



Use of UAS in Bridge Inspection

Christopher Parrish Oregon State University



Outline

- Projects conducted to date
- Motivation for use of UAS in bridge inspection
- Operations
 - » Aircraft and sensor selection
 - » Workflow
 - » Safety plan
- Results of bridge inspections
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Key findings







Projects





OSU UAS Bridge Inspection Projects:

- » PacTrans (2015): Cost-Effective Bridge Safety Inspection using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- » Oregon DOT (2015-2018): SPR 787 Eyes in the Sky: Bridge Inspections with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Related projects

- » FHWA (2015-2017): Effective Use of Geospatial Tools in Highway Construction (with WSP)
- » PacTrans (2018): UAS in Transportation Expo
- » PacTrans (2017-2019): An Airborne Lidar Scanning and Deep Learning System for Real-time Event Extraction and Control Policies in Urban Transportation Networks
- » PacTrans (2020): Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Transportation: Research-to-Operation (R2O) Peer Exchange







Motivation

UAS

- » Simply one tool--but a potentially powerful one--for bridge inspection
 - Provides new method of remotely viewing bridge elements at high-resolution, while keeping both feet on the ground
 - Can reduce lane closures, use of bucket trucks, and climbing for some percentage of bridges to be inspected annually
 - ✓ Enhance safety and reduce costs for some percentage of inspections













Specific Project Goals (SPR 787)

- Evaluate performance of UAS for bridge inspection
- Identify inspection requirements that can and cannot be satisfied with UAS
- Provide cost-benefit analysis
- Develop SOPs
- Develop safety plan
- (Also extend analysis to inspection of communication towers)







Aircraft and Sensor Analysis

• Main categories of remote aircraft:

Helicopters



Fixed-wing





Multi-rotor



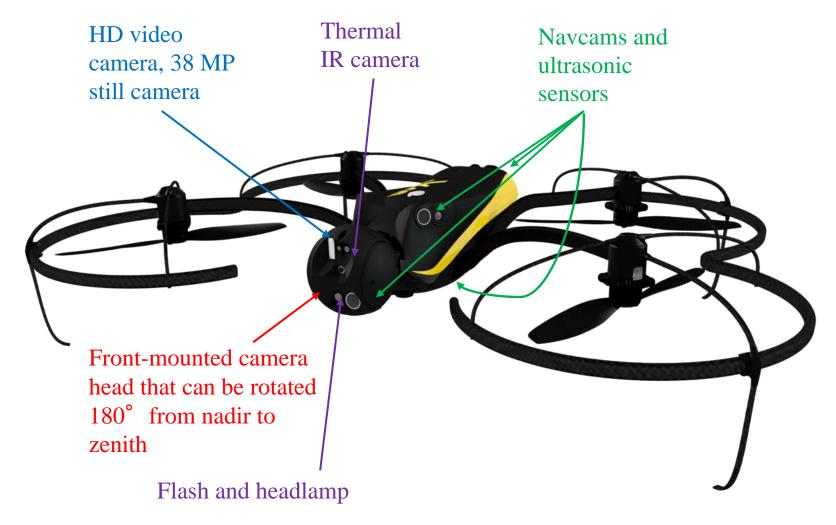






Components of a UAS Designed for Structural Inspections

Flight planning software designed to facilitate inspection projects









Importance of Rotating Sensor Head

- A) Camera optical axis pointing down (nadir)
 - » Typical mapping configuration
- B) Camera optical axis pointing horizontal
 - » Common in inspection work
- C) Camera optical axis tilted up
 - » Common in inspection work







