

Remote Sensing and Geospatial Technologies in Transportation: Examples from the Infrastructure Lifecycle

Val Noronha

University of California, Santa Barbara
standing in for K Thirumalai, RSPA, USDOT

NCRST Background

- ◆ 1998: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
 - remote sensing and spatial information technologies
 - university research
 - private sector commercialization

NCRST Structure



U.S. DOT (RSPA) — NASA
Partnership
Transportation Legislation "TEA-21"



Environment

Infrastructure

Flows

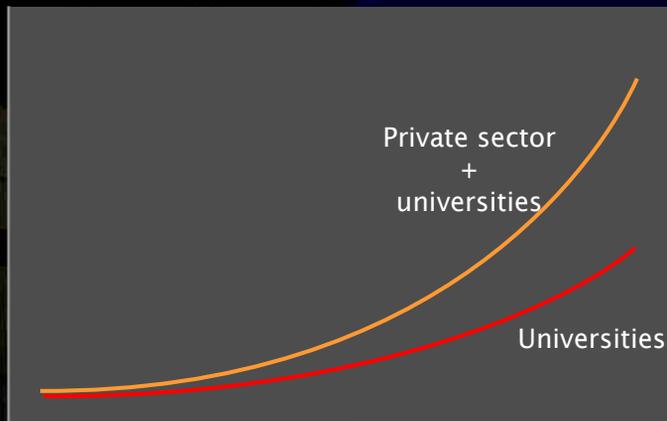
Hazards

4 universities

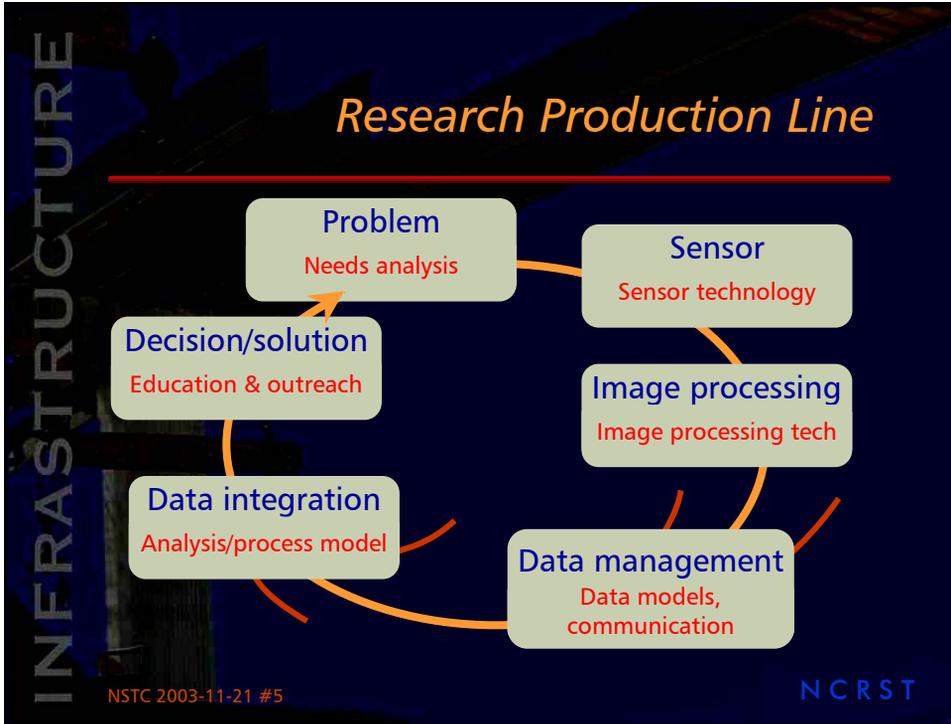
4 TAPs

The Goal is Deployment

Deployment



Time



INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Management

Management of infrastructure involves systematic planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation, and renewal of assets such as pavement, bridges, pipelines, rail lines, harbors and airports.

Information on the location and condition of these is critical to effective decision making.

NSTC 2003-11-21 #6

NCRST

GeoSpatial Technologies

- ◆ Remote Sensing
 - high resolution photo/video
 - multi-spectral, hyper-spectral
 - RADAR, LIDAR
 - ground sensors
- ◆ GIS, incl spatial modeling
- ◆ GPS

NSTC 2003-11-21 #7

NCRST

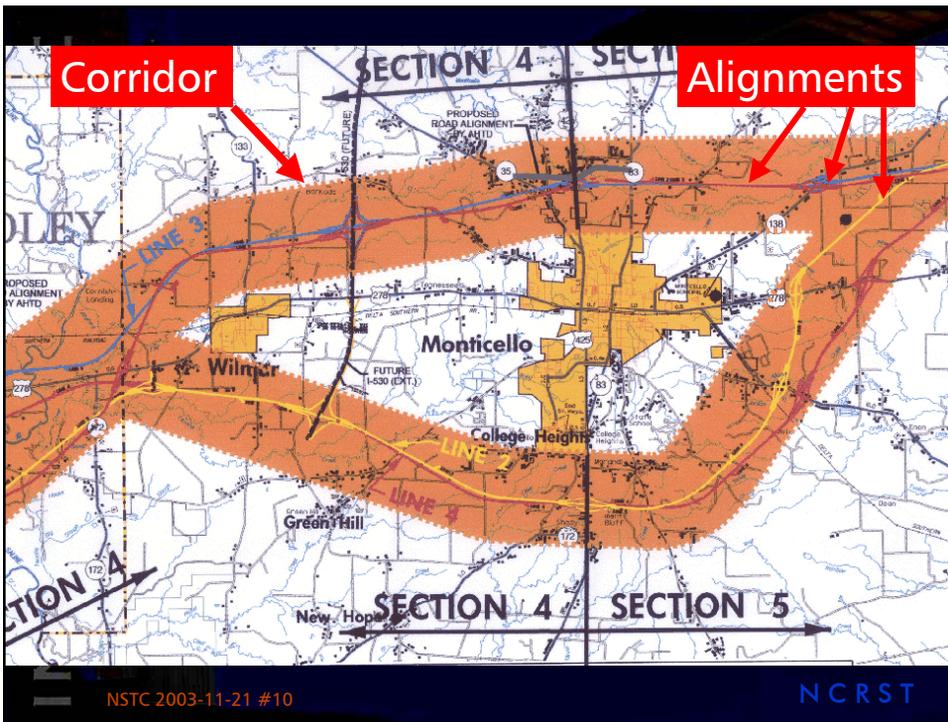
Some Infrastructure Projects

- ◆ Corridor development
 - alignment
 - redevelopment
- ◆ Inventory and condition assessment
- ◆ Network rationalization
 - developing/decommissioning
 - resilience and fortification

NSTC 2003-11-21 #8

NCRST

CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT



Corridor Alignment



- ◆ Find "best" alignment
- ◆ Decision support: achieve consensus among stakeholders

