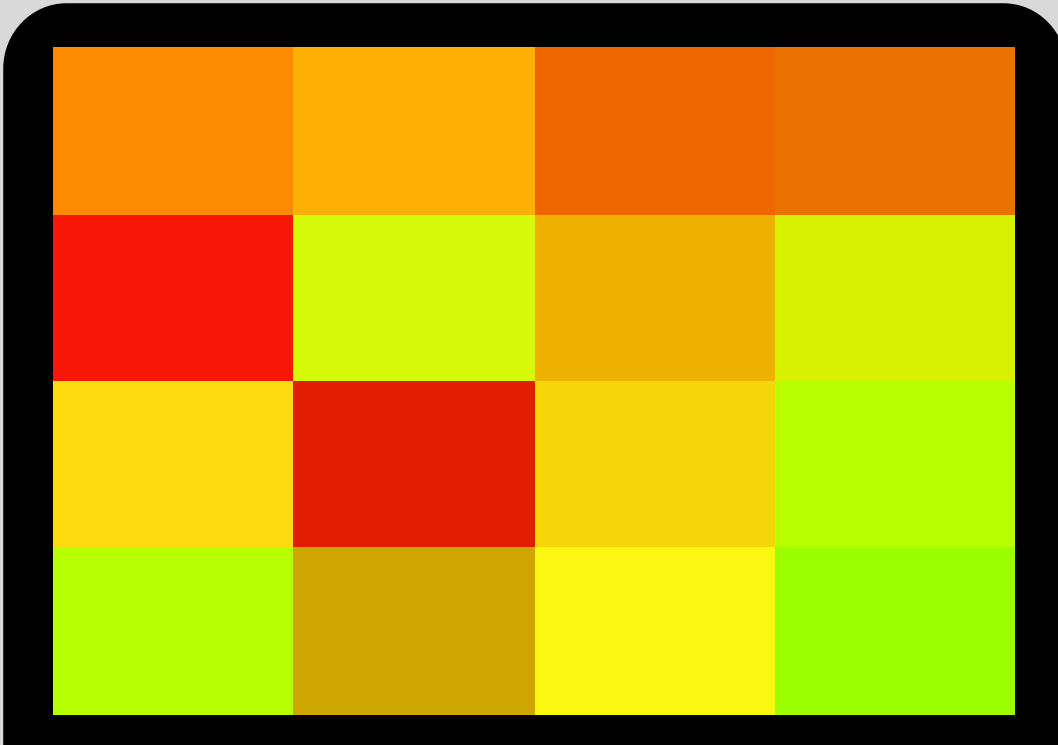


The spectral reflectance at each wavelength is area-averaged and converted into fertilizer application rates using a C++ lookup table