Importance of NavCams & Obstacle Avoidance



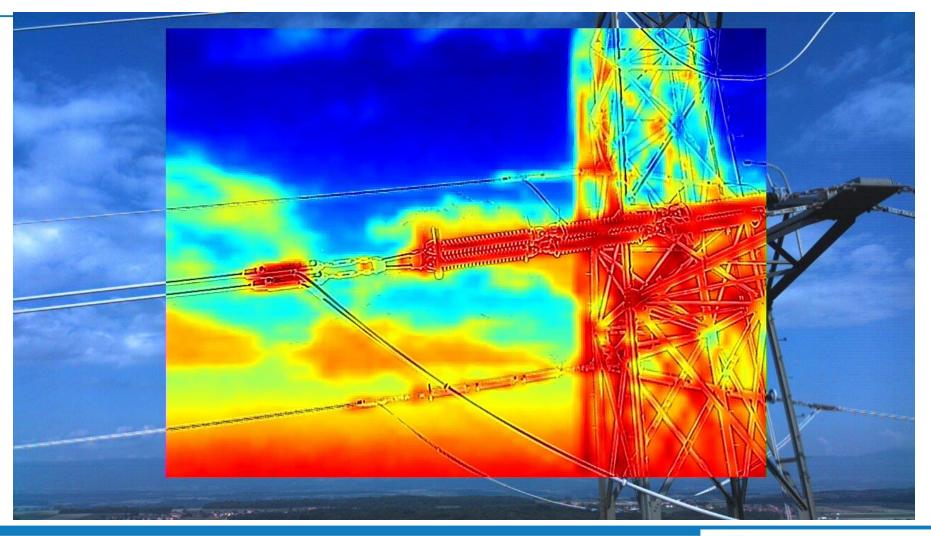
Ultrasonic sensors







Thermal Camera







Sensor Types: Lidar





Sensor Types: Cameras





Ground Control Station



Laptop/Computer

Datalink Antenna

Sun-Shade

Various Trays

Portable Music Stand

Marine Battery

Takeoff and landing zone

- » Large, clear, flat area
- » Away from people
- » Access
 permissions (!)

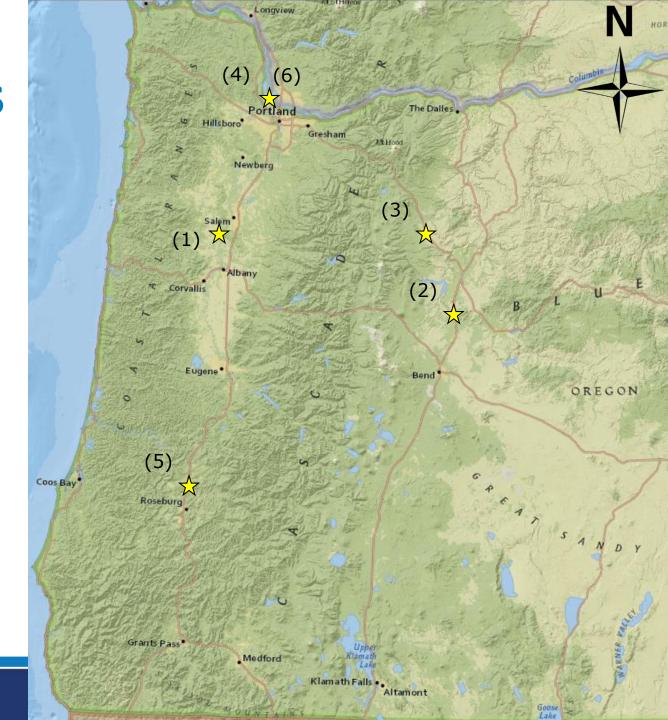






Test Bridge Inspections

- (1) Independence Bridge
- (2) Crooked River Bridge
- (3) Mill Creek Bridge
- (4) St. Johns Bridge
 - » Preliminary
- (5) Winchester Bridge
- (6) St. Johns Bridge
 - » Detailed



Test Bridge Inspection: Independence Bridge, Sept 2015

- Location: Independence, OR
- Airframe: Phantom 3 Pro
- Flight objective
 - » Test bridge inspection workflow
 - » Capture still and video imagery
- Details
 - » Large deck plate girder bridge
 - 675.4 m long
 - Longest span: 46.3 m
 - » Classified as Fracture Critical









Independence Bridge: Imagery Examples









Independence Bridge: Imagery Examples











Test Bridge Inspection: Crooked River Bridge, July 2016

- Location: 8 km north of Terrebonne, OR
- Airframe: senseFly Albris
- Flight objective
 - » Capture high-quality imagery for inspection purposes
 - » Targeting specific areas that are difficult to inspect using traditional methods
 - » Create 3D model via SfM
- Details
 - » Steel Arch Bridge
 - » 141 m long
 - Longest span: 100 m
 - » Pedestrian only