NSTC 2003-11-21 #11

NCRST

INFRAS

Alternatives



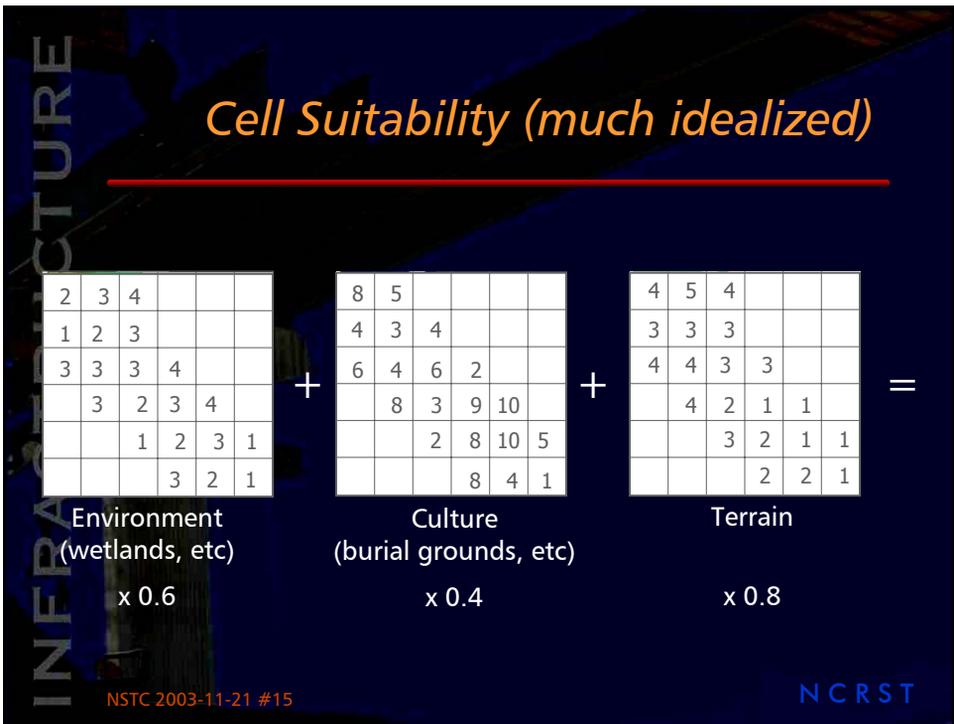
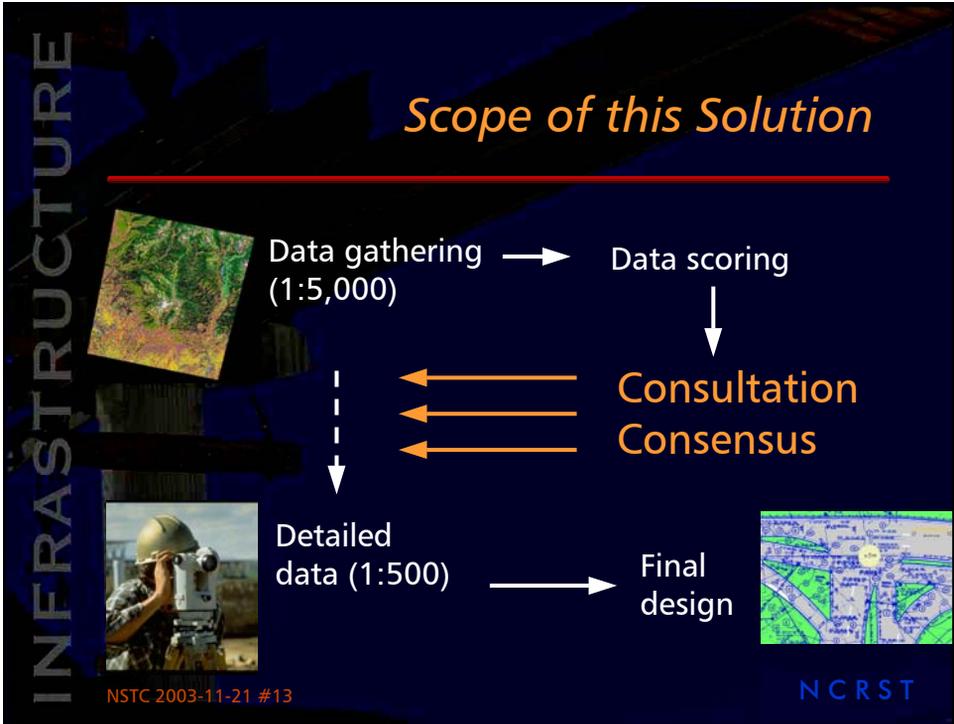
NIMBY

LOLA

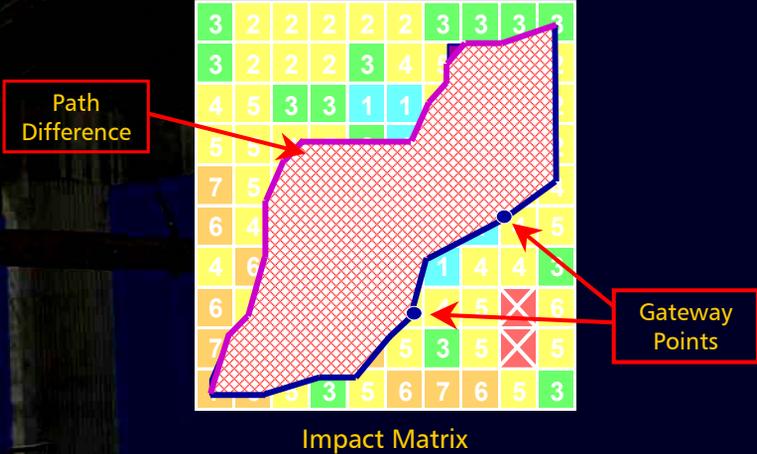
NSTC 2003

NCRST

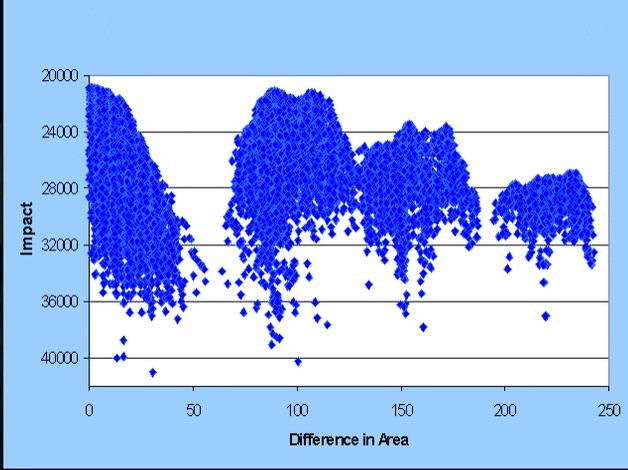
INFRASTRUCTURE

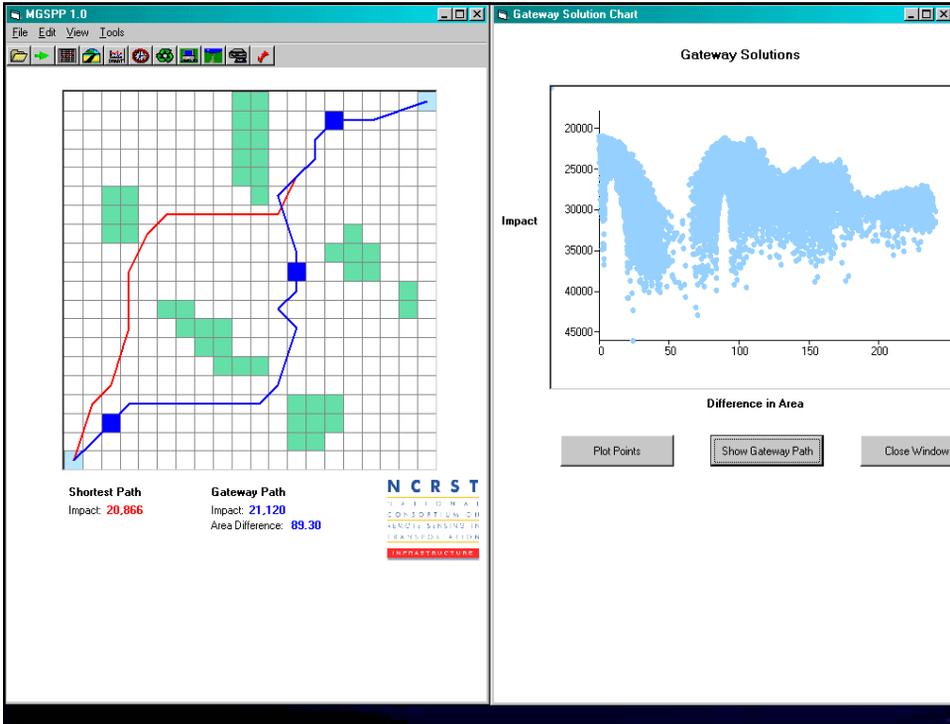


Spatially Different Paths



Impact Analysis





INFRASTRUCTURE

Redevelopment: the case of I-710

NSTC 2003-11-21 #19

NCRST



5 accidents/day




NSTC 2003-11-21 #21
NCRST



FHWA Intermodal Connector Program

- ◆ Evaluate the condition of National Highway System connector highway infrastructure to major intermodal freight terminals
- ◆ Review improvements and investments made or programmed for these connectors
- ◆ Identify impediments and options to making improvements to the intermodal freight connectors.

