



Unexpected Uses of Geospatial Data

Joseph R. Thomas, PLS

Engineering Automation Manager

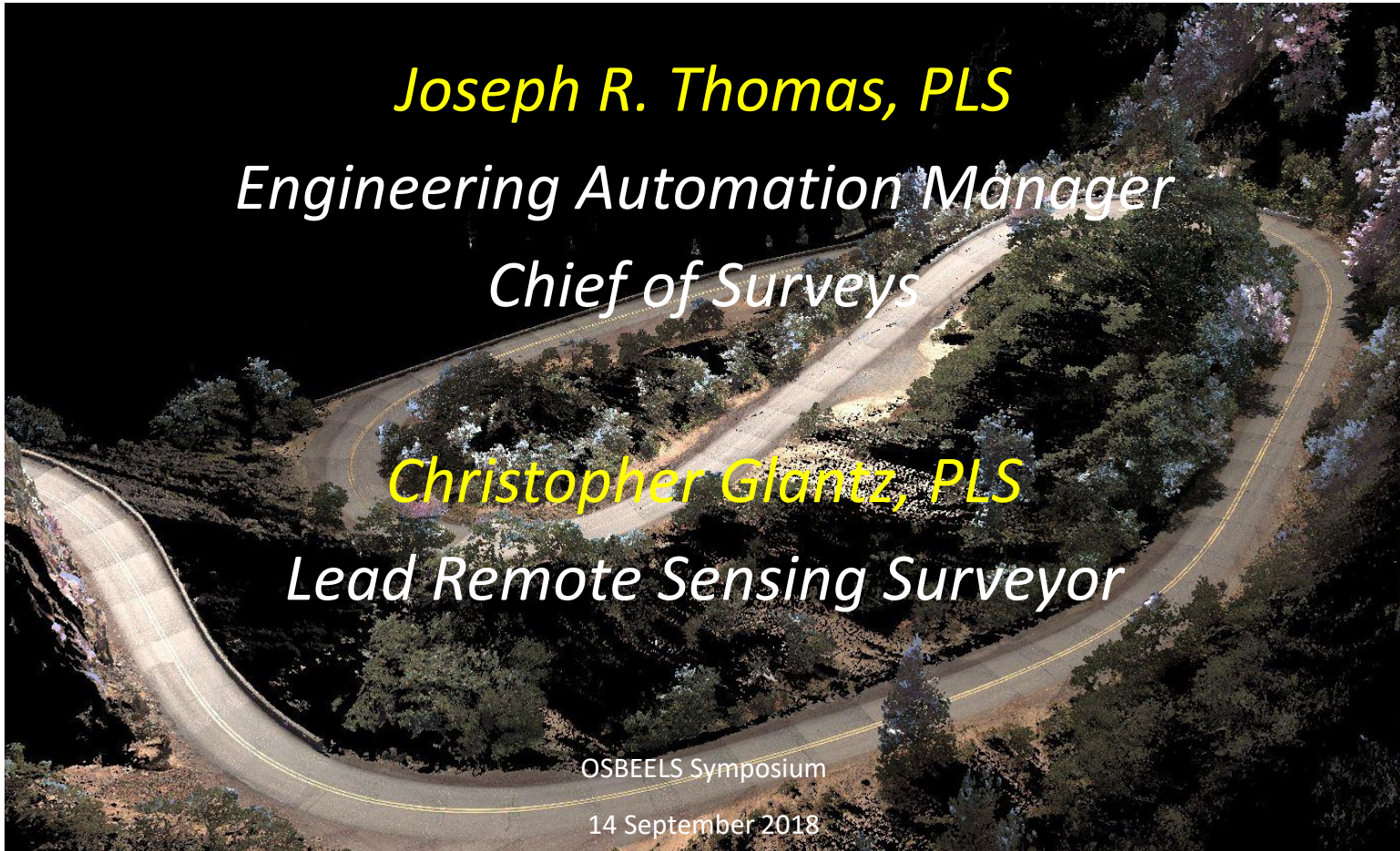
Chief of Surveys

Christopher Glantz, PLS

Lead Remote Sensing Surveyor

OSBEELS Symposium

14 September 2018





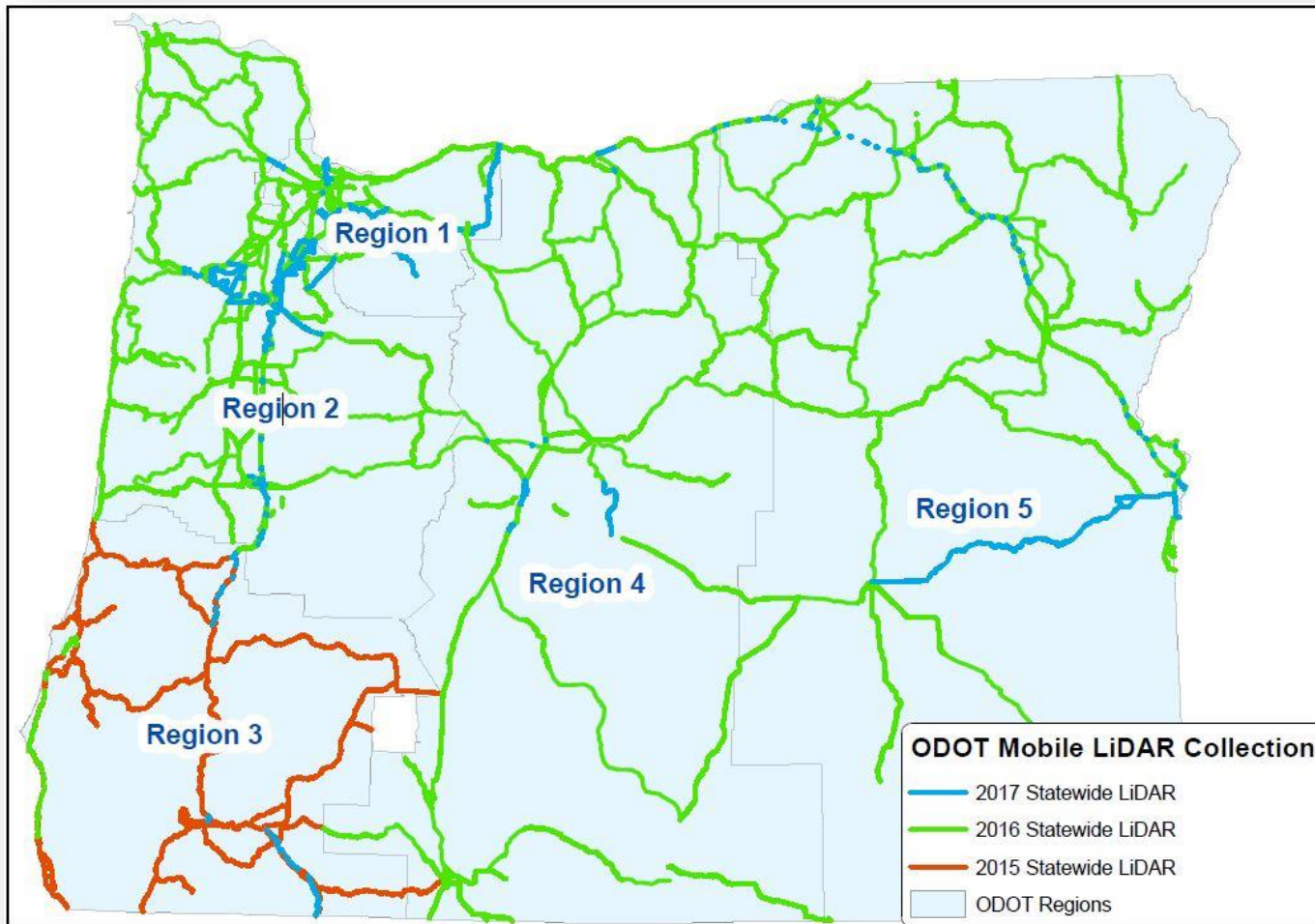
Lidar at ODOT

Leica Pegasus: Two





ODOT's Mobile Lidar Program





ODOT's Mobile Lidar Program



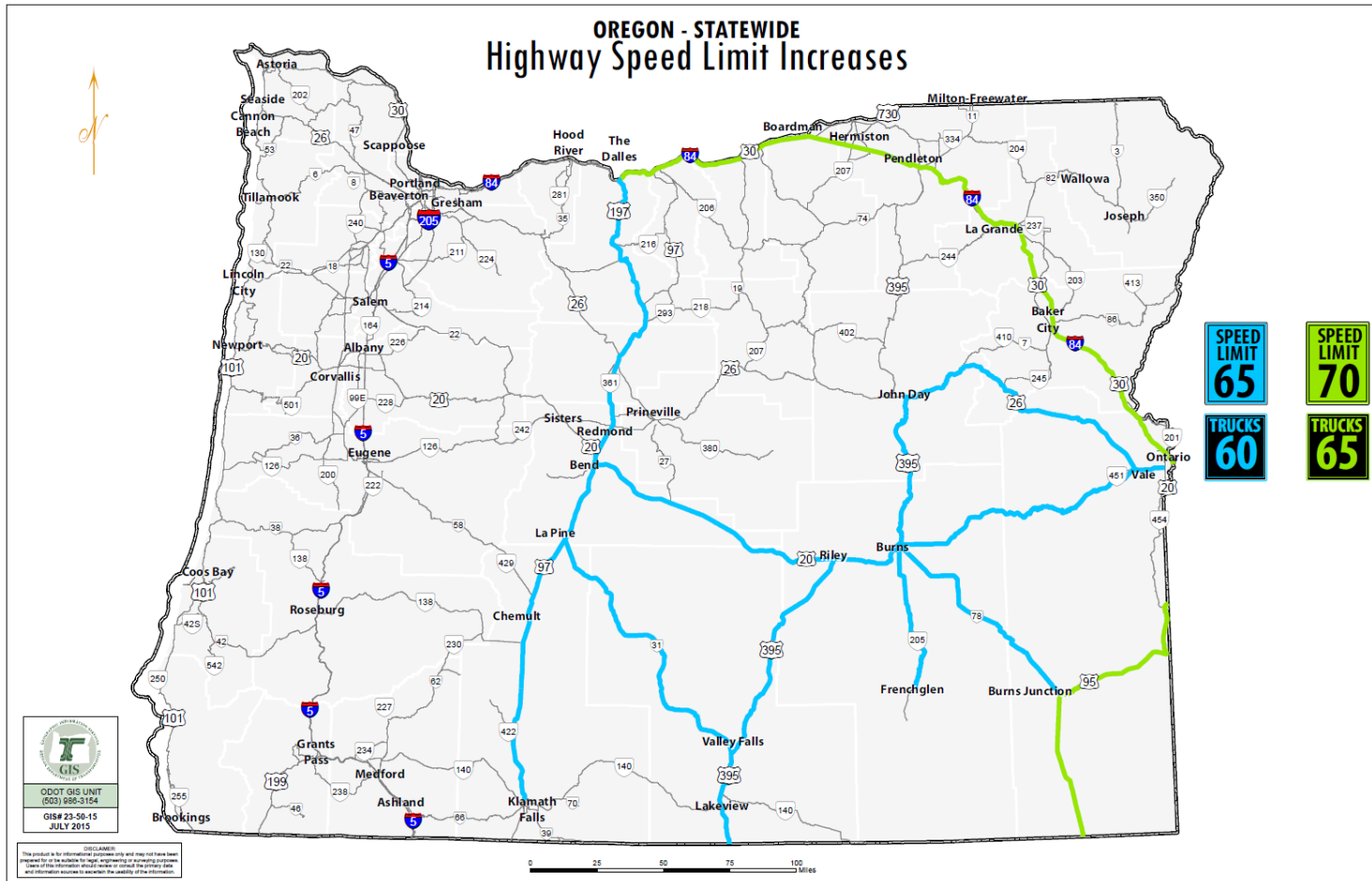


Ex. 1 – Changing Highway Speed Zones

- ❑ **HB 3402 – What is it?**
 - ❑ 2015 legislative action
 - ❑ Raised legal speed on the main Eastern Oregon highways
 - ❑ Speeds on these highways are Speed Limits as of March 1, 2016



HB 3402 – What is it?





Implementation – No-Pass Zones

- ❑ Higher speed = longer distance to pass
- ❑ Longer distance to pass = longer sight distance
 - ❑ 5 mph = 100 feet additional passing lane distance

Speed Limit	Min. Passing Sight Distance
55 mph	900 ft.
65 mph	1100 ft.
70 mph	1200 ft.