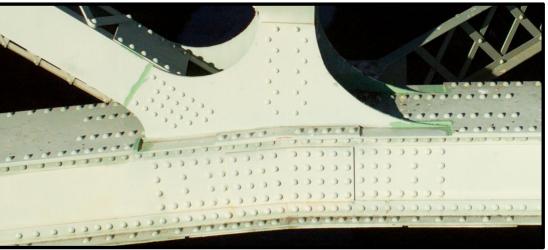


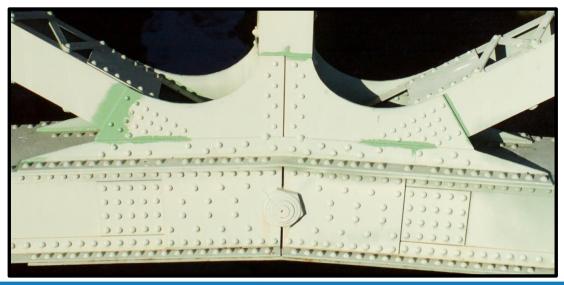




Crooked River Bridge: Imagery Examples





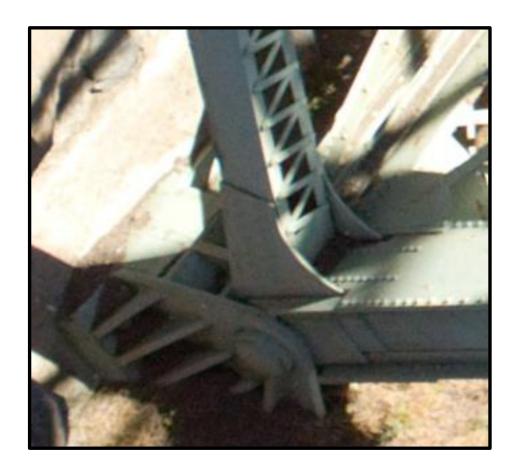






Crooked River Bridge: Imagery Examples



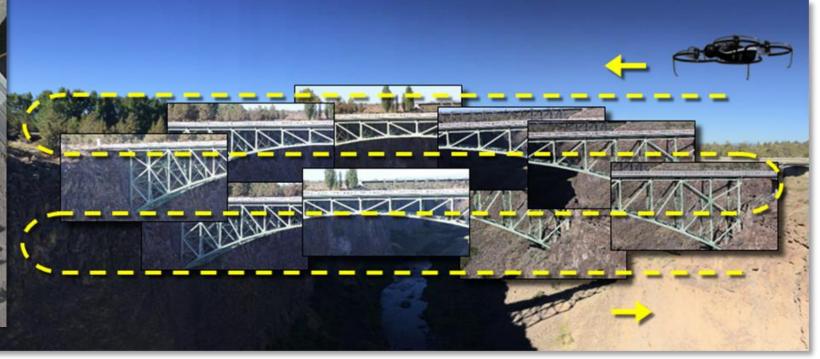






Crooked River Bridge: Mapping Flights









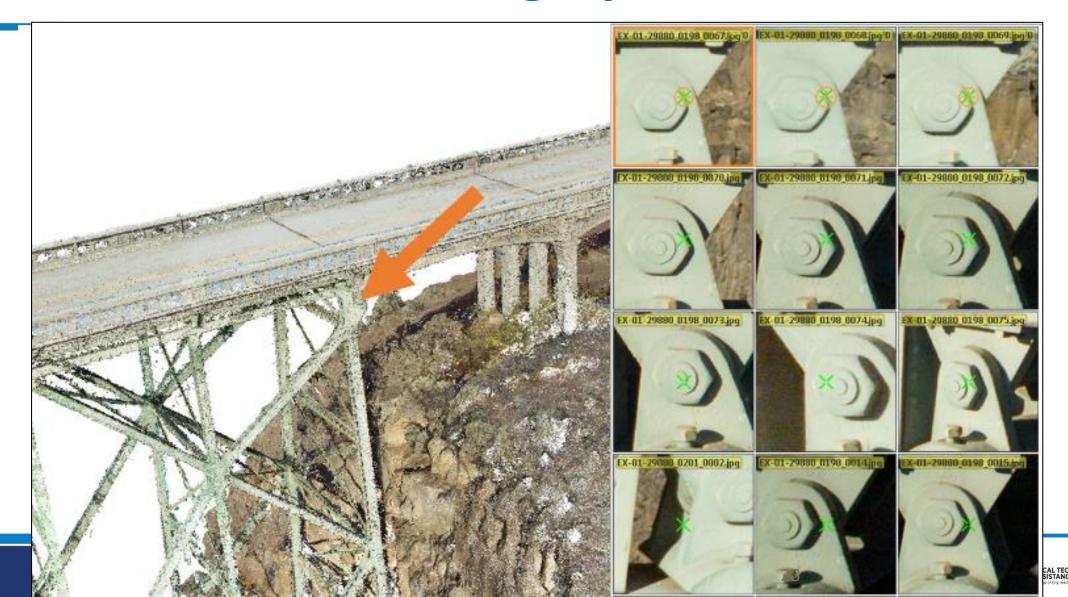
Crooked River Bridge: Point Cloud







Point Cloud ↔ Raw Imagery



Test Bridge Inspection: Mill Creek Bridge, July 2016

- Location: 17 km NW of Warm Springs, OR
- Airframe: senseFly Albris
- Flight objective
 - » Capture high-quality imagery for inspection purposes
 - » Targeting specific areas that are difficult to inspect using traditional methods