30 seconds
per acre

IF3 – Raster Data Map Generation

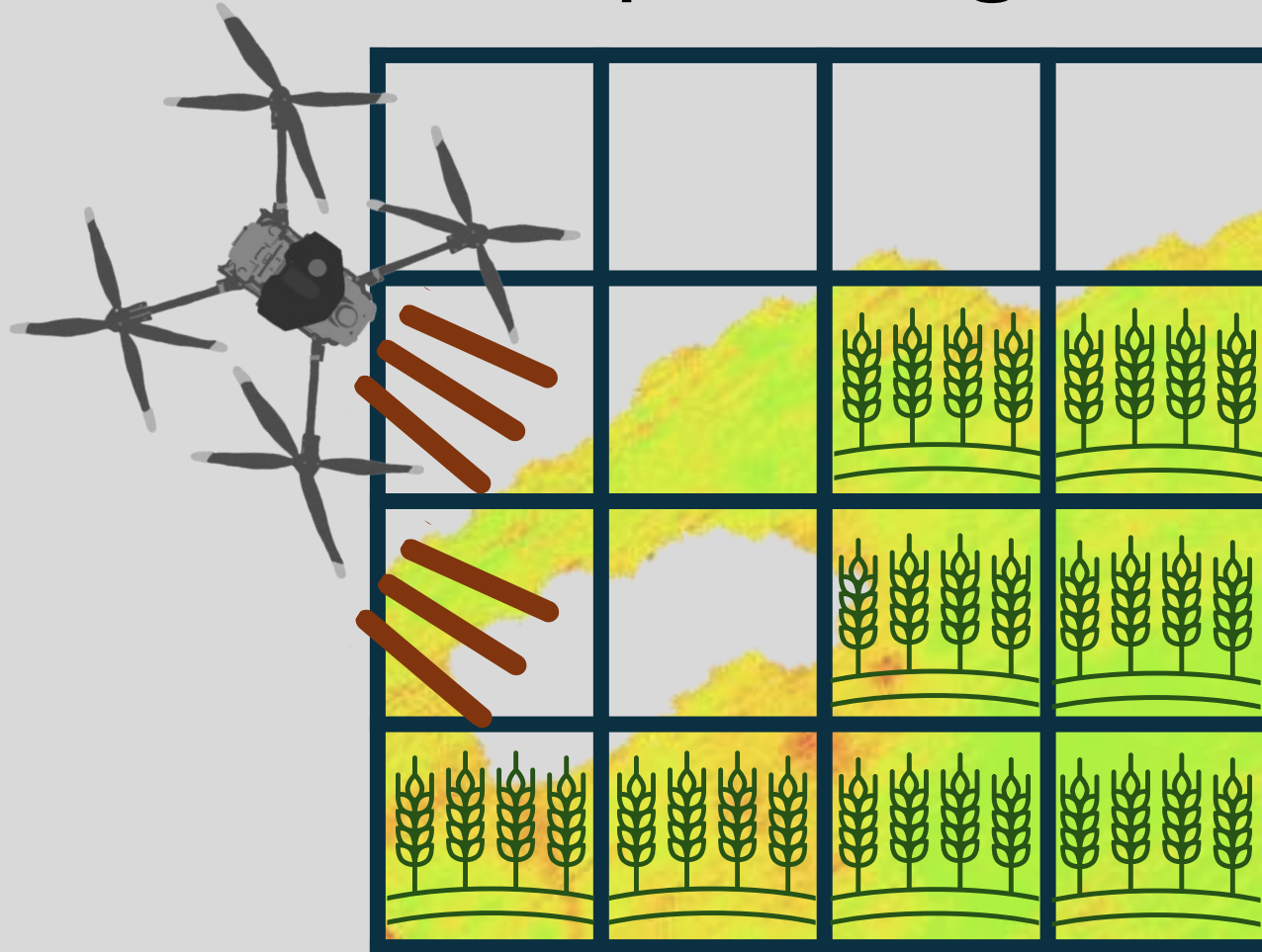


The target fertilizer application rates are forwarded from the sensing UAV to the ground station, which stores it as a raster data map