No-Pass Evaluation – Std. Method





Run Sight Distance Check

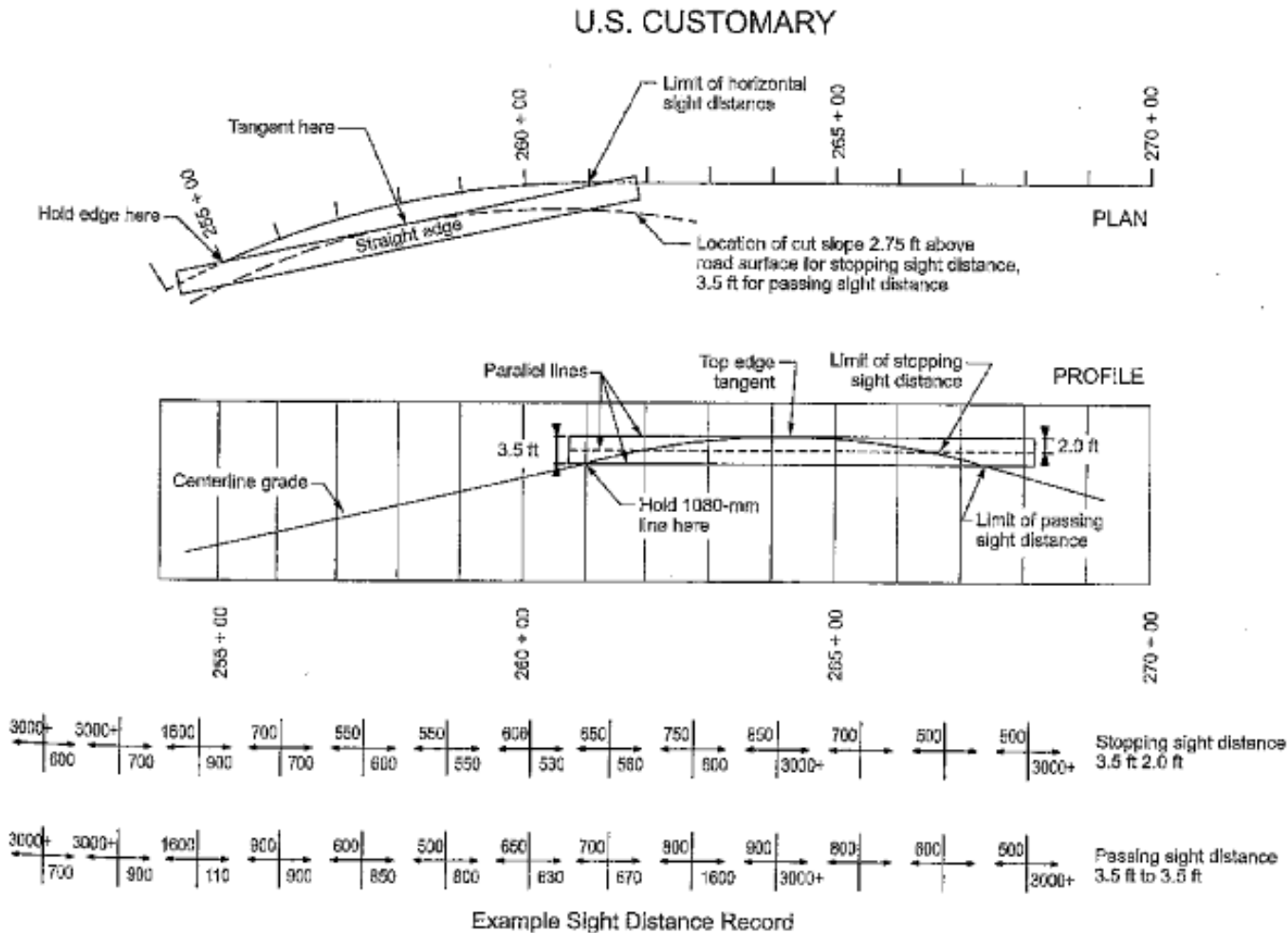
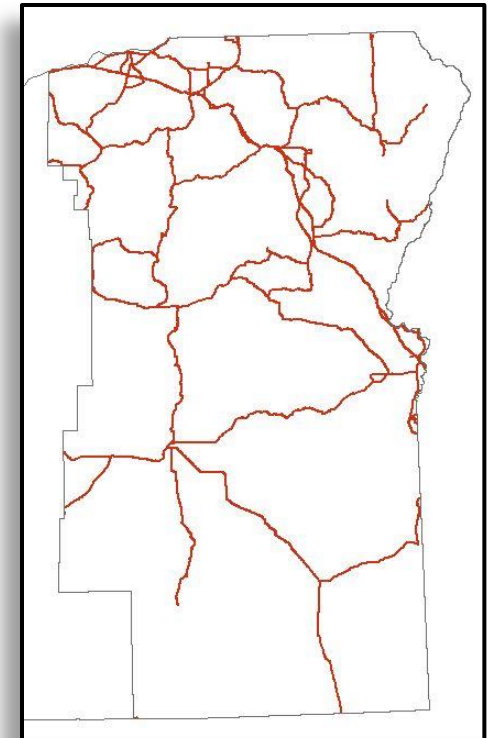
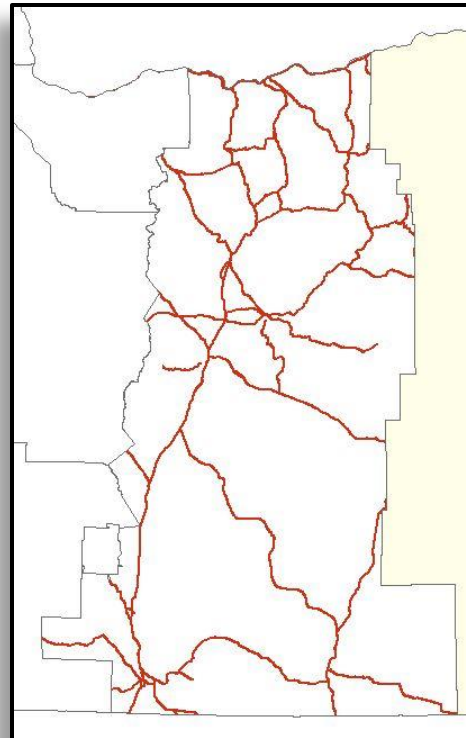


Figure 3-2. Scaling and Recording Sight Distances on Plans



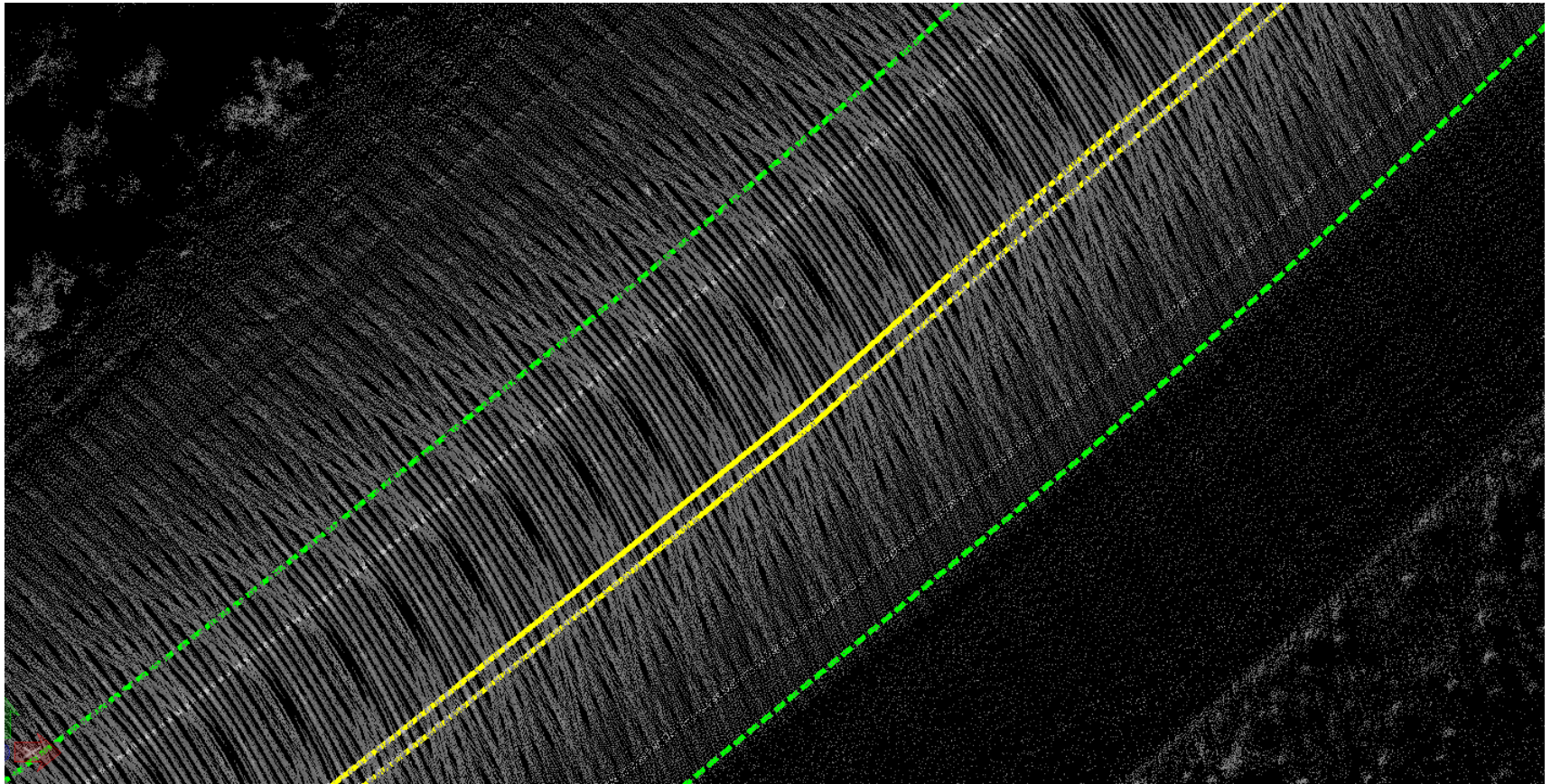
Data Source for Project

- ❑ Mobile lidar data was previously acquired in Region-wide collections
 - ❑ Region 4 - 2013
 - ❑ Region 5 - 2014