- Details
 - » Cantilevered Warren deck truss bridge
 - » 163 m long
 - Longest span: 50 m

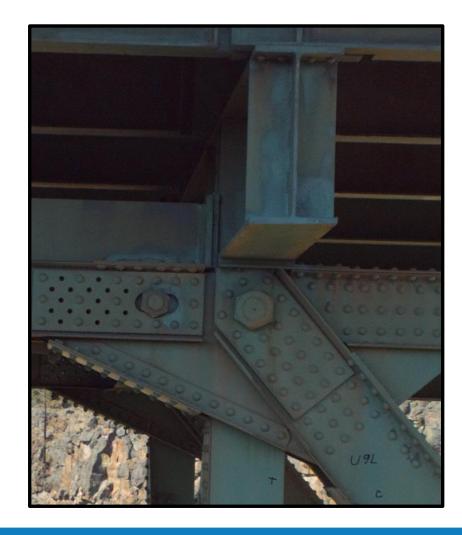








Mill Creek Bridge: Imagery Examples



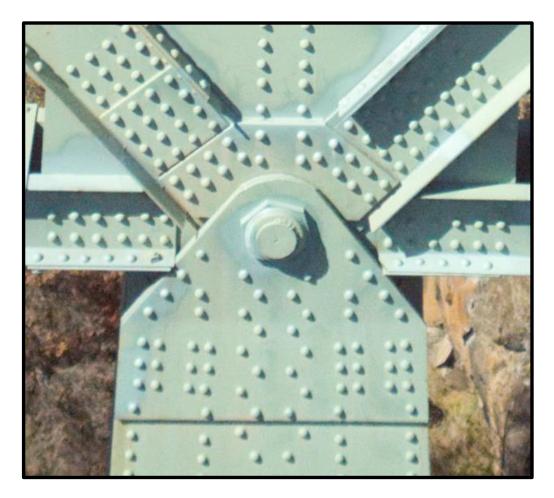






Mill Creek Bridge: Imagery Examples



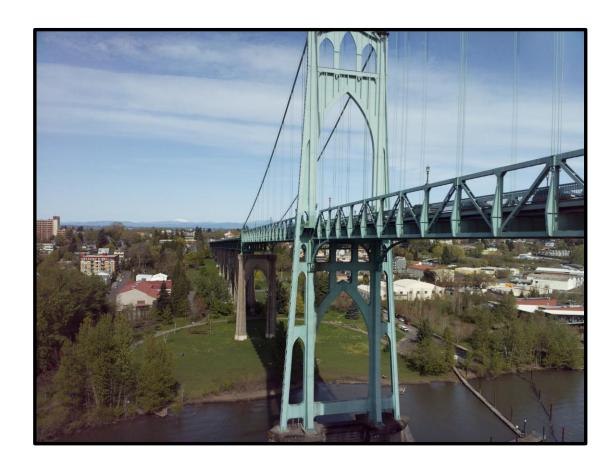






Test Bridge Inspection: St. Johns Bridge (Prelim Test), Sept 2016

- Location: Portland, OR
- Airframes: senseFly Albris, s900 with Sony WX500 (30x optical zoom)
- Flight objective
 - » Test of optical zoom camera
 - » Capture high-quality imagery
- Details
 - » Metal Riveted Warren deck truss
 - » Wire Cable Suspension
 - » 1100 m long
 - Longest span: 368 m







