Executive Summary

Our nation relies on accurate geospatial information to map, measure, and monitor transportation infrastructure and the surrounding landscapes. This project focused on the application of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) as a novel tool for improving efficiency and efficacy of geospatial data acquisition to improve transportation decision support.

Project Highlights

Bridges in New England are some of the oldest in the nation. They are difficult and costly to inspect. A multi-rotor UAS with swivel head sensors was employed to capture imagery of locations no human could easily reach. Coupled with 3D models of unprecedented detail, UAS proved to be a cost-effective technology for documenting the precise configurations of bridges.

Natural disasters stress transportation resource allocation systems as managers struggle to respond to multiple competing threats. In late February 2015 unseasonably warm temperatures and rain in Vermont caused ice on rivers to break up, resulting in ice jams and flooding. Emergency operation managers needed to know what areas were at risk, but a low cloud ceiling rendered traditional aerial assets useless. Our UAS Team rapidly deployed throughout the state to assess risk and document high-water conditions. The UAS team was able to acquire imagery at multiple sites where roads and railways were impacted by rising waters stemming from the ice jams. 2D and 3D geospatial products were generated allowing managers to determine the risk rising waters posed to key pieces of the transportation network. The UAS data also served to document flood conditions, data that will be used in future redesign initiatives.

UAS Benefits

- Access difficult to reach areas
- Safer & faster than traditional methods
- Cost saving
- Geospatial & 3D data

UAS Limitations

- Weather
- Battery Life
- Equipment malfunction
- Expertise required