NSTC 2003-11-21 #24

NCRST

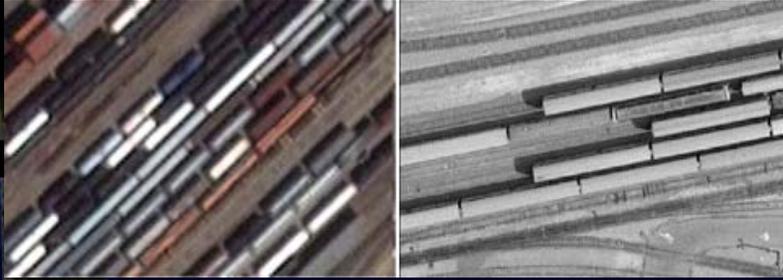
Washington Blvd Terminal



NSTC 2003-11-21 #25

NCRST

Container Counts



NSTC 2003-11-21 #26

NCRST

Container Classification



NSTC 2003-11-21 #27

NCRST

RS/GIS: Comprehensive Solution

- ◆ Integrated
 - from data acquisition to inventory and decision support
- ◆ Multiple cutting-edge technologies for
 - data acquisition
 - data handling, storage, dissemination
 - decision support
- ◆ Integrating GIS, remote sensing
 - satellite, airborne, ground-based

NSTC 2003-11-21 #28

NCRST

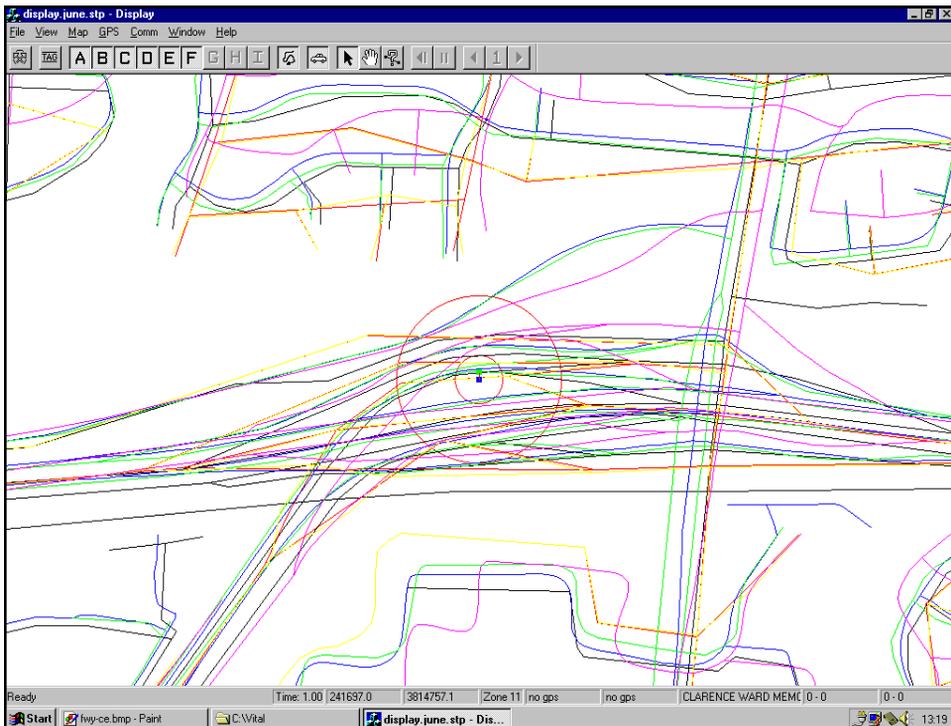
RS/GIS Specifics

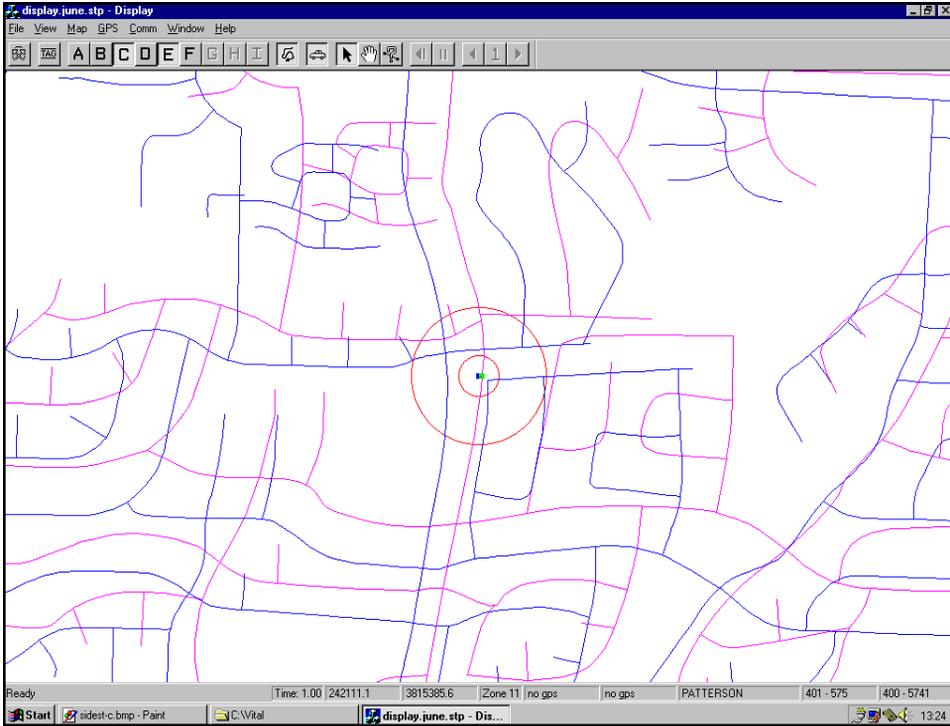
- ◆ I-710 asset inventory: geometry, lanes
- ◆ Wide area traffic microsimulation
 - handling construction closures
 - diversion: upgrade of alternate routes
 - reduced accessibility, social issues
 - port incident/evacuation management

NSTC 2003-11-21 #29

NCRST

INVENTORY AND CONDITION ASSESSMENT





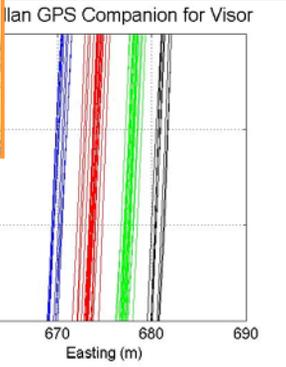
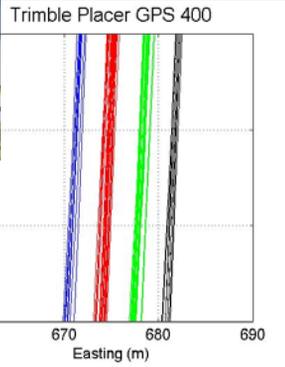
INFRASTRUCTURE

The GPS Challenge

NSTC 2003-11-21 #33

NCRST

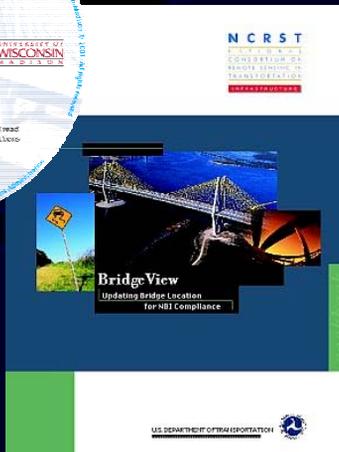
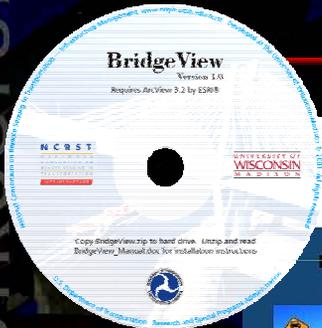
GPS Results — lane resolution



