

# Review of: "Compact, Consumer Off the Shelf Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (COTS-RPAS) in Observing Haliastur indus, the Kali, or Brahminy Kites"

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I had the pleasure of reviewing the paper entitled "Compact, Consumer Off the Shelf Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (COTS-RPAS) in Observing Haliastur indus, the Kali, or Brahminy Kites". The paper aims to demonstrate "how small, compact consumer off the shelf remotely piloted aircraft systems (COTS-RPAS) with zoom capability is an effective remote sensing platform in observing Brahminy Kites due to its non-intimidating nature, which arguably minimizes disturbance of the kites".

I believe this theme can be conducted in different ways, but I will suggest one that I'm more familiar with and believe can help any other approach.

In the Information Systems area is common to use the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to analyze the acceptance of certain technology by users in a determined scenario. I think we can have this scenario when we consider the technology (COTS-RPAS) and the user (researcher) trying to make research about "avian observational" or "behavioral studies" using COTS-RPAS.

In my opinion, the paper lacks a theoretical-background foundation, and the conclusions are based on the author's perception when using the COTS-RPAS. However, I believe the author can reduce both weaknesses if he considers using the TAM. The paper can have a solid theoretical background to assess the acceptance of the technology (COTS-RPAS) to "avian observational" or "behavioral studies" and, a survey can be organized to generalize the finds.

Following, I show up the classic papers about TAM (Davis, 2007; Davis et al., 1989; Davis & Venkatesh, 1996; Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012) - see References section.

Here, you can see other paper that applied TAM to RPAS (Maria et al., 2021): 1)

1) Maria, H. D. S., Frogeri, R. F., Piurcosky, F. P., & Prado, L. Á. (2021). Remotely Piloted Aircraft : Analysis of the Deployment in Aeronautical Accident Investigation Bureau. *Journal of Aerospace Technology and Management (JATM)*, 13(e0121), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1590/jatm.v13.1187>

2) [https://www.isasi.org/documents/hawkins%20-%20using%20a%20drone%20and%20photogrammetry%20software%20v4%20\(paper\).pdf](https://www.isasi.org/documents/hawkins%20-%20using%20a%20drone%20and%20photogrammetry%20software%20v4%20(paper).pdf)

3) <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8102149>

4) <https://arc.aiaa.org/doi/10.2514/6.2003-6519>

5) [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-41959-6\\_26](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-41959-6_26)

#### References:

Davis, F. D. (2007). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, and User Acceptance of Information Technology *MIS Quarterly*, 13(3), 319–340. <https://doi.org/10.2307/249008>

Davis, F. D., Bagozzi, R. P., & Warshaw, P. R. (1989). User Acceptance of Computer Technology: A Comparison of Two Theoretical Models. *Management Science*, 35(8), 982–1003. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.35.8.982>

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Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B., & Davis, F. D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems* 27(3), 425–478. <https://doi.org/10.2307/30036540>

Venkatesh, V., Thong, J., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and user of information technology: Extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 36(1), 157–178. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2729.2006.00163.x>

I wish luck and success to the author.