30 seconds
per acre

IF4 – Fertilizer Spreading

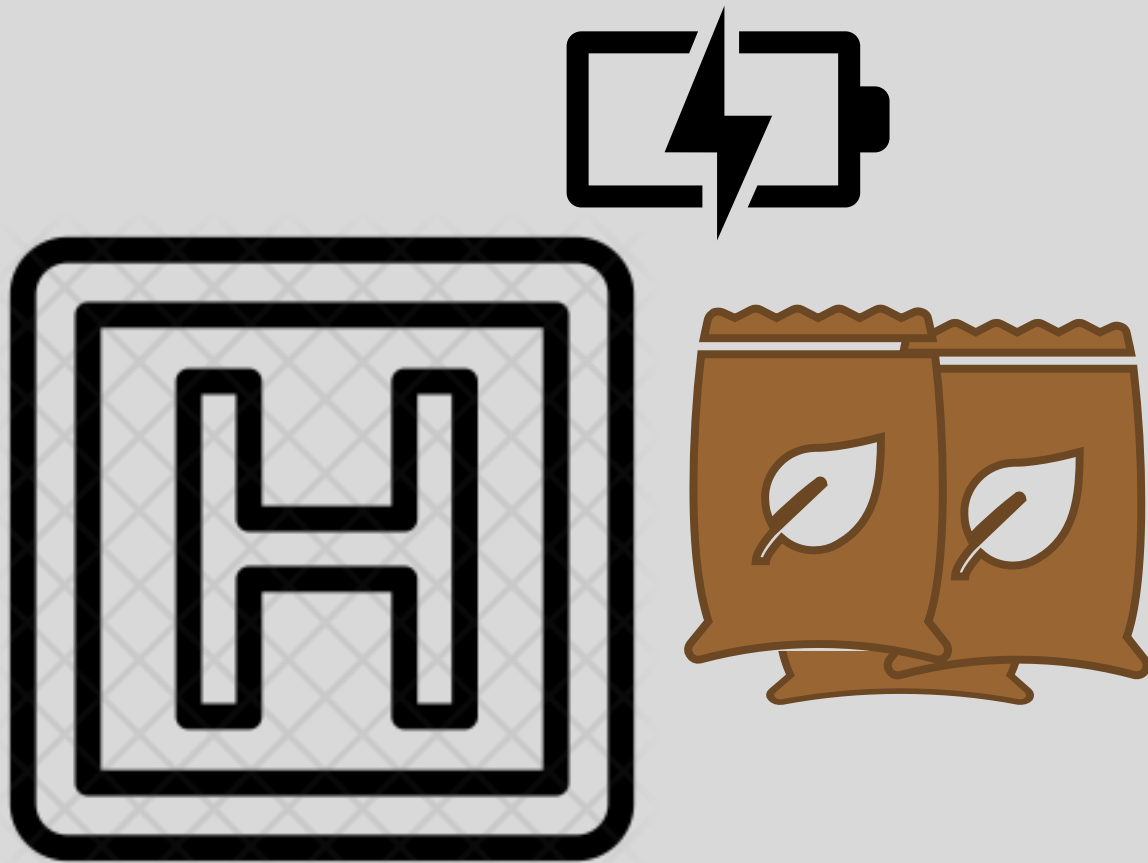


The ground station forwards the fertilizer application rates to the spreader UAV, which then distributes the proper amount of fertilizer to each zone



5 minutes
per acre

IF5 – Battery Exchange and Hopper Refilling

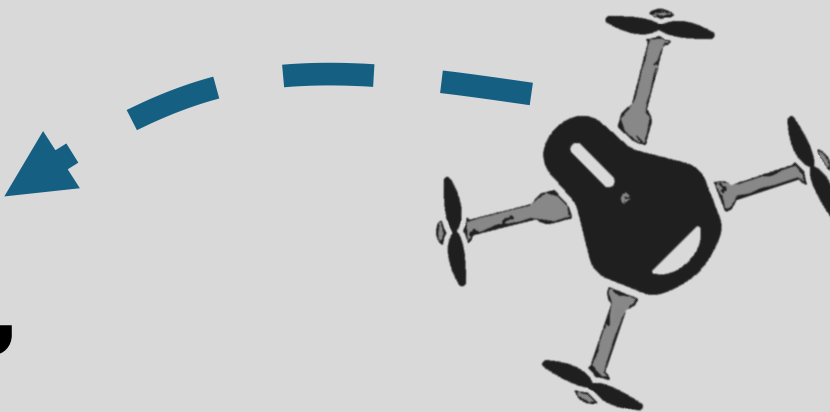
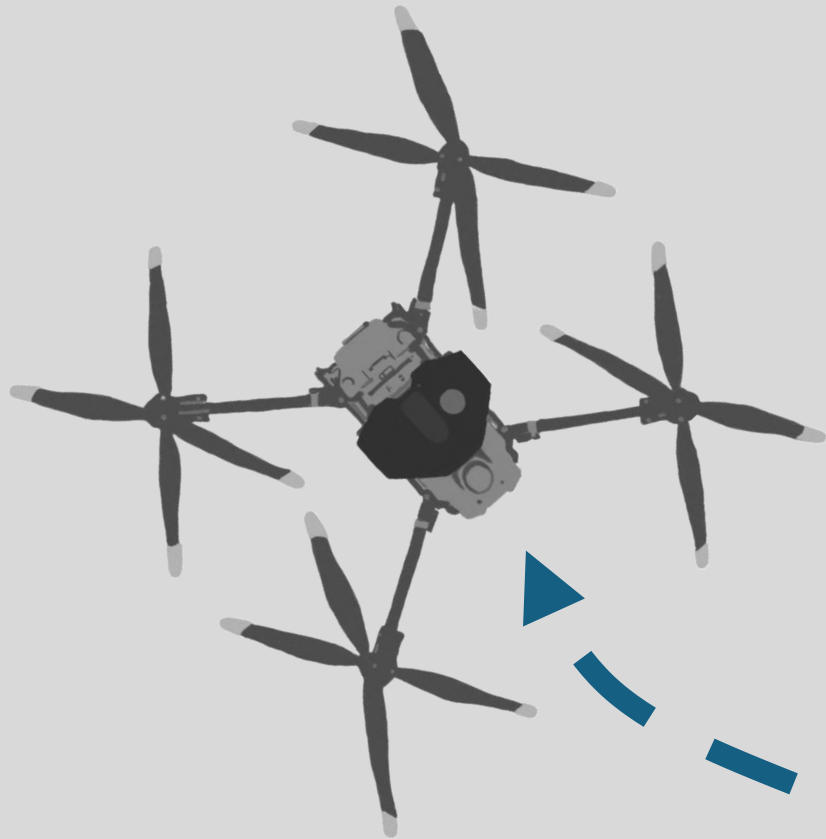