NSTC 2003-11-21 #34

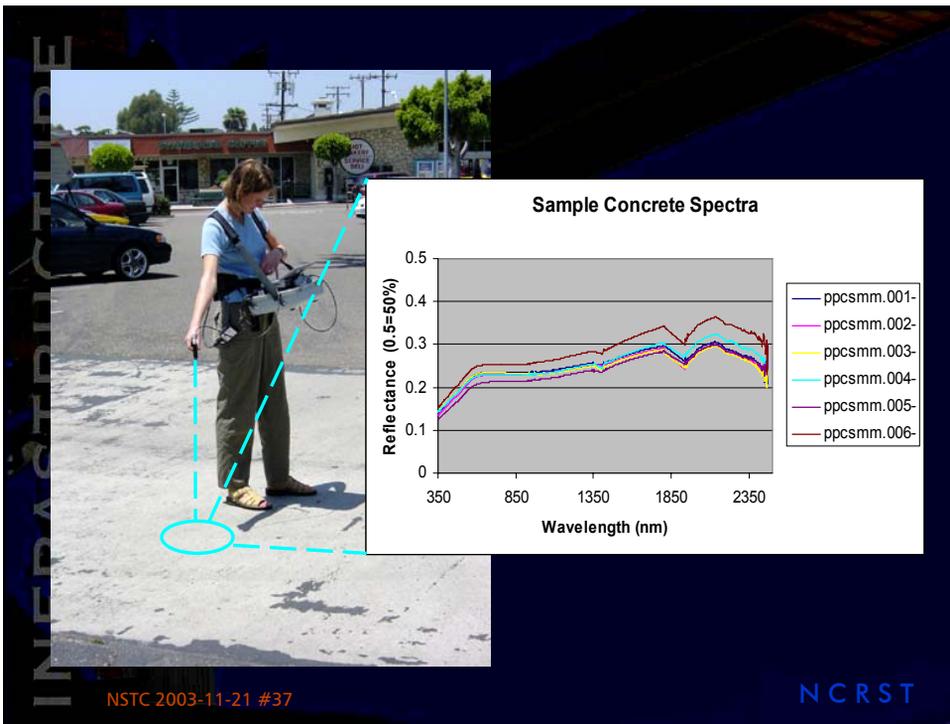
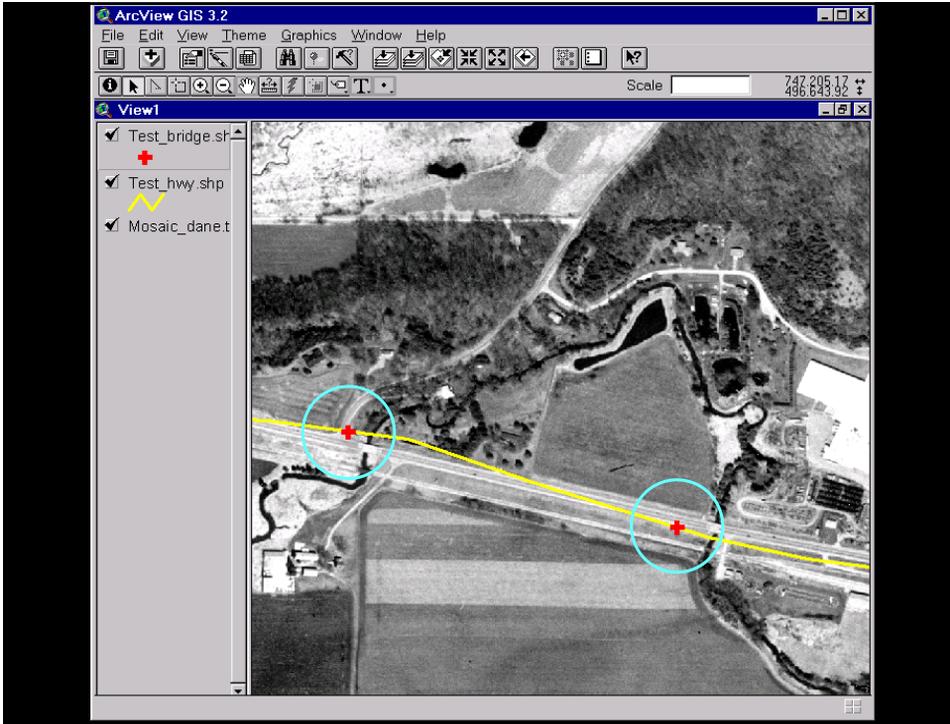
NCRST

BridgeView

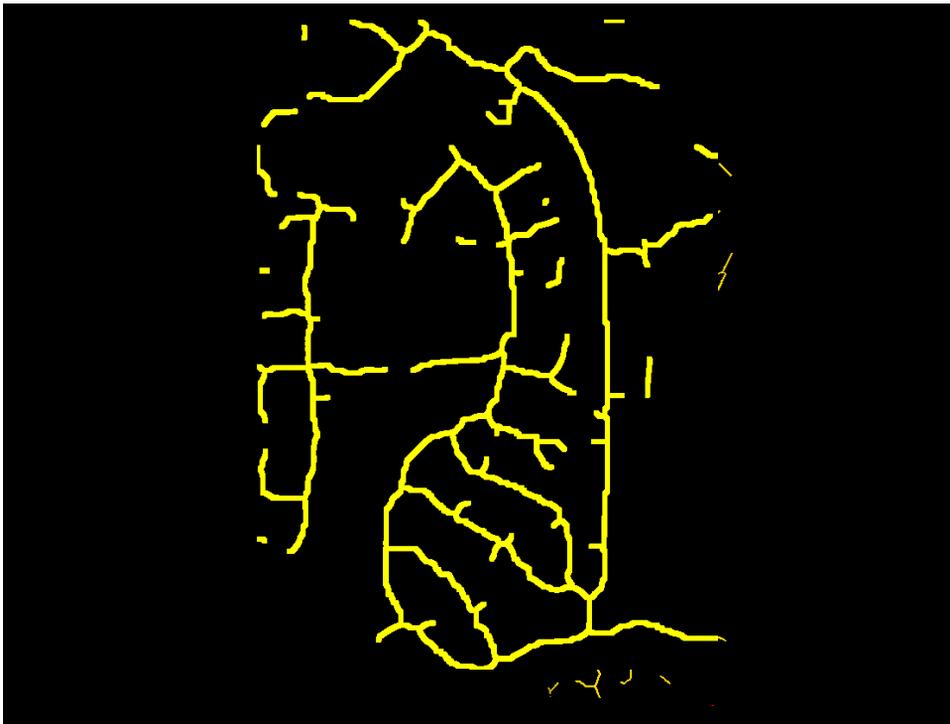
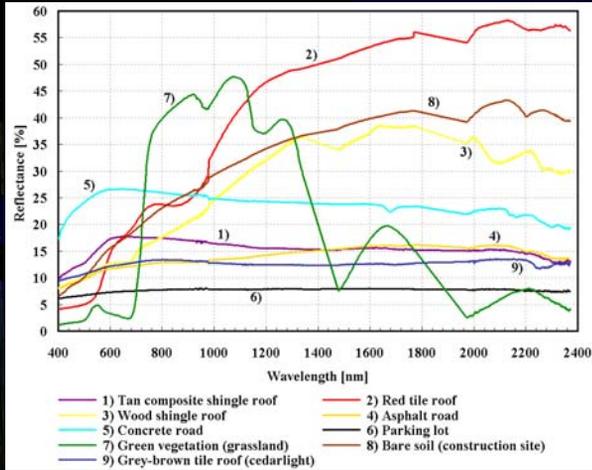


