#### Utilization of Unmanned System Technology in Transportation Engineering

Dr. Michael R. Williamson Assistant Professor Indiana State University

Sam Morgan

Instructor

Indiana State University

#### Overview

- Parking Project Description
- Setting up the assignment
- Identifying the problem
- Unmanned Systems
- Transportation Engineering Uses
  - Accumulation Graphs
  - Cost Effectiveness
- Lessons learned
- Future uses



# **Unmanned Systems**









# Indiana State University

- Terre Haute, Indiana
  - 60,000 Residents
- Indiana State University
  - Enrollment 14,000
  - Campus 435 acres
  - 5 Colleges
  - 30 parking lots
  - 1 parking garage



#### Campus Map



# Parking Study Objectives

- Parking inventory
  - Count the number of available spaces in each lot
- Parking accumulation
  - One hour increments on all campus lots
  - Use unmanned systems if possible to collect data
  - Compare cost of traditional vs. unmanned system
  - Create bar graphs showing parking trends in each campus lot vs capacity

# Parking Lots

- 6 Staff
  - 740 Total Spaces
    - 691 Regular
- 6 Student
  - 960 Total Spaces
    - 921 Regular
- 10 Staff/Student
  - 1594 Total Spaces
    - 1552 Regular

- 8 Remote
  - 1605 Total Spaces
    - 1587 Regular
- 1 Parking Garage
  - 590 Total Spaces
    - 572 Regular
- Total Spaces 5498

# **Parking Inventory**

- Determine spaces on campus by type
  - Regular Spaces
  - Handicapped
  - Parking Meters
  - Service
  - Motorcycle



# Parking Inventory with Unmanned Systems

- Count in off peak times
- Striping and signage visible



# Faculty Led Student Project

- Collaboration outside of departments
- Civil Engineering Students
  - Transportation focus
  - Analyze and interpret data
  - Summarize results
- Aviation Students
  - Unmanned vehicle focus
  - Responsible for collecting data with drones

# Setting up the Class Assignment

- Assigned to the 30-student Human Factors of UMS class
- Present to students and allow group collaboration
- Superstar student spearheaded the project
- One trip of all lots took approximately one hour
- Schedule students and UAVs
- Establish grading criteria
- Ensure all students participate
- Emphasize safety
- Side-quest to determine a valid and sustainable contract price

# **Timeline Considerations**

- Number of available UAVs
  - ISU provided one
  - Students had personal drones
- Transfer UAV between parking lot launch sites
- Set-up and tear-down of the UAVs
- Battery charging
- Transfer UAVs between students
- Optimum time for accurate vehicle counts vs. class schedules
  - 5-10 minute difference could show overload vs. empty
- Student availability vs. class schedules

# Identify problem

- Take useable pictures of all parking lots
- Schedule the people (30) and UAVs (3-4)
- Transfer UAVs between operators
- Provide pictures with data to know time, date, location
  - Pixilation matters to get accurate count
  - Trees, power lines, towers, buildings, etc. obscure some areas of the lots
  - File names from "00001" to "Lot 5\_3 Apr\_0800"

# Identify problem

- Ensure safe operations with limited training
- Coordinate with FAA and police to minimize outside interventions
- Deliver completed data to parking lot team
- Always considering: Safety, man-hours, transportation, regulatory guidance, set-up costs, licensing requirements, scheduling, personnel availability, proficiency training, and checklist development

# **Unmanned Systems**

- Phantom 4 Pro (Plus student-owned models)
- Capabilities
  - Flight time 28 minutes
  - Max Service Ceiling 20,000 feet
  - Max Wind Speed Resistance 22 mph
  - Programmable flight paths
  - Range Approximately 4 miles
  - Object tracking
- Cost of each drone (Full kits)
  - \$3000 to \$5000

#### **Determine best options**

- Pictures every hour between of each parking lot
  - May be at a low or high spike time between classes, "false" data
- Optimize sensor for max coverage while not overflying people or moving vehicles
- Straight down vs. altitude vs. angled shots (Flashlight effect)
- Data transfer between flights or end of day
- Battery charging and software updates
- Checklists developed during this project
- Parking lot travel flow to expedite collection