The ground station forwards the fertilizer application rates to the spreader UAV, which then distributes the proper amount of fertilizer to each zone



2 minutes
per acre

In-Flight Operations



Step	Time per task (per Acre)
Remote Sensing	~10 min
Onboard Data Processing	~30 sec
Raster Map Generation	~30 sec
Fertilizer Spreading	~5 min
Battery Exchange	~2 min
Cumulative IF time	~18 min

PRECISE vs. SOA

Step	Time per task (per Acre)
Field scan	~20 min
Data extraction	~10 min
Cloud Processing	~15 hours
Variable Rate Generation	~15 min
Upload Data	~5 min
Spreading Time	~10 min
Cumulative time	~16 hours

Step	Time per task (per Acre)
Target Delineation	~1 min
Parameter Selection	~2 min
Grid Generation	~1 min
Data Transfer to UAVs	~1 min
Cumulative PF time	~5 min
Remote Sensing	~10 min
Onboard Data Processing	~30 sec
Raster Map Generation	~30 sec
Fertilizer Spreading	~5 min
Battery Exchange	~2 min
Cumulative IF time	~18 min
Total cumulative time	~23 min

PRECISE and Tractors

\$



~90,000



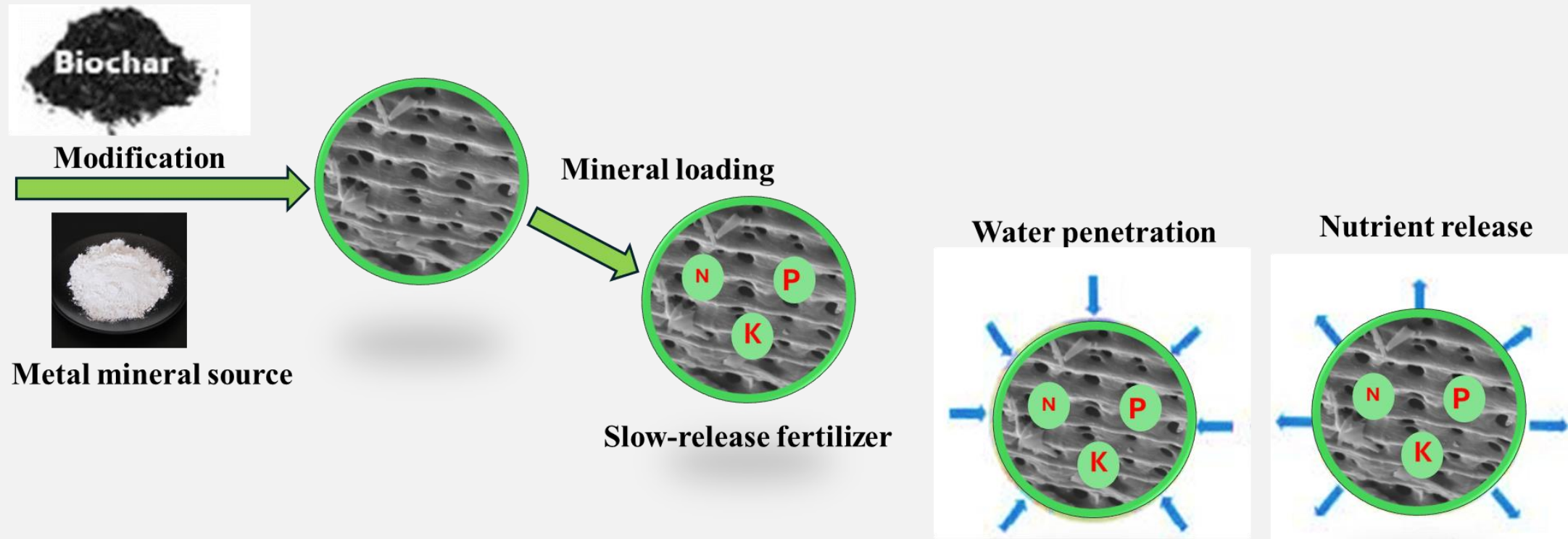
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~\$400,000