NSTC 2003-11-21 #35

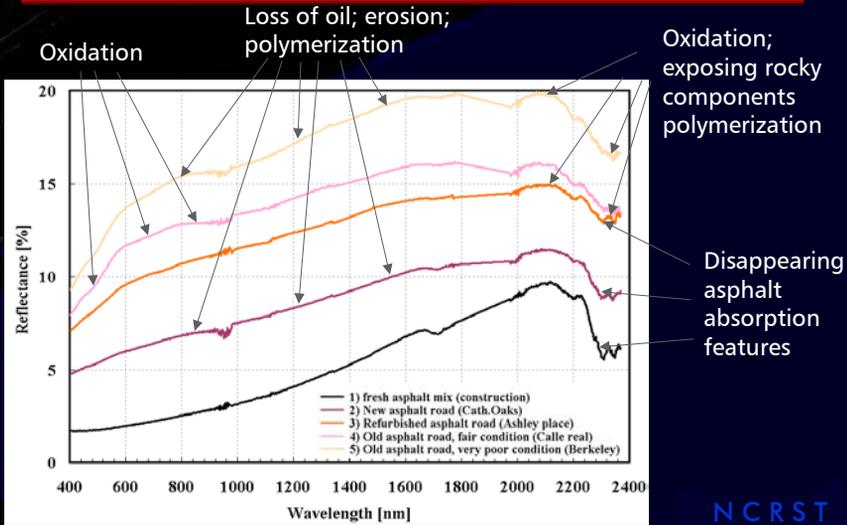
NCRST



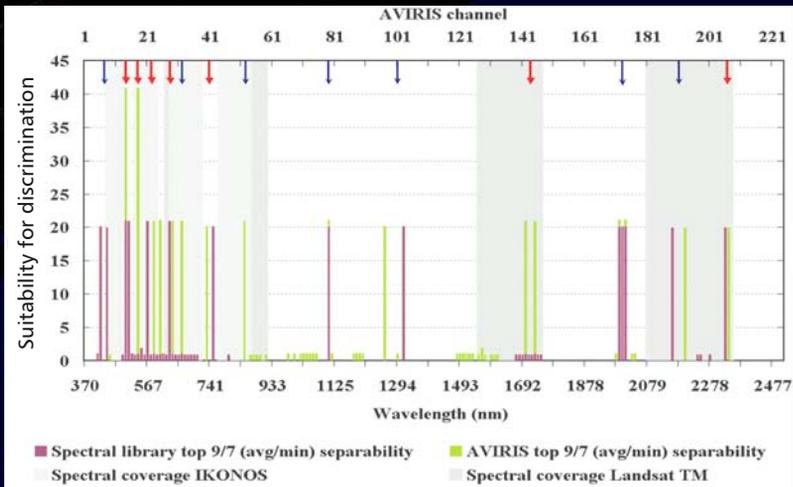
Urban Material Discrimination



Pavement Surface Evolution



Optimized Urban Sensor: 224 → 14



Can RS see Pavement Condition?

- ◆ Working on it
 - Pavement experts
 - Roadware survey
 - <1m hyperspectral flight
- ◆ So far, aging chemistry, not physical condition



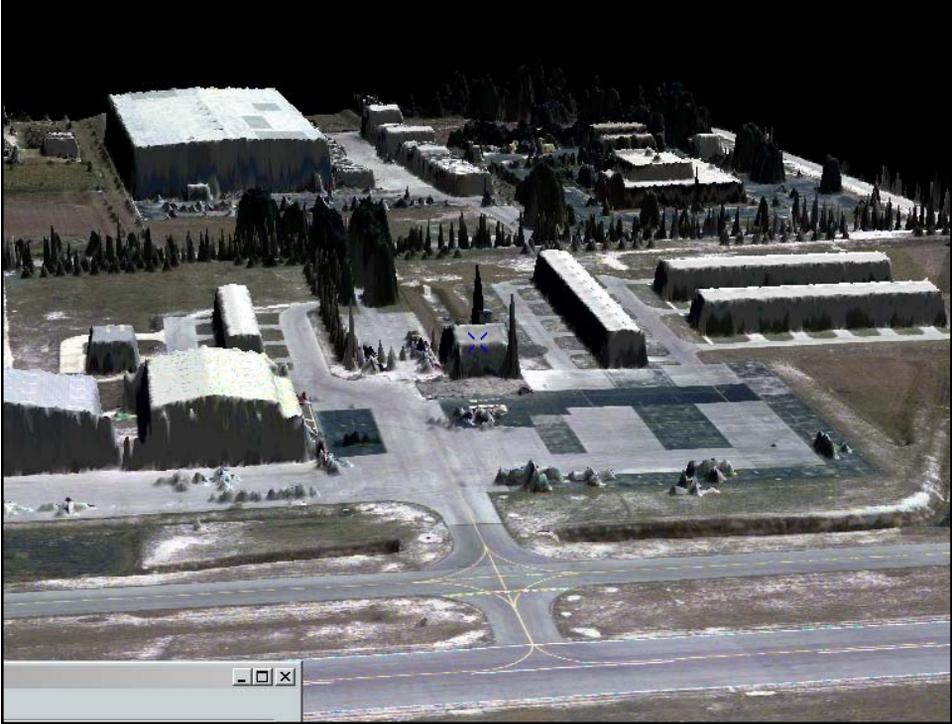
NSTC 2003-11-21 #42

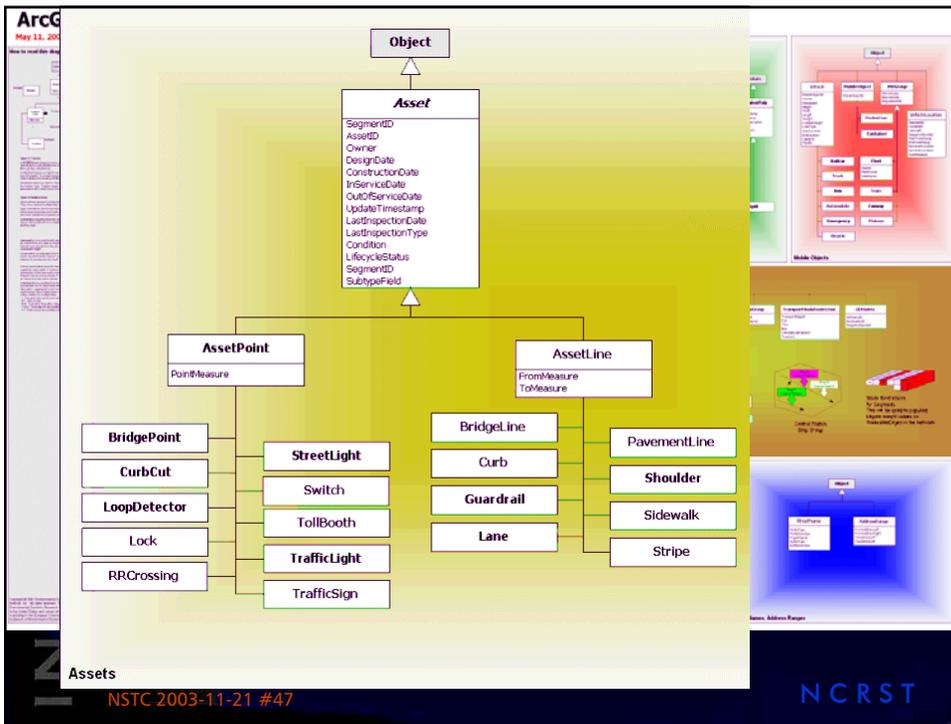
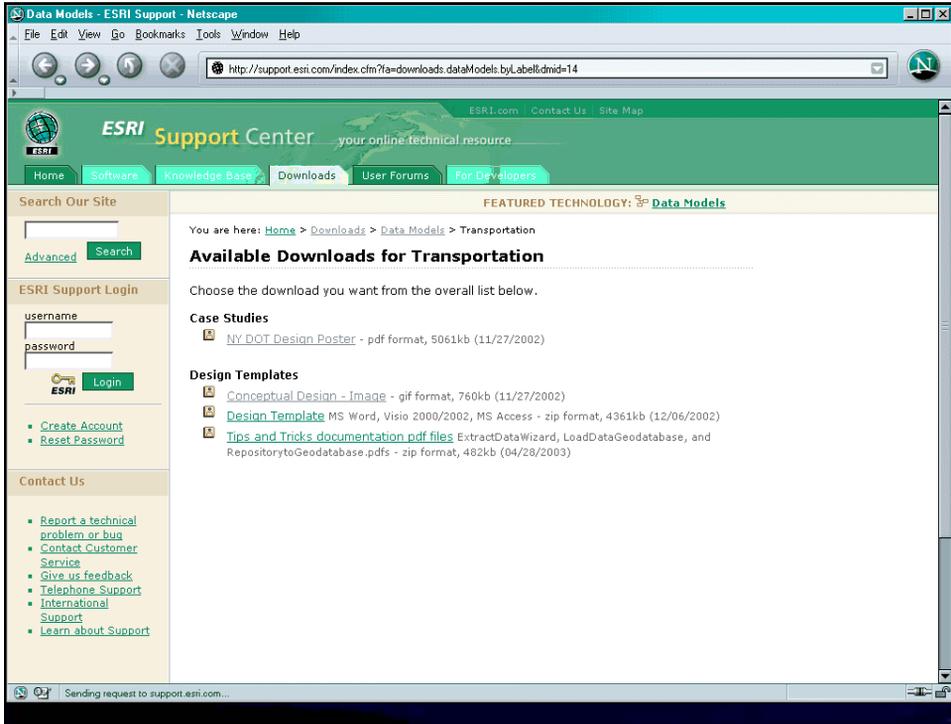
LIDAR