#### **Federal Aviation Administration**

- Approached this project with UAV business model
  - (Recreational, Commercial, or public entity)
- Small Unmanned Aircraft Rule (Part 107), 21 June 2016
  - < 55 lbs.
  - Visual Line-of-sight (VLOS) (Spectacles OK, not binoculars)
  - Daylight, or Civil Twilight with anti-collision lighting (3 mi)
  - FAA Certified Pilot in Command
  - Visual Observer optional (Recommended)
  - Maximum altitude of 400 feet above ground level (AGL)
  - Max speed 100 MPH ground speed (GS)
  - Weather: 3 SM visibility, 500' below clouds, 2,000' horizontally
  - Don't fly over people
  - ATC approval (Class D airspace)

#### **Federal Aviation Administration**

- Air Traffic Control (ATC) permission required in Class B/C/D airspace
  - Contact airports when within their controlled airspace
  - Notification is required when operating inside 5 statute miles and/or controlled airspace (Terre Haute – 5.7 NM)
- Require a part 107 certification for commercial operations
- Airspace Authorization
  - Available through internet request
  - 3-4 month wait
  - Once approved, still need to contact the ATC control tower
- Must yield right of way to all manned aircraft

#### **Federal Aviation Administration**

- Requires Preflight inspection prior to every flight
- No operation over moving vehicles
- May not operate over any persons not directly involved
- Restrictions may be lifted in near future
- Can also request a waiver to most Part 107 rules, with a 90-120 day response time

#### **Local Restrictions**

- Must notify University Police
  - New policy after data collection began
  - 48 hour notice
- May get an escort
- Concerned with filming near dorms
- Air vs. Ground jurisdiction



# Contingencies

- Crashes
  - Lost UAV day 2, memory chip destroyed
    - Didn't download data from other flights
    - Poor training led to possible pilot error
- Weather
  - Rain the first week reduced successful ops
  - Winds, temps (UAV, battery, controller, person)
- Software glitches no-fly, geo-fence
- Data transfer issues
  - Drone to folders to thumb drives or cloud
  - Many high-res JPGS, label and file, transfer to students

# Parking Inventory Results

- Discrepancies
  - Most lots were off by 2 to 5 regular spaces
  - No accurate count for several years

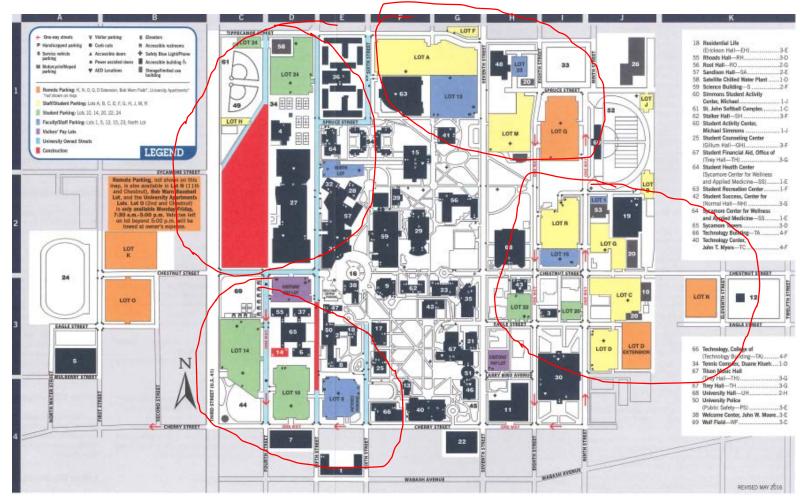
# **Parking Accumulation**

- Defined: total number of vehicles parked at any given time
- Establish the distribution of parking accumulation over time
- Determine the peak accumulation and when it occurs
- Determine space availability
- Collect vehicle occupancy each hour
- Due to the nature of arrival patterns
  - 7:30 am to 3:30 pm
    - Class schedule
    - Faculty hours