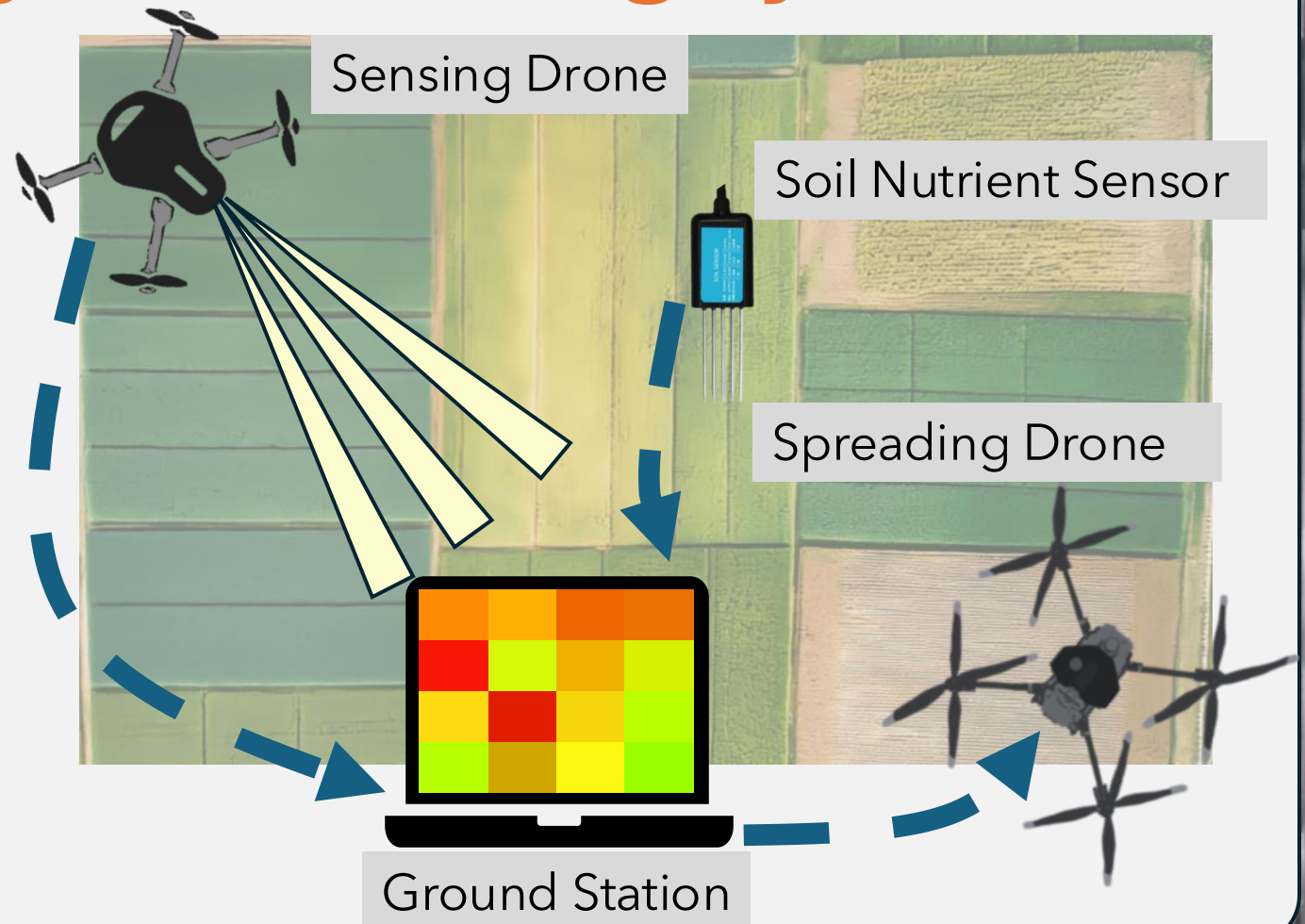


Solution: Biochar-based fertilizer

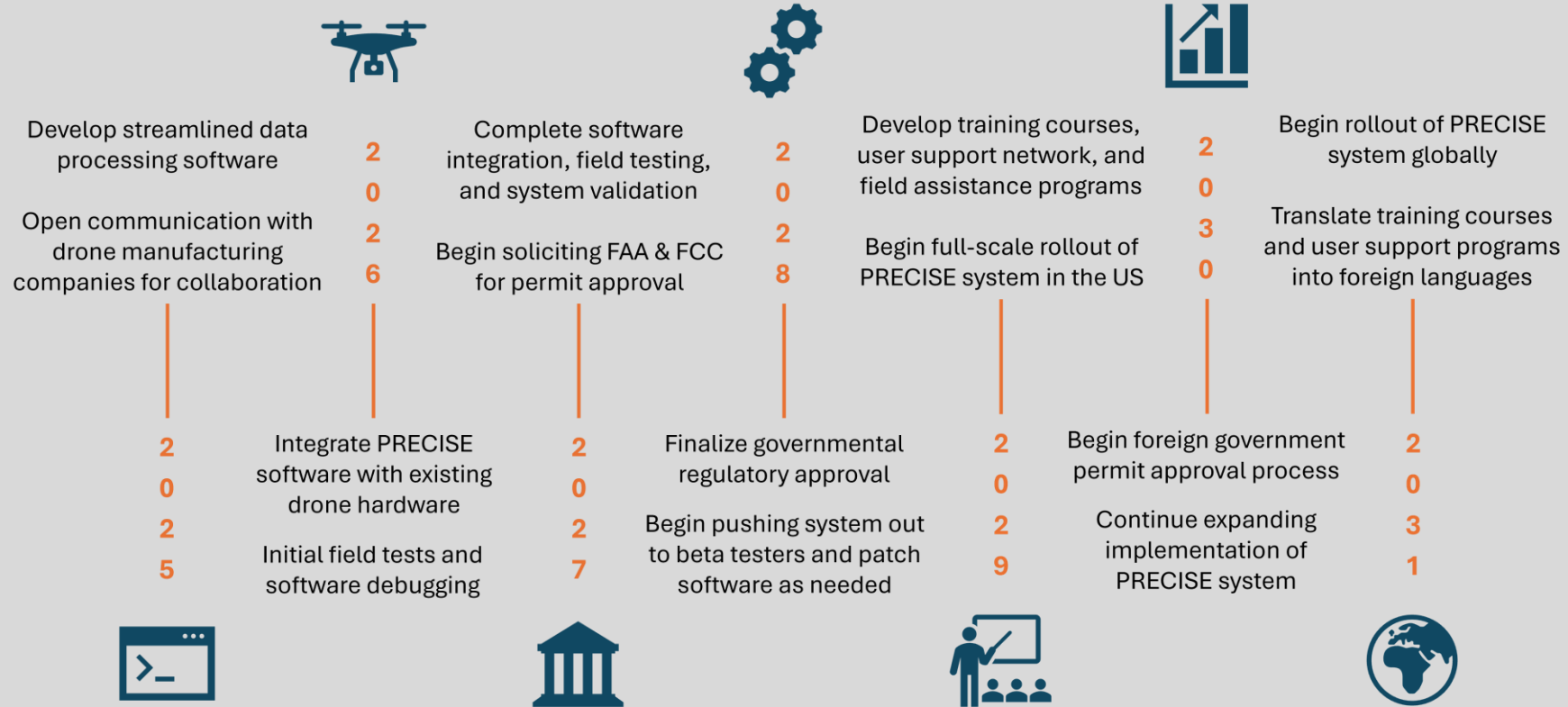


Interoperability With Existing Systems

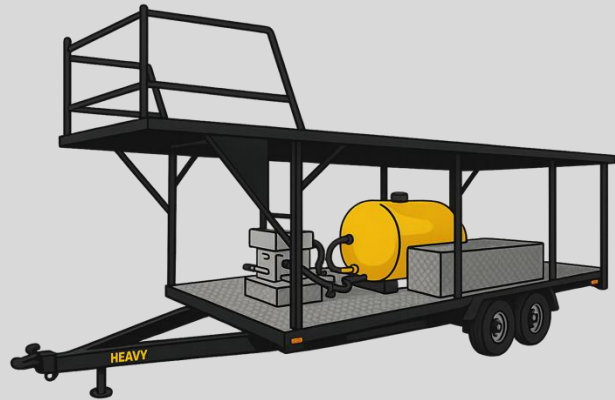
- Local Data Storage
- Flexible Hardware Integration
- Adaptable Application
- Enhanced Accessibility