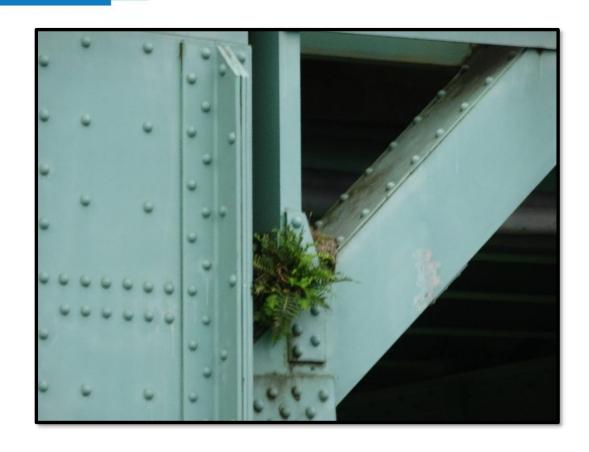








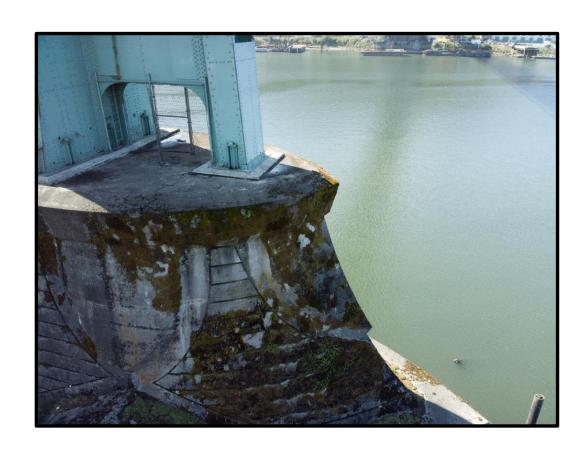












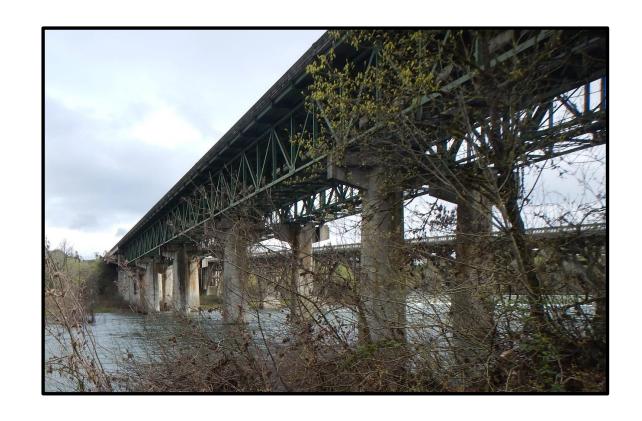






Test Bridge Inspection: Winchester Bridge, March 2017

- Location: Winchester, OR
- Airframes: senseFly Albris
- Flight objective
 - » Capture imagery while receiving real-time input from inspectors
- Details
 - » Warren deck truss bridge
 - » Southbound bridge of I-5
 - » 500 m long
 - Longest span: 42 m









Winchester Bridge: Imagery Examples









Winchester Bridge: Imagery Examples









Test Bridge Inspection: St. Johns Bridge (Detailed Test), April 2017

- Location: Portland, OR
- Airframes: senseFly Albris
- Flight objective
 - » Week-long, in-depth inspection
 - » Test inspecting directly under deck

Details

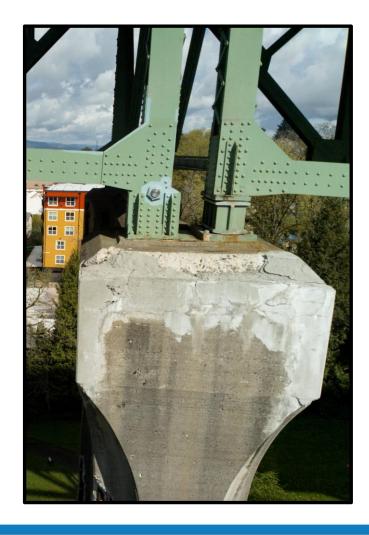
- » Metal Riveted Warren deck truss
- » Wire Cable Suspension
- » 1100 m long
 - Longest span: 368 m
- » Flight limited to eastern 550 m from center of main span