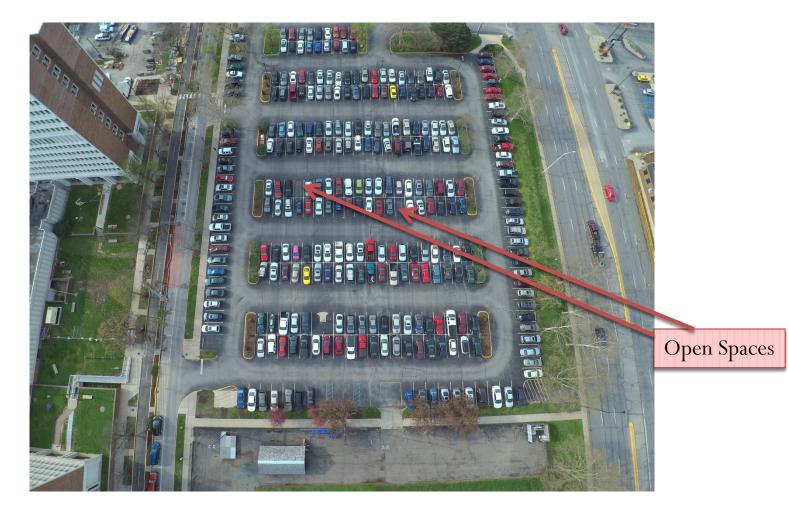
# **Parking Accumulation**

- Preliminary Analysis
  - Always open spaces
    - Handicapped
    - Parking Meters
    - Service
    - Motorcycle
  - Spaces full
    - Regular Spaces

#### **Campus Map**



#### **Drone** Data



# Parking Garage

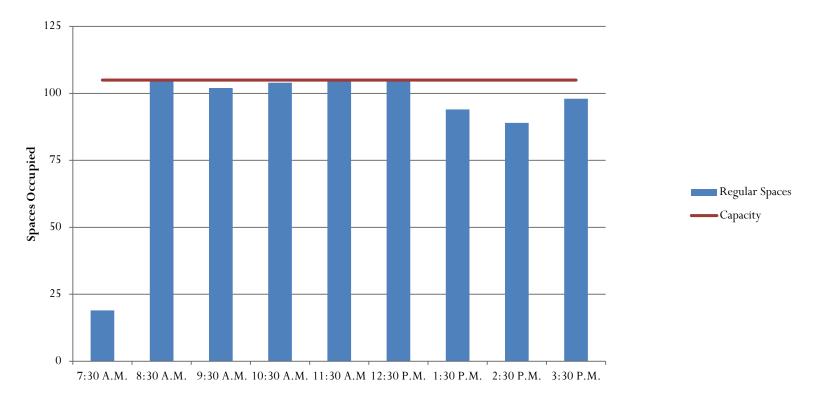
- Not accessible via drone
- Manual counts



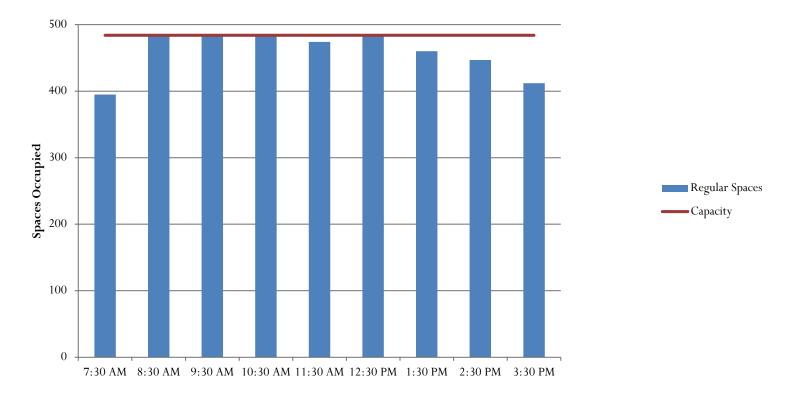
# Deliverable

- Accumulation graphs
- All parking lots on campus
- Assist travelers in choosing parking based on time of day

