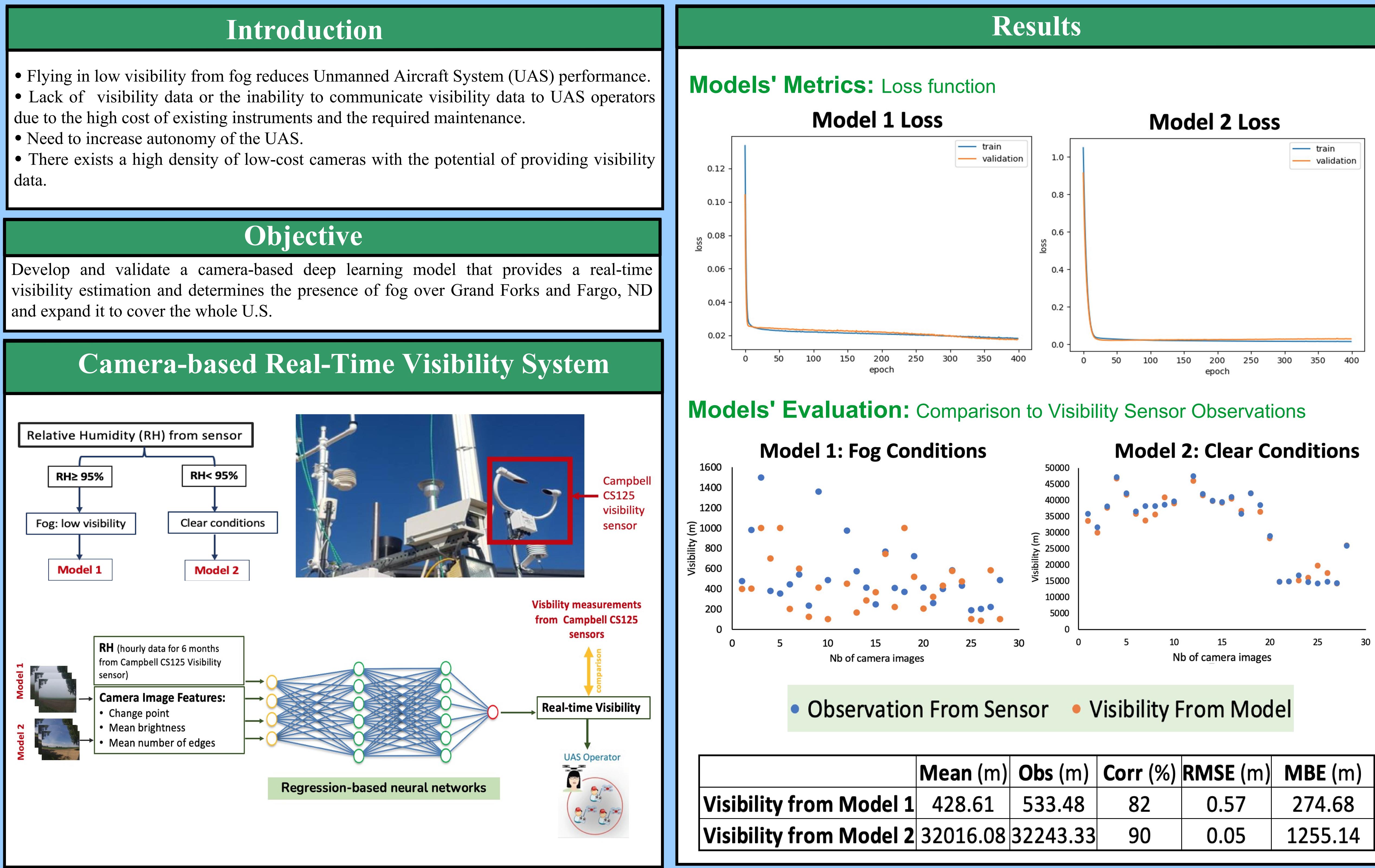


# Automatic Fog Detection and Visibility Determination from Camera Images using Deep Learning Features for Aviation Operations Involving Unmanned Aircraft Systems Marwa Majdi, David Delene and Mounir Chrit

and expand it to cover the whole U.S.



	Mean (m)	Obs (m)	<b>Corr</b> (%)	RMSE (m)	MBE (m)
L	428.61	533.48	82	0.57	274.68
2	32016.08	32243.33	90	0.05	1255.14

## Conclusion

The Camera-based Real-Time Visibility System estimates the visibility with a reasonable accuracy using camera images from two locations and relative humidity from the Campbell CS125 visibility sensor.

• The two models show a good fit: training and validation loss decrease to a point of stability with a minimal gap between two final loss values.

• Good agreement between the estimated visibility and sensor observation.

• Due to the decreased computational time required and low-cost high density camera, the Camera-based Real-Time Visibility System is suitable for UAS operations that do not want to deploy high cost-instruments.

### Future Work

• Train the Camera-based Real-Time Visibility System with dataset over a longer period of time with more fog events.

• Generalize the Camera-based Real-Time Visibility System for deployment over U.S.

• Automatize the Camera-based Real-Time Visibility System to be available for deployment on board of the UAS.