Mapping & Automated Analysis

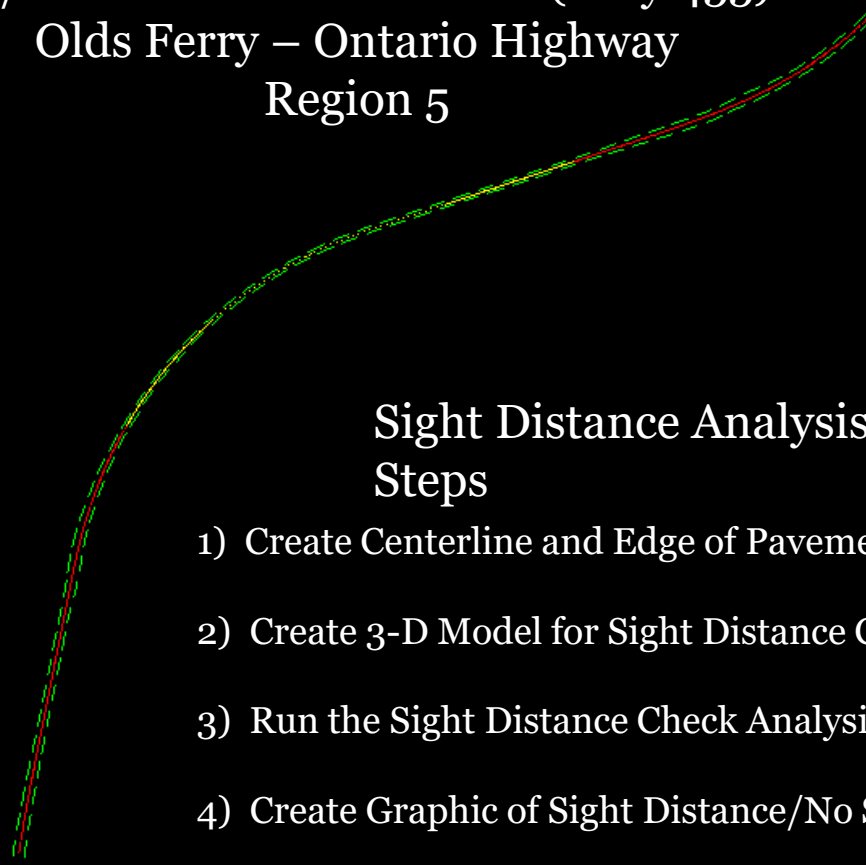




Mapping & Automated Analysis

1-1/2 Mile Section - OR 201 (Hwy 455)
Olds Ferry – Ontario Highway
Region 5

MP 27.5



MP 26

Sight Distance Analysis Steps

- 1) Create Centerline and Edge of Pavement Alignments
- 2) Create 3-D Model for Sight Distance Check From Alignments
- 3) Run the Sight Distance Check Analysis Software Tool
- 4) Create Graphic of Sight Distance/No Sight Distance Areas
- 5) Attach Vertical Profile of Roadway for Final Verification