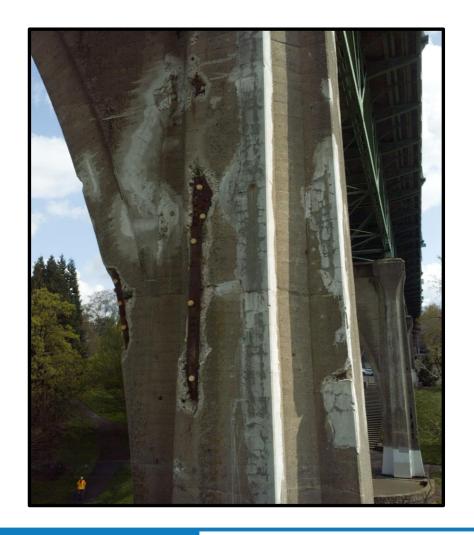






















































Cost-Benefit Analysis Procedures

- 1. Establish baseline costs for bridge inspections conducted without the use of UAS by compiling existing data from Oregon DOT
 - » 33 bridge inspection project budget spreadsheets
- 2. Determine the percentage of bridges that Oregon DOT inspects that are suitable for UAS inspection
 - » Airspace, proximity to populated areas, vegetation, size of bridge, etc.
- 3. Establish which project cost categories could be reduced (not eliminated) through use of UAS:
 - » Personnel time (field and office)
 - » Equipment rental/usage (e.g., snooper trucks)
 - » Traffic control
 - » Travel (including lodging, meals and incidentals)







Cost-Benefit Analysis Procedures (cont'd)

4. Estimated annual cost savings = (average cost savings per suitable bridge) × (# of bridges/yr inspected by ODOT) × (percentage of bridges suitable for UAS inspection)

5. Estimate costs:

- » Cost of purchasing 3 UAS
- » Annual maintenance cost
- » Data storage

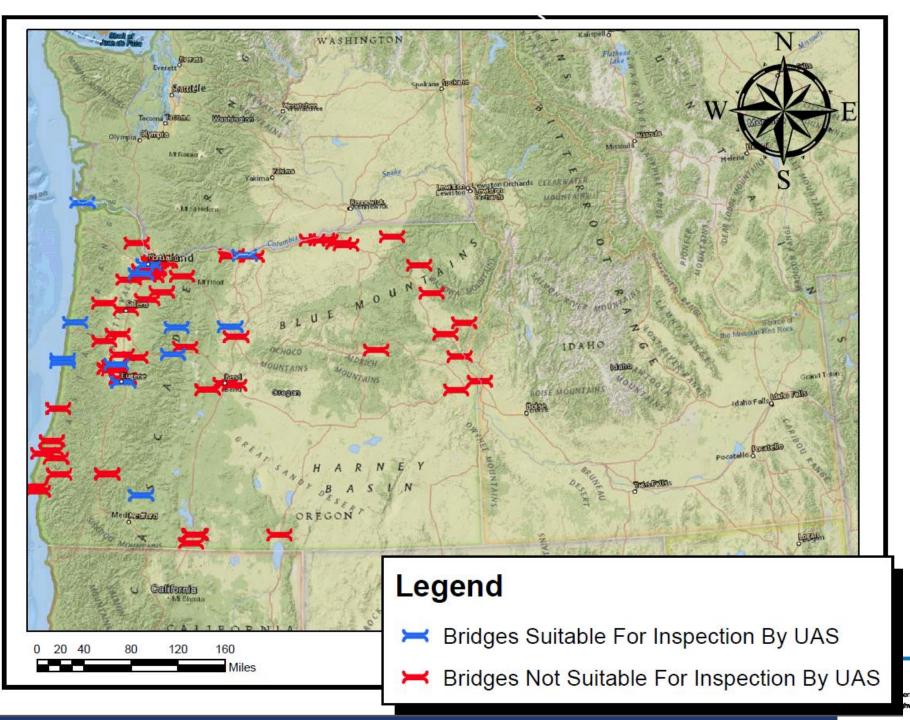
$$B = \$10,200(730 \times 0.16) = \$1,191,360$$

$$\sum C = \$117,237 + \$4,500 + \$5,700 = \$127,437$$

$$BCR = \frac{\$1,191,360}{\$127,437} \approx 9$$







- Reasons bridges were deemed "not suitable"
 - Low height, low clearance bridges, where it wouldn't be worthwhile to use UAS
 - Airspace
 - Access issues
 - Vegetation poses risks to UAS
 - Lack of suitable takeoff/landing site