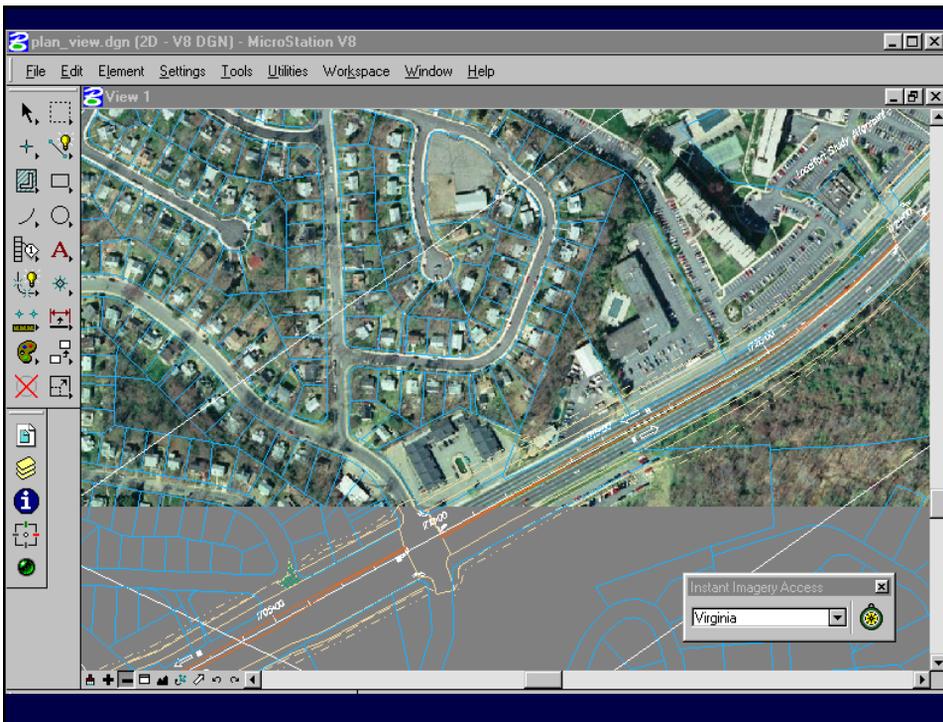
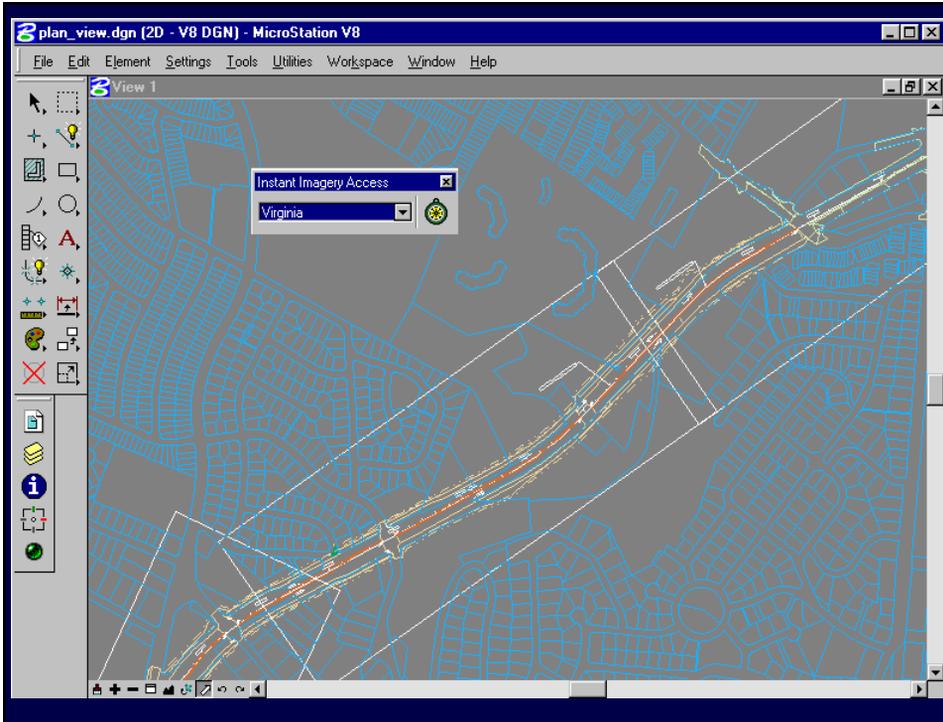
- ◆ Laser scanning
 - X-Y: 1 m
 - Z: ± 30 cm



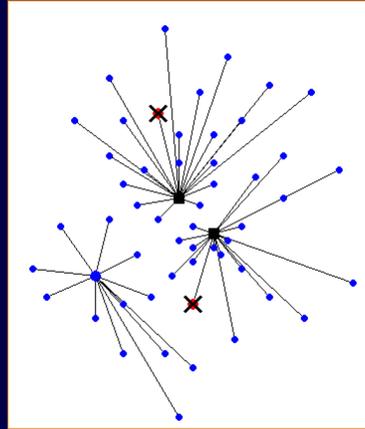
NSTC 2003-11-21 #43







NETWORK RATIONALIZATION



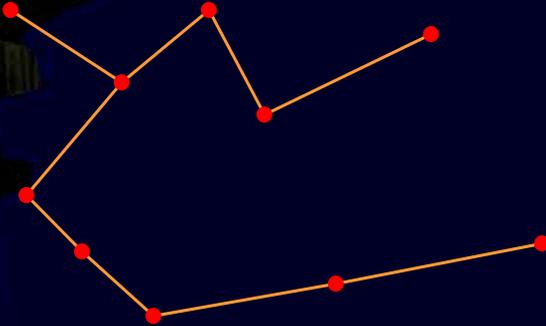
Developing a Network



- ◆ Villages isolated
- ◆ Poor/seasonal roads
- ◆ Development inhibited

INFRASTRUCTURE

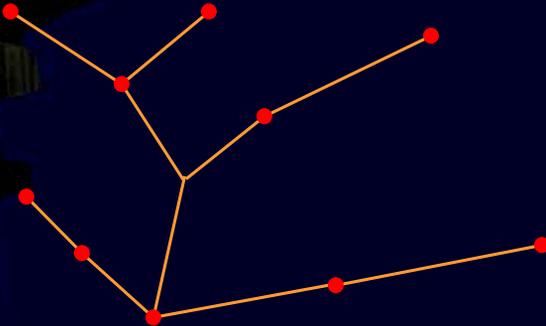
Minimal Spanning Tree



NSTC 2003-11-21 #53

NCRST

Steiner Points



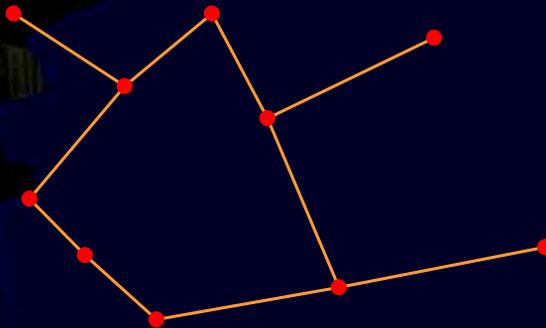
NSTC 2003-11-21 #54

NCRST

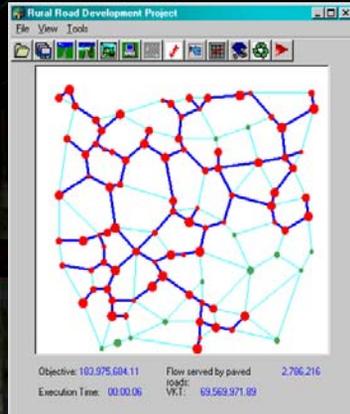
Our Challenge

- ◆ To meet incremental development targets, e.g.
 - 50% within 4 years
 - 75% within 6 years
 - 90% within 8 years