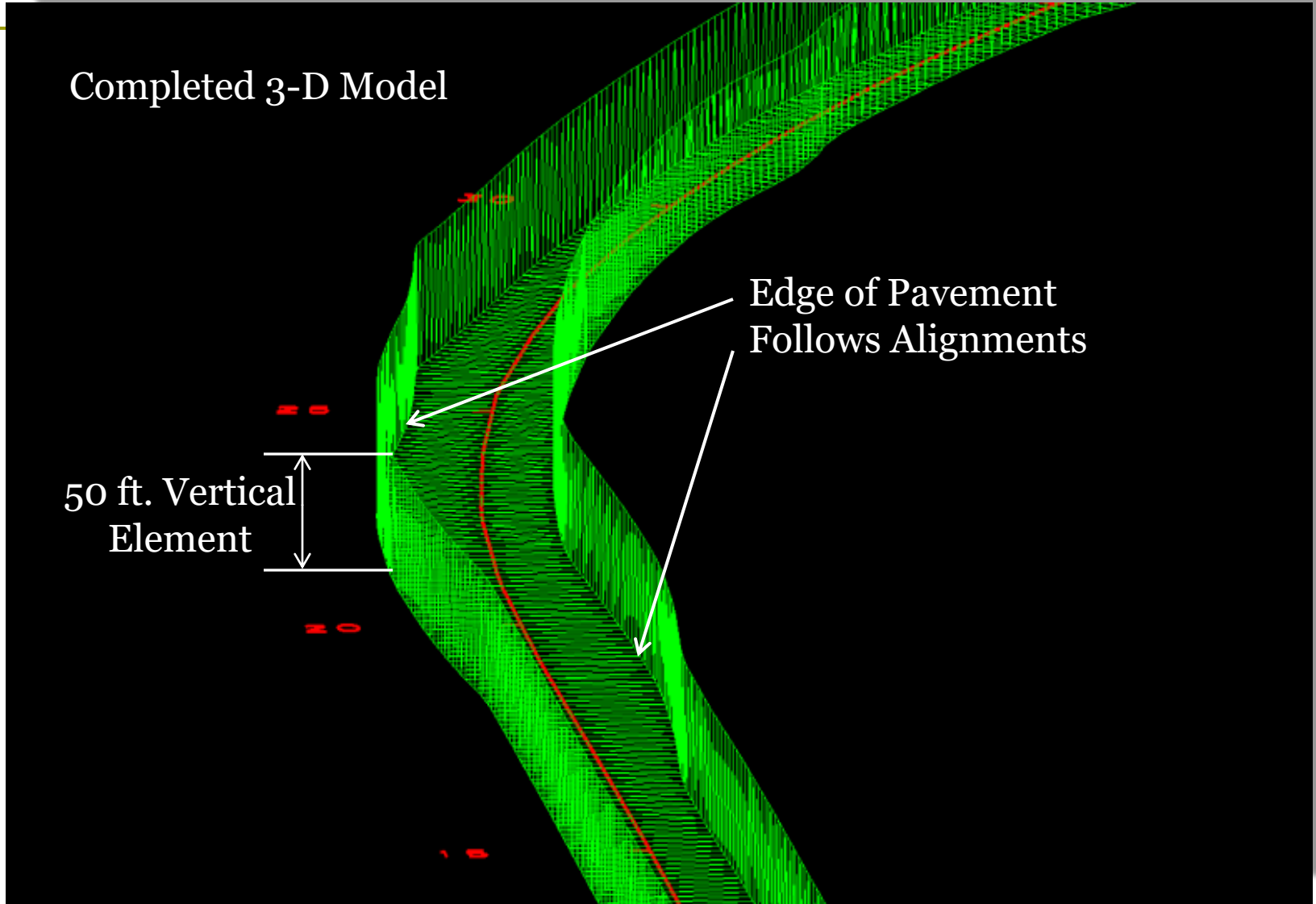


Create 3-D Model for Sight Distance Check

Completed 3-D Model

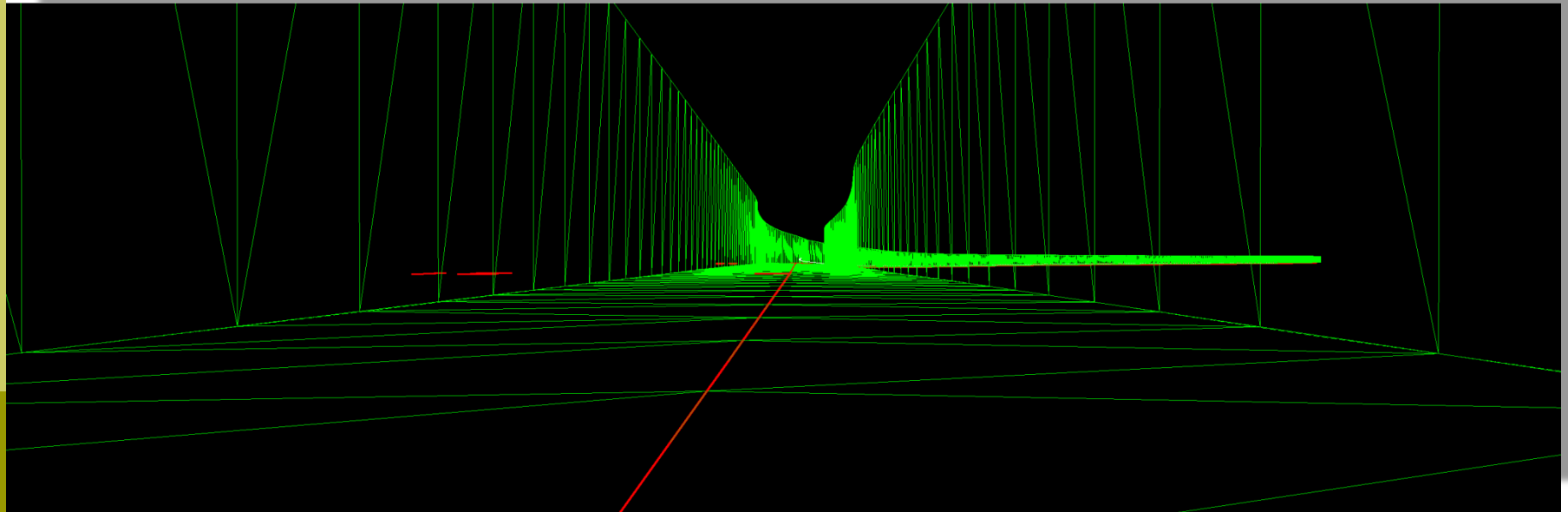
50 ft. Vertical
Element

Edge of Pavement
Follows Alignments