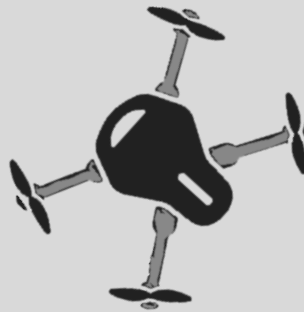
Pathway to PRECISE



Price for PRECISE



Ground Station Trailer
~\$38,000



Imagery UAV
~\$10,000



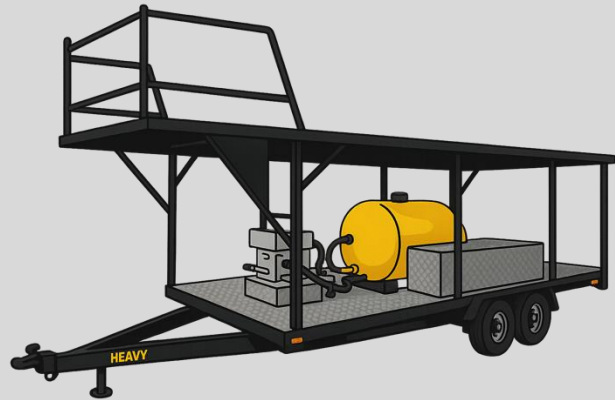
Ground Station Hardware
~\$2,000



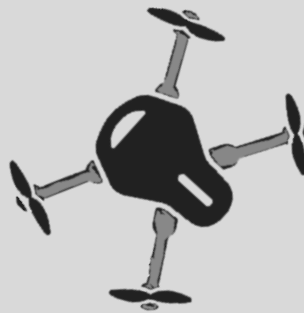
Spreader UAV
~\$40,000

The Total Cost of hardware, up to \$90,000

Price for pre-existing set up



Ground Station Trailer
~\$38,000



Imagery UAV
~\$10,000



Ground Station Hardware
~\$2,000



Spreader UAV
~\$40,000



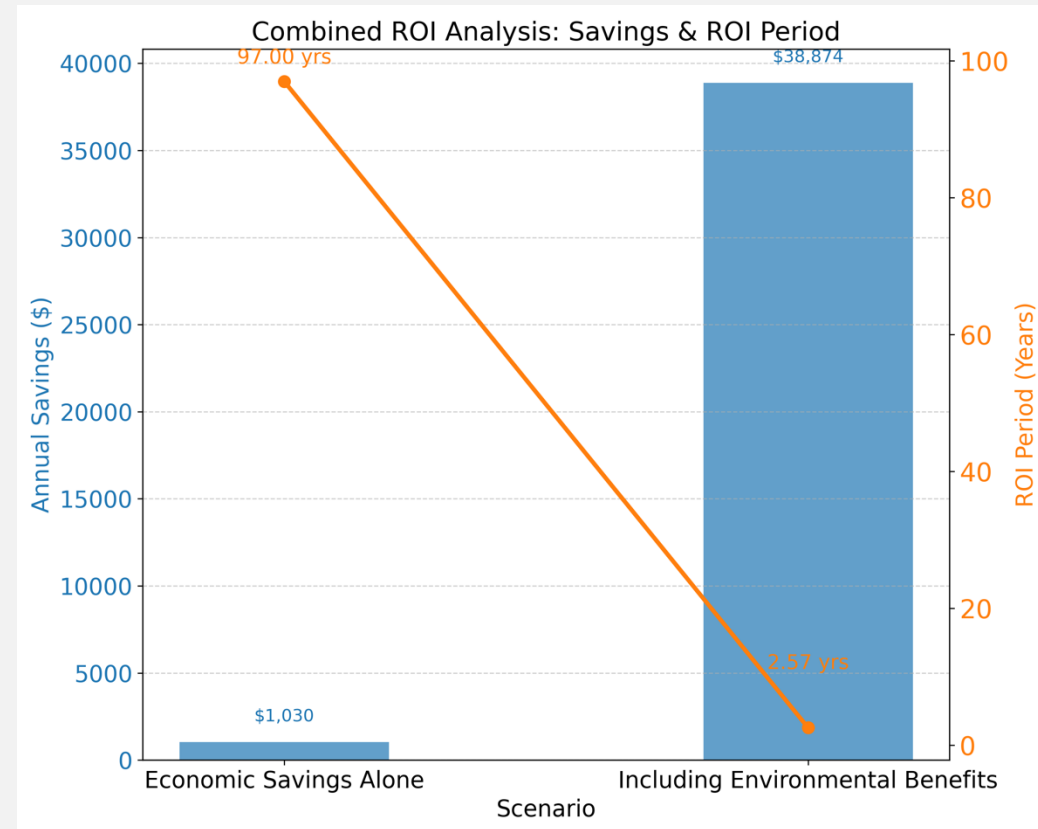
The Total Cost of hardware, less than \$10,000 for an imagery drone with the onboard processor.