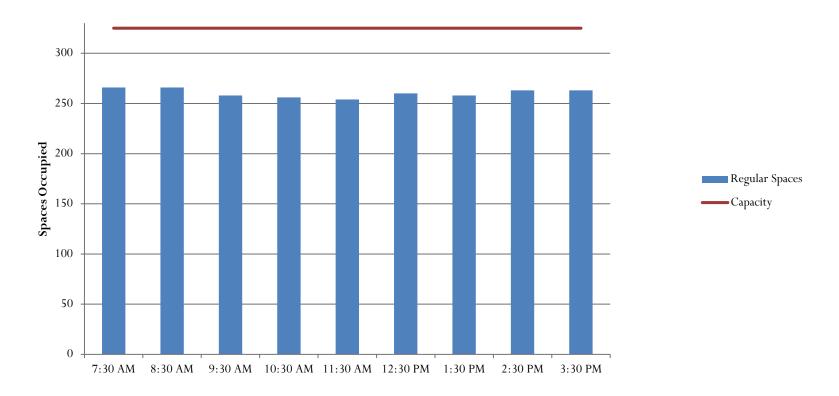
#### FACULTY/STAFF LOT 15



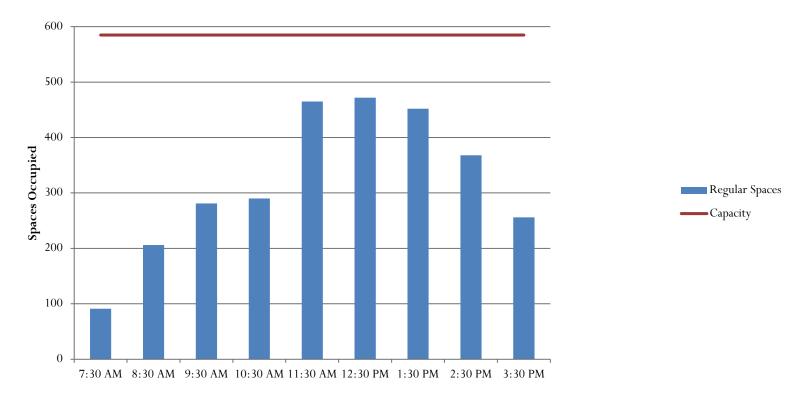
STAFF/STUDENT LOT A



**STUDENT LOT 24** 



PARKING GARAGE



# **Cost Effectiveness**

- Wages
  - \$12/hour, per student
- Hours
  - Large lots require full day counts
  - Drone capture multiple lots per flight
- Drone Cost
  - \$3000

# **Cost Effectiveness**

Method	Hours	Weeks	Cost	
Traditional Method 4 Students	512	12.8	\$ 6,144.00	
Drone Study Student	40	1	\$ 3,480.00	
Drone Study is 56.7 percent of the cost 92.2 percent of cost savings when drone is recouped				

#### Lesson Learned

- Labeling the pictures
  - Date
  - Time
  - Parking lot(s)
- Multi lots per picture
  - Reducing flights
- Key to flights
  - Get certified ASAP
  - Practice
  - Schedule and communicate
  - Study and know rules
  - Determine lucrative value

- Sun angles
  - Shadows
  - Glare
- Drone capabilities
  - Battery efficiency
  - Data storage
- Weather
  - Including wind

#### Future use with Software

- OpenALPR
  - Plate detection system
- Compatible with most cameras
- Create flight plan to collect data
  - Issue tickets as necessary
  - Conduct studies on:
    - Duration
    - Turnover rate



id	Lot	Plate_Number	Confidence
1	15	CE MW 1	78.48
2	15	NR 1967	74.51
3	15	KE 4932	86.46
4	15	TKY 3939	78.54
5	15	BCEM 29	95.45

- Parking
  - Inventory
  - Accumulation/Occupancy



- Before and after traffic queues
  - Signal timing
  - Other improvements



- Work zone
  - Inspections
  - Traffic monitoring



- Road Networks
  - Pavement inspections
  - Bridge inspections



#### **Contact Information**

- Michael R. Williamson Ph.D.
  - Assistant Professor, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809 Phone: 217-343-7512; email: <u>michael.williamson@indstate.edu</u>
- Sam Morgan
  - Director, Unmanned Systems. Instructor, Department of Aviation, Indiana State University, Terre haute, IN 47809.
    Phone: 812-237-2660; email sam.morgan@indstate.edu