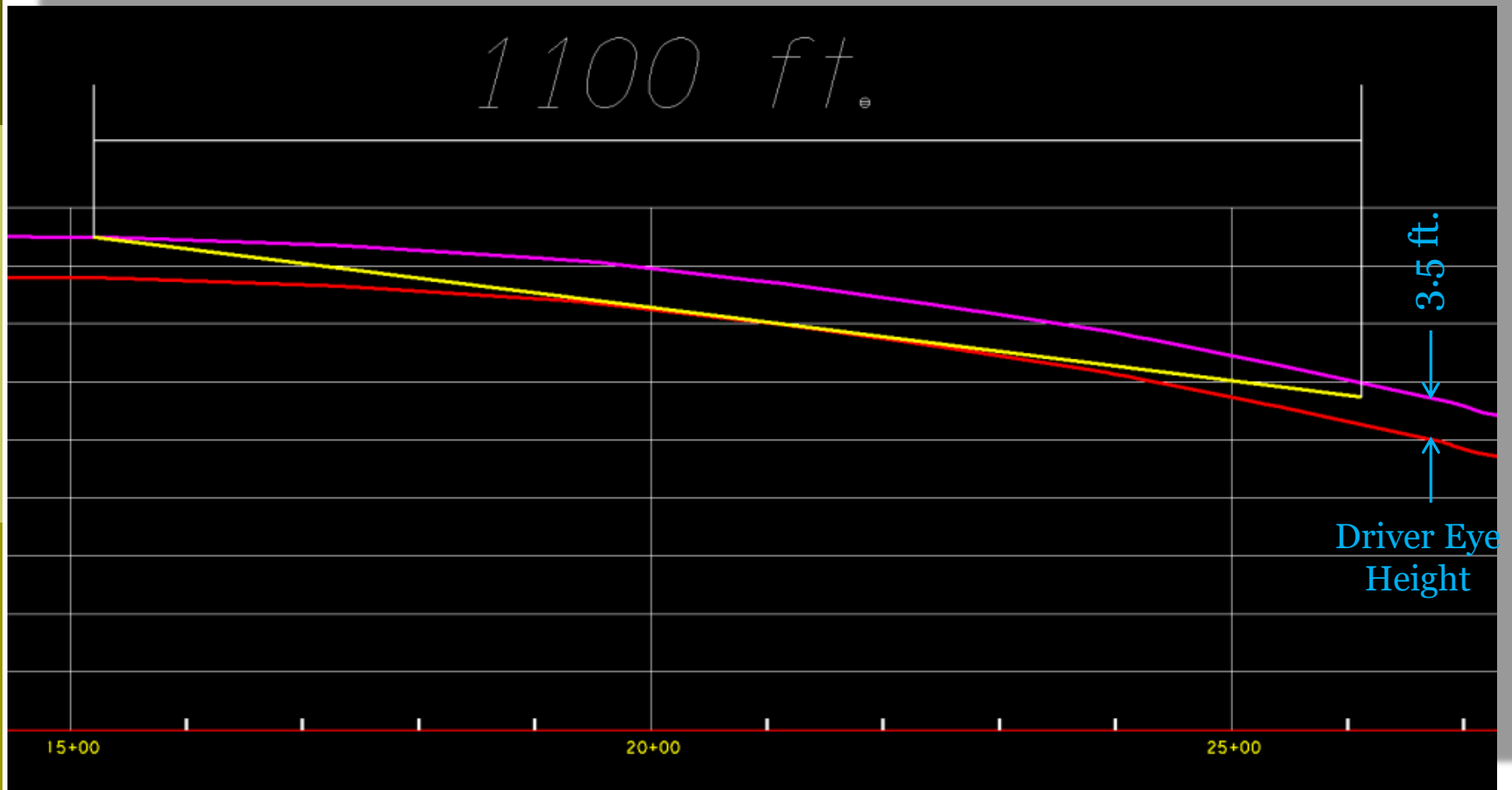


Roadway Level View of Completed Model



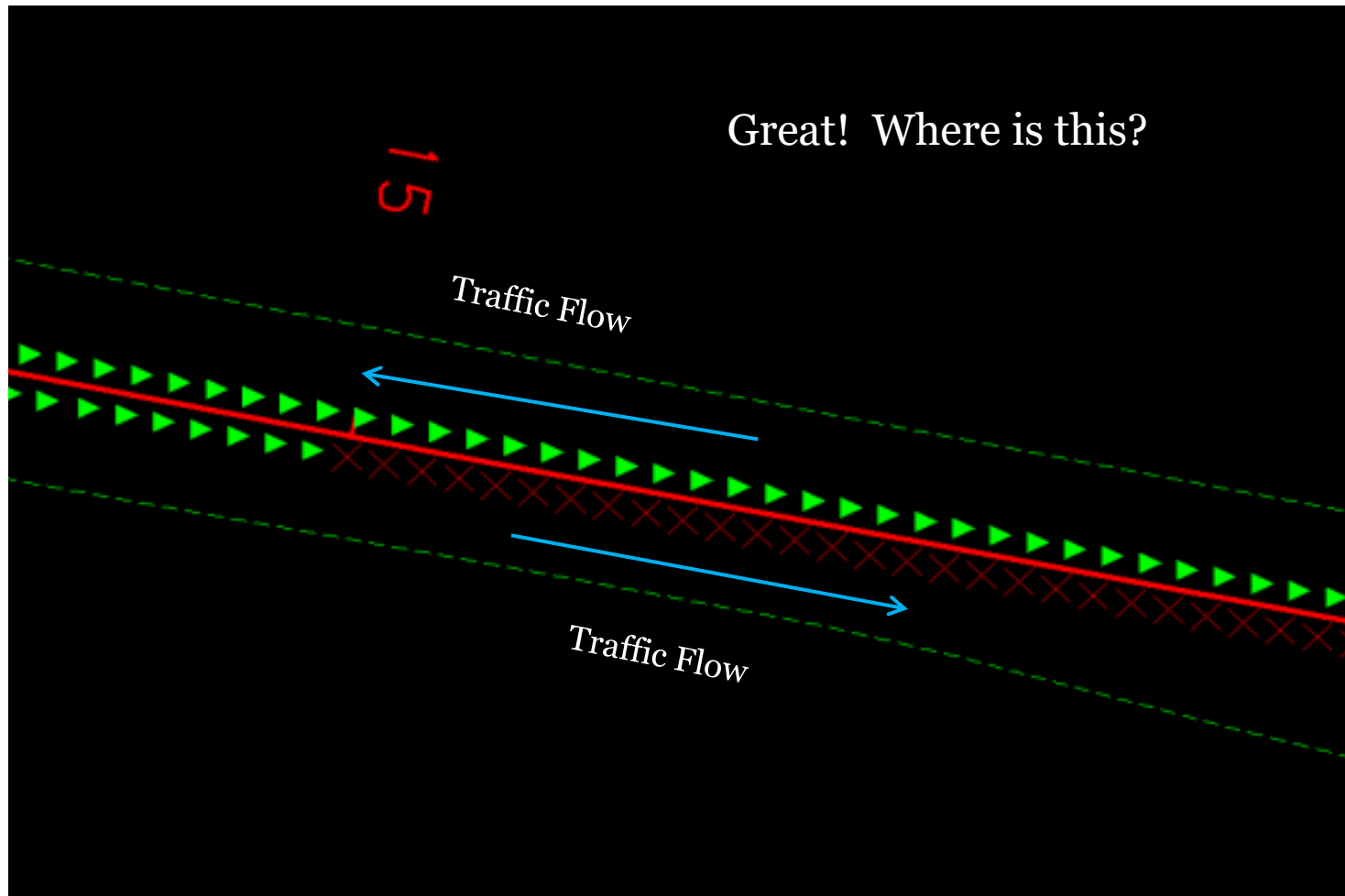


Attach Vertical Profile for Verification





Mapping & Automated Analysis