Business case

Per Acre Cost Comparison (\$)			
	Chemical fertilizer (Land-based application)	Chemical fertilizer (PRECISE application)	Biochar-based fertilizer (PRECISE application)
Techno-economic analysis			
Fertilizer production cost	\$ 73.40	\$ 73.40	\$ 75.00
Application cost	\$ 11.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Capital cost	\$ 8.17	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.45
Maintenance cost	\$ 12.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Total financial cost	\$ 105.07	\$ 102.85	\$ 104.45
Economic Impact			
Eutrophication potential	\$ 30.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 12.00
GHG emissions	\$ 12.39	\$ 12.23	\$ 3.72
Acidification potential	\$ 52.00	\$ 39.00	\$ 24.70
Fossil fuel depletion	\$ 40.04	\$ 38.80	\$ 10.85
Total Cost	\$ 239.50	\$ 217.88	\$ 155.72
Difference in using PRECISE		\$ 21.62	\$ 83.78

Return on investment (ROI)

Savings using PRECISE (Biochar-based fertilizer application) is **\$83.78** per acre



Incorporating environmental impacts drastically shortens ROI to under 3 years.

Over Goal:

PRECISION Agriculture
Decrease Eutrophication

Maintain Current Agricultural Demands

Benefits of Precision Agriculture

Farmers Environment



**Reduce
Fertilizer
wastage**



**Saves time
and money**



**Better
long-term
investment**



**Reduces
nutrient
pollution**



**Saves the
local
ecosystem**



**Longevity
of your land**

The PRECISION Agriculture

by



AUBURN UNIVERSITY

References

1. Statistica (2025). Consumption of agricultural fertilizers in the United States from 2010 to 2022, by nutrient. Retrieved from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1330021/fertilizer-consumption-by-nutrient>
2. USGS. (1996). *Nutrients in the Nation's Waters: Identifying Problems and Progress A National Water-Quality Assessment of Nutrients*. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs218-96/index.html#figure1>
3. Jessen, Christian. (2013). Effects of Simulated Eutrophication and Overfishing on Coral Reef Invertebrates, Algae and Microbes in the Red Sea.
4. Manuel J. Nutrient pollution: a persistent threat to waterways. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2014 Nov;122(11):A304-9. doi: 10.1289/ehp.122-A304. Erratum in: *Environ Health Perspect.* 2014 Dec;122(12):A323. PMID: 25360879; PMCID: PMC4216153.

Appendix

Life cycle assessment Per Acre Comparison			
	Chemical fertilizer (Land-based application)	Chemical fertilizer (PRECISE application)	Biochar- based fertilizer (PRECISE application)
Eutrophication potential (kg PO ₄ ³⁻ -eq)	3.00	2.50	1.20
GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ -eq/acre)	3.10	3.06	0.93
Acidification potential (kg SO ₂ -eq/acre)	4.00	3.00	1.90
Fossil fuel depletion (litres/acre)	10.85	10.51	2.94

GPS

Low-GPS or GPS-denied environments:

Integrate additional localization techniques to maintain stable and accurate UAV operations:

These include visual-inertial odometry (VIO),
LiDAR-based SLAM, and
RTK-GPS fallback systems.

Spreading Accuracy Without GPS:

We can rely on visual landmarks, structured flight paths, and real-time image-based feedback.

The UAV can use multispectral cameras and VIO to localize itself relative to the crop canopy and dynamically adjust its application rate and position.

NASA'S

G A T E W A Y S T O

BLUESKIES

2025 AgAir: Aviation Solutions
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