Key Project Findings

- UAS can assist to varying degrees in many required elements of a bridge inspection
 - » Very well suited for **initial and routine inspections** and for satisfying report requirements related to geometry and structural evaluation
- Cracks, pack rust, connections, hardware and bearing locations were all determined to be readily-identifiable in the imagery collected in this project, with the recommended flight procedures
- Cost-benefit analysis provides strong indication of positive ROI for implementing UAS in ODOT's bridge inspection program
 - » Potential for >\$1M in savings/year from use of UAS in structural inspections in large bridge inspection program
 - » Should be refined as more data becomes available







Practical Recommendations/Lessons-Learned

Remote aircraft requirements

- » Variable tilt (0-180°) camera
- » Zoom lens
- » Obstacle avoidance capabilities
- » Establish max wind speeds for structural inspections (aircraft dependent)

Personnel requirements

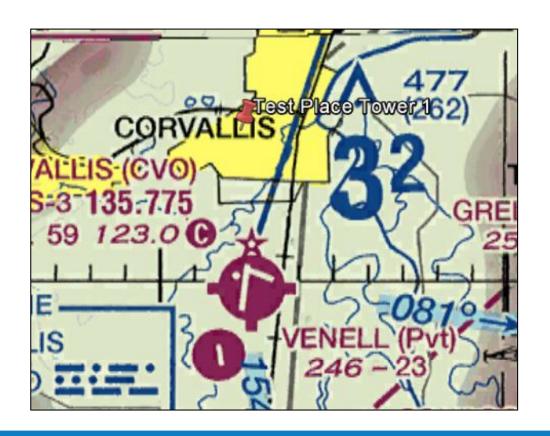
- » UAS bridge inspection flight crews should have at least a basic level of expertise in photography
 - ISO, aperture, shutter speed
- » Frequent practice (proficiency flights) specifically for structural inspection
 - Simulate: loss of GPS, wind gusts, operating near large structure