Our (Incremental) Approach



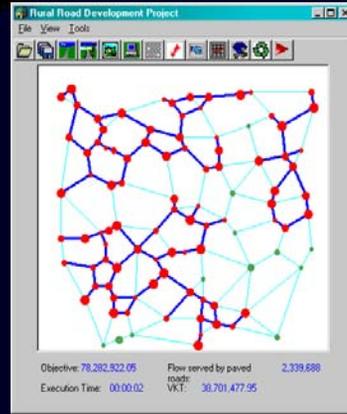
Connectivity vs Distance Traveled



(a)

96% of total traffic flow

NSTC 2003-11-21 #57

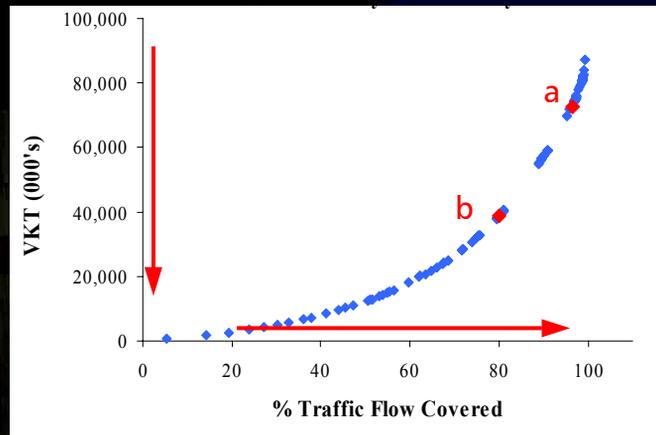


(b)

80% of total traffic flow improves VKT by almost 50%

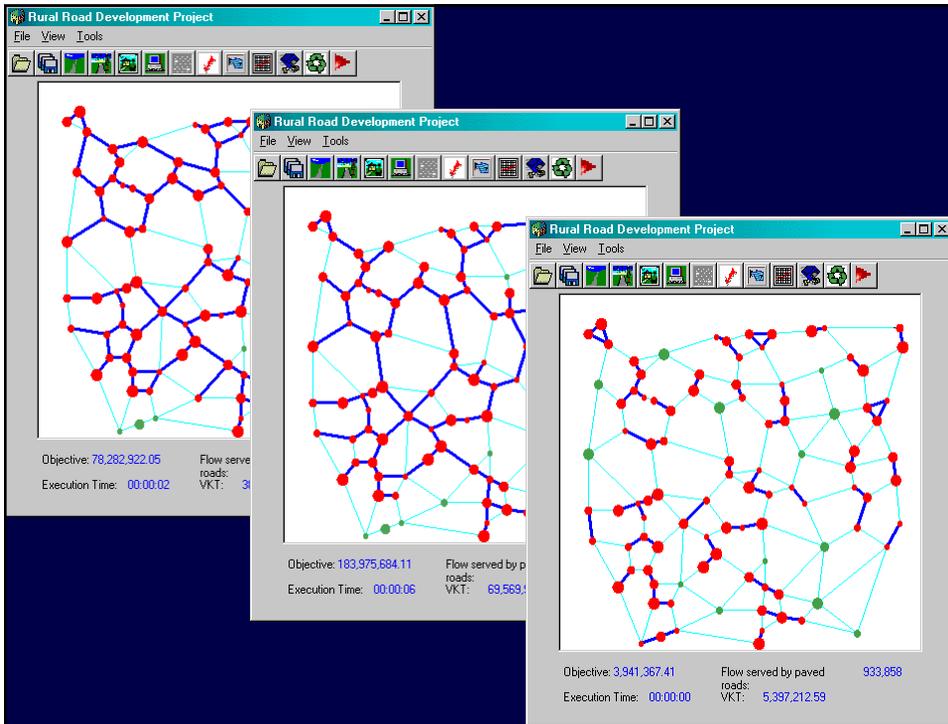
NCRST

Trade-off curve



NSTC 2003-11-21 #58

NCRST



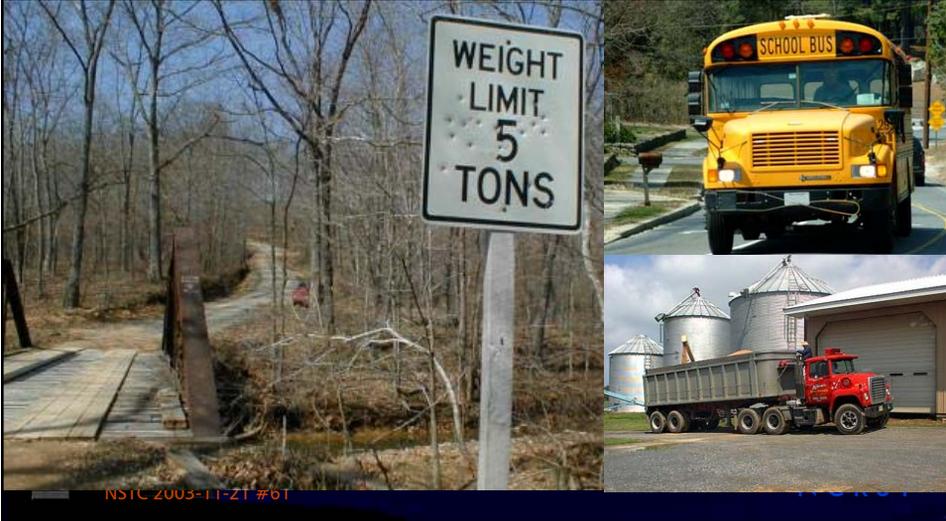
INFRASTRUCTURE

Challenges

- ◆ Multiple criteria
 - Local: accessibility
 - Regional: connectivity
 - National: mobility
- ◆ Dual applications
 - India: network growth
 - USA: decommissioning

NSTC 2003-11-21 #60 NCRST

Degrading a Network



Defining "Critical" Infrastructure: Resilience & Fortification



Is the Golden Gate Bridge a "critical" facility?

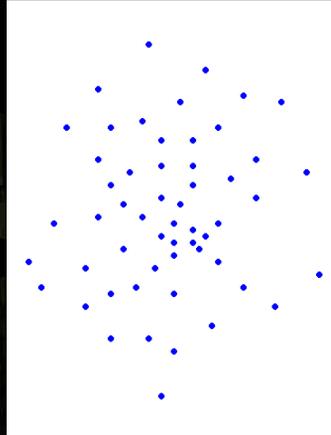
Interdiction/Fortification

- ◆ Which facilities are critical?
 - Those which, if lost, have the greatest impact on the system
- ◆ Which should be fortified?
 - Not necessarily all the critical ones

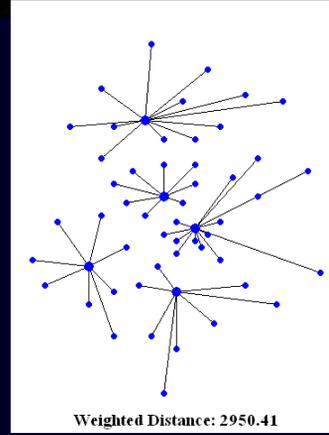
Assumptions

- ◆ Underlying model: p -median
- ◆ Interdiction: seeks to maximize the weighted distance impact by interdicting r facilities
- ◆ Fortification: seeks to minimize the effects of the best interdiction by protecting q facilities
- ◆ Fortification of a facility completely prevents its interdiction
- ◆ The interdictor is smart ;) and always uses his resources to attack in the best possible way