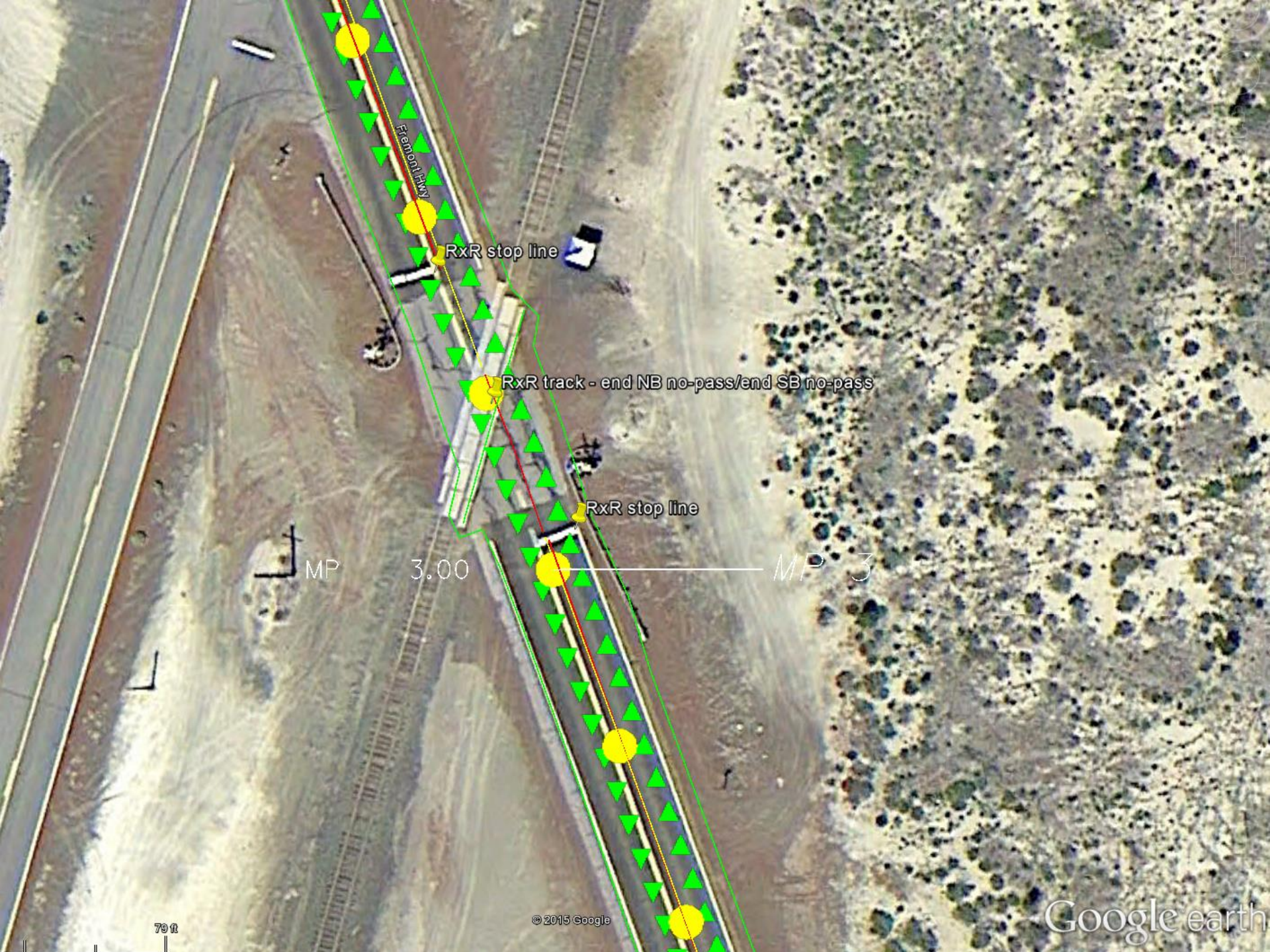
260

Begin WB NPZ

ME

180.10





Frontage Hwy

RxR stop line

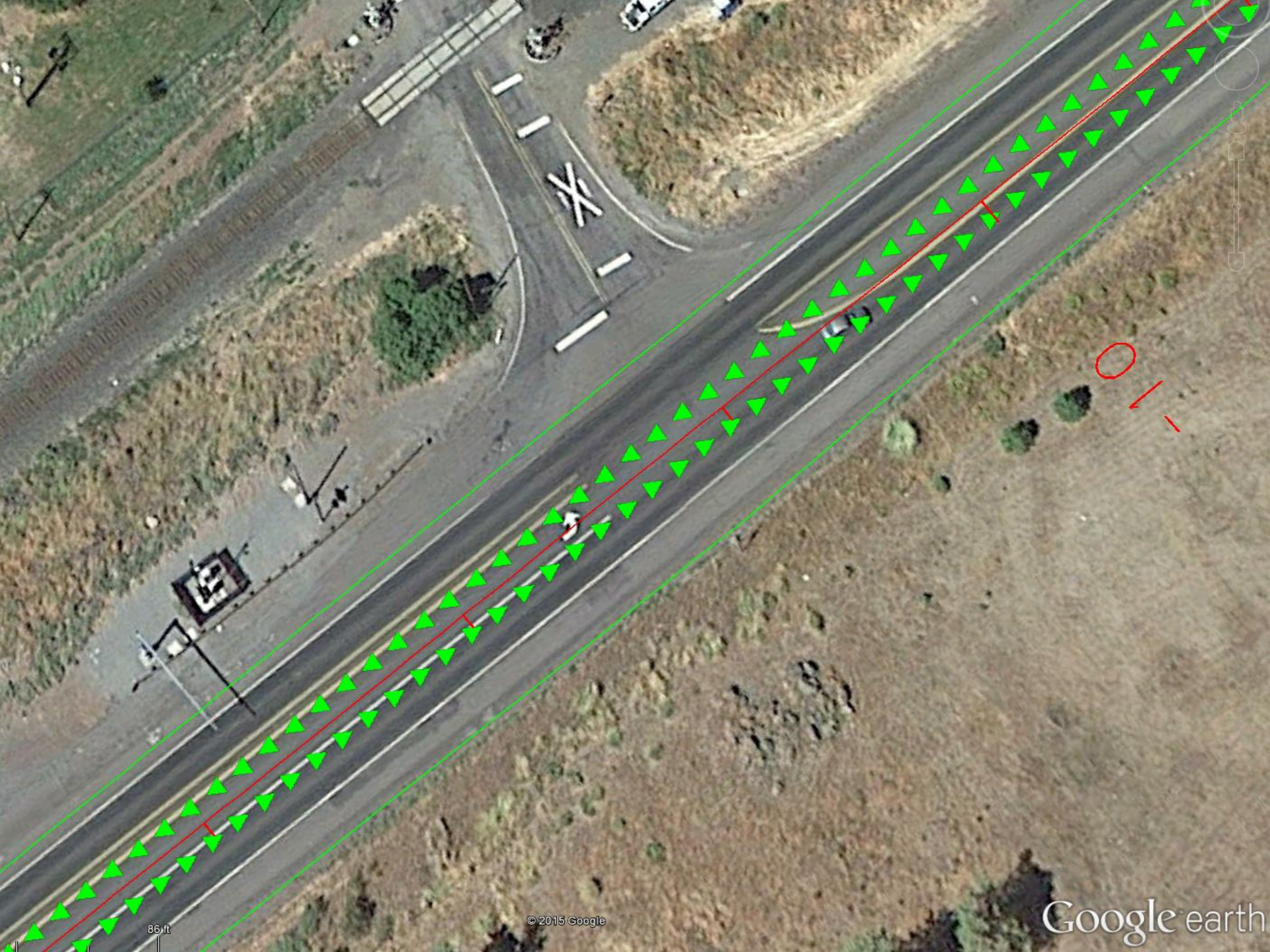
RxR track - end NB no-pass/end SB no-pass

RxR stop line

MP

3.00

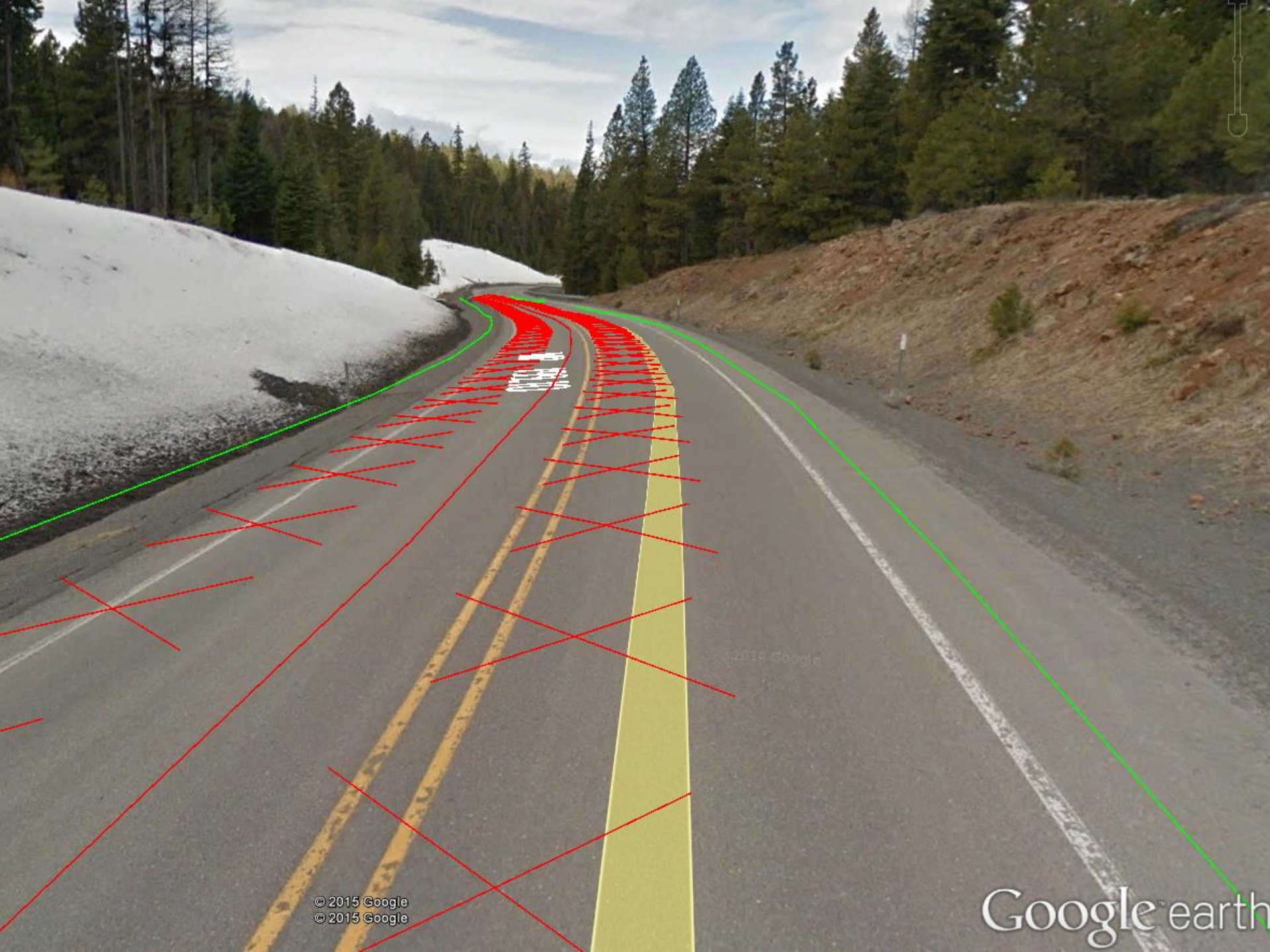
MP 3



86 ft

© 2015 Google

Google earth



© 2015 Google
© 2015 Google

Google earth



Oregon Department of Transportation



Highway Fremont Highway No. 019 (OR 31)	Beginning MP 68.610	Ending MP 77.980
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Beginning MP	Ending MP	Line Type	Notes
68.610	68.820	NPR	
68.820	69.035	D	
69.035	69.245	NPL	Thousand Springs Lane - MP 69.060
69.245	70.165	YB	
70.165	70.375	NPR	Byway Kiosk sign - MP 70.370
70.375	70.920	D	
70.920	71.130	NPL	
71.130	71.395	YB	
71.395	71.605	NPR	
71.605	72.200	D	
72.200	72.410	NPL	
72.410	72.540	YB	
72.540	72.750	NPR	
72.750	73.895	D	
73.895	74.105	NPL	
74.105	74.145	YB	
74.145	74.350	NPR	
74.350	74.385	D	
74.385	74.595	NPL	
74.595	74.975	YB	CEMETARY Sign - 74.930
74.975	75.180	NPR	Adopt-A-Hwy SB - Ranch - MP 78.655
75.180	75.620	D	
75.620	75.830	NPL	
75.830	75.860	YB	
75.860	76.070	NPR	
76.070	76.875	D	
76.875	77.085	NPL	
77.085	77.250	YB	
77.250	77.350	NPR	
77.350	77.475	YB	
77.475	77.570	NPL	
77.570	77.980	YB	

General Notes:

1. Refer to Standard Drawings TM500, TM530, TM539 for details.
2. Milepoint locations are approximate.
Field verify prior to construction.
Adjust as directed by the Engineer.

Legend

- YB Inst. 4" yellow broken line
- NPR Inst. no-pass right, relative to increasing MP
- NPL Inst. no-pass left, relative to increasing MP
- D Inst. double no-pass
- No Work Retain and protect existing pavement markings



RENEWS: 12-31-2016

STATE FORCE WORK	
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TRAFFIC - ROADWAY SECTION	
2015 HB3402 CENTERLINE MODIFICATIONS REGION 4 VARIOUS HIGHWAYS VARIOUS COUNTIES	
Reviewed By - Kathryn Johnson Designed By - Eric Leaming Drafted By - Eric Leaming	
STRIPING PLAN	SHEET NO. 019-08



Oregon Department of Transportation





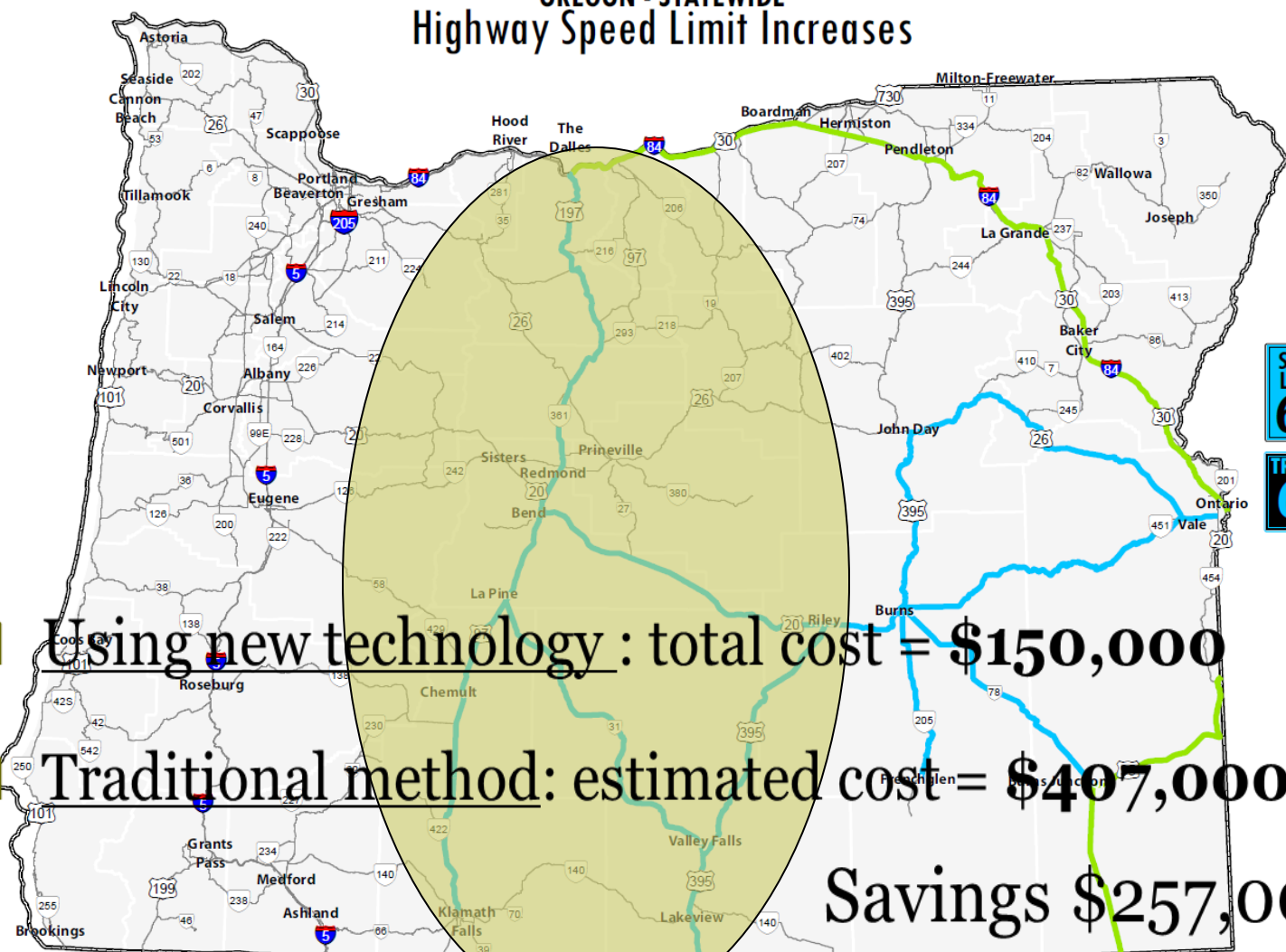
Wet Paint!





Region 4 Cost Savings

OREGON - STATEWIDE Highway Speed Limit Increases



SPEED LIMIT 65

SPEED LIMIT 70