Safety Plan



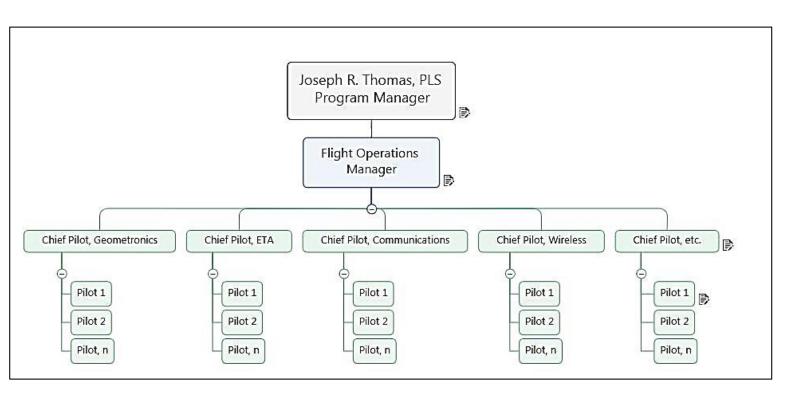
| D. CA | 1 04/05/0 | 016 | | 1 | D:1 | 1 | T) | .T 1 |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----|------------------------------|----------------|
| Date of Assessm | | 04/25/2016 Personnel: | | | | | Tom Normandy Matt Gillins | |
| Structure Type: | | Communication Tower | | | | | | |
| Location of | 44°26 | 44°26'10.8" N 122°59'07.1" W | | | Other Spotters: | | Farid Javadnejad Dan Gillins | |
| Structure: | 0.5.05 | | | | | | | |
| Owner of Structu | | | | | ~~ | | | Parrish |
| Owner's Contac | | | | | COA Number: | | 2015-AHQ-105- | |
| info: | | NE Salem, OR 97301-6867 | | | | | COA-TS | |
| | Phone | Phone (503) 986-2700 | | | | | (818)-497-8576 | |
| | | | | | Emergency Contact | | | |
| | | | | | Number: | | | |
| Airport within 5 nm? Yes: 2 | | | | | | | Jacob Kropf | |
| If Yes Which: | J & J a | J & J airport | | | | | (541)-766-6783 | |
| | | | | | info: | | | |
| | | 2 nm | | | | | N/A | |
| Airport: | | | | | | | UNICOM 123.0 | |
| | | | | | Controller: | | | |
| Safety Inventory: Mark yes or no if any of the following hazards are potential for work site. | | | | | | | | |
| YE N Equ | Equipment | | N | Personal Ha | manda V | YES | N | Environmenta |
| S O Haz | zards | 1 ES | YES O | Personal Ha | Laius I E | | О | 1 Hazards |
| X Nea | ırby | $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ | v | Twisting/Bending/Awkwar | | | X | Falling Debris |
| Vel | Vehicular Traffic | | Λ | d Positions/ | Heavy Lifting | | | |
| Nea | rby Heavy | | | | | | | Confined |
| X Equ | 1 I | | X Working | | ver water | | X | Confined |
| Ope | erations | | | | | | | Space |
| Tra | nsport/Launc | | | | | | | Weather |
| X hot | | | | Loose unsta | ble footing | X | | Related |
| Boa | nt/ATV/Etc. | | | | | | | Related |
| Dag | nt/Watercraft | | | | | | | Live |
| 1 X | erations | X | | Slip/Trip/Fall Hazard | | X | | Stock/Wildlif |
| Оре | erations | | | | | | | e |
| X AT | V Operations | | X | Ladders/Elevated | | X | | Transients |
| A | v Operations | A Plat | | Platforms | 'latforms | | | Transients |
| X Oth | er | | X | Other | | | X | Other |







Oregon DOT UAS Program



UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)

Operations Manual

July 2017

Oregon
Department of
Transportation



Courtesy of Chris Glantz, PLS, Oregon Department of Transportation







Related Work: Communication Tower Inspections







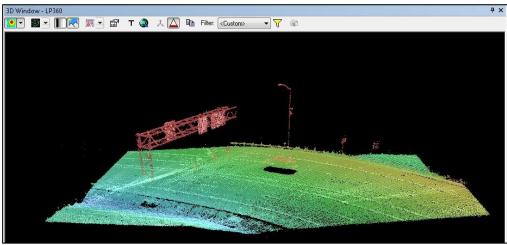




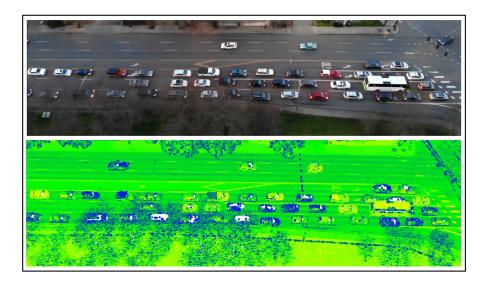


Related Work: UAS Traffic Network Monitoring (PacTrans)













References

Gillins, D.T., C.E. Parrish, and M.N. Gillins, 2018. *Eyes in the Sky: Bridge Inspections with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, SPR 787 Final Report*. Oregon Department of Transportation: https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Programs/ResearchDocuments/SPR787_Eyes_in_the_Sky.pdf

Gillins, M.N., D.T. Gillins, and C. Parrish, 2016. Cost-Effective Bridge Safety Inspection using Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). GEO Structures Congress 2016 14-17 Feb, Phoenix, Arizona.

Parrish, C.E., D. Hurwitz, C. Simpson, S. Sorour, and A. Abdel-Rahim, 2019. *An Airborne Lidar Scanning And Machine Learning System For Real-time Event Extraction And Control Policies In Urban Transportation Networks*. PacTrans Final Project Report (in review).

Parrish, C., R. Slocum, and C. Simpson, 2018. UAS in Transportation Expo Final Report, online: http://depts.washington.edu/pactrans/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/UAS-in-Transportation-Report.pdf







Questions/Comments/Additional Info:

Contact info:

Christopher.Parrish@oregonstate.edu

204 Owen Hall

Oregon State University

Corvallis, OR 97331