Initial system configuration

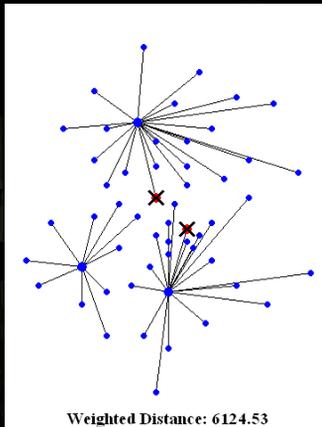


(a)

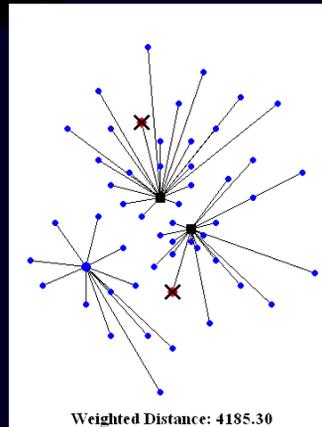


(b)

Fortification/Interdiction ...

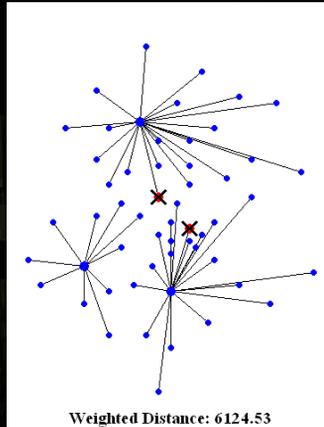


(a)

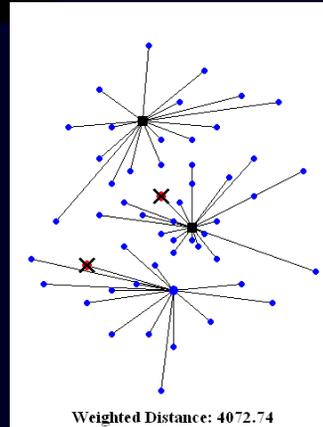


(b)

... Fortification/Interdiction



(a)



(b)

NSTC 2003-11-21 #67

NCRST

Conclusions

- ◆ Protecting facilities in the optimal interdiction pattern is not necessarily the best fortification strategy
- ◆ At least one (but not all) of the facilities in the best interdiction pattern must be included in the fortification plan

NSTC 2003-11-21 #68

NCRST

Future research

- ◆ Consider fortification strategies against random interdiction patterns (average instead of worst case scenarios)
- ◆ Consider different fortification degrees
- ◆ Include probabilistic elements
- ◆ Study different service/supply systems

The screenshot shows a Netscape browser window with the following content:

- Browser Title:** National Consortium on Remote Sensing in Transportation - Netscape
- Navigation Menu (Left):**
 - Program brochure
 - SECURITY and CIP: Overview, agenda, CIP consultation, Projects, Related efforts
 - RESEARCH: Thrusts, Projects, Technical Reports, Synthesis
 - RESOURCES: Getting Started, EasyRead Reports, Bibliography, Glossary, Vendors
 - CONTACT INFO: Counter Address, Participants, Steering Committee, Associates, Friends — sign up
 - MEETINGS: Coming Events, Past Events, Info for Visitors
 - JOB OPS
- Main Content Area:**

Meetings — CTI 2003

Critical Transportation Infrastructure (CTI)

SPECIALIST MEETING, 2003 DECEMBER 1-2, SANTA BARBARA

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) has recently become a popular area of research interest. An important prerequisite in CIP is to define what is meant by critical, and to do this objectively and automatically. In an on-line consultation we held in early 2002, many respondents cited definition and identification of Critical Transportation Infrastructure (CTI) as a high research priority.

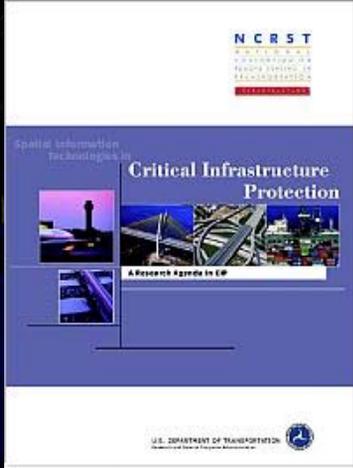
There are many classes of infrastructure — a [background](#) page on CIP enumerates these. Our focus is on **transportation** infrastructure, recognizing that algorithmically, methods developed for one class of infrastructure may be adaptable to another. There is also a focus on **spatial attributes** of the transportation system, i.e. geographic and topological characteristics of the transportation links and the places (nodes) served by them, and an emphasis on **spatial technologies** such as remote sensing and GIS. Transportation infrastructure includes for our purposes

 - ◆ road, rail, air and waterway infrastructure
 - ◆ pipelines
 - ◆ terminals, intermodal facilities and warehouses
 - ◆ delivery systems
 - ◆ control systems
 - ◆ infrastructure provisions to serve needs of critical hazardous/non-hazardous materials in transit

This meeting brings together a small group (about 35) of public/private sector experts and
- Right Side Elements:**
 - CTI Logo:** A graphic with the letters 'CTI' overlaid on a cityscape.
 - How to Participate:**
 - [Agenda](#)
 - [Venue](#)
 - [Abstracts & Registration](#)

INFRASTRUCTURE

CTI Research Agenda



www.ncgia.ucsb.edu/ncrst/cip

NCRST

NSTC 2003-11-21 #71

National Consortium on Remote Sensing in Transportation - Netscape

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help

NCRST

INFRASTRUCTURE

Friends of NCRST: be on the front line of our events

HOME

BACKGROUND
Program origins
Program overview
Program brochure

SECURITY and CIP
Overview, agenda
CIP consultation
Projects
Related efforts

RESEARCH
Thrusts
Projects
Technical Reports
Synthesis

RESOURCES
Getting Started
EasyRead Reports
Bibliography
Glossary
Vendors

CONTACT INFO
Counter Address
Participants
Steering Committee
Associates

Meetings — UAV 2003

Roadmap for Deploying UAVs in Transportation

DEADLINES

BACKGROUND

Hotel: Nov 14

VENUE

Register: Nov 25

REGISTER

FOCUS MEETING, 2003 DECEMBER 2, SANTA BARBARA

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have aroused much interest recently, particularly following their highly publicized military deployments. This meeting focuses on their civilian uses in transportation, including emergency and incident management, traffic flow monitoring and congestion management, and infrastructure integrity assessment. The emphasis is on low cost, low weight, low altitude micro UAVs (MAVs).



UAV 2003 brings together a small group of federal and state professionals, academics, UAV manufacturers and service providers, (a) to summarize the present state of accomplishment, (b) to develop a vision for the future, (c) to identify research, technological, economic and institutional barriers, (d) to develop a consensus on steps to overcome these barriers. The motivation is eventually to develop simple guidelines or standard operations practices (SOP) for UAV deployment by states and local agencies.

Issues to be addressed

1. UAVs' unique technical capabilities and advantages (e.g. vantage point, deployment speed, cost, ease of use, number of operators and ground control, data links), and the spectrum of applications (object/incident monitoring; traffic counting, surveillance for anomaly identification or on-demand damage assessment)
2. Future technical developments needed for priority applications
3. Civilian applications other than transportation: synergistic capabilities and players

N C R S T

NATIONAL
CONSORTIUM ON
REMOTE SENSING IN
TRANSPORTATION

INFRASTRUCTURE



University of California, Santa Barbara
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Iowa State University
University of Florida



Credits, clockwise from top left: NASA, Terraserver, Phil Dennison, Space Imaging

INFRASTRUCTURE

Keep in touch!

Infrastructure:

www.ncgia.ucsb.edu/ncrst

All NCRST (Environment, Infrastructure,
Flow, Hazards): www.ncrst.org

NSTC 2003-11-21 #74

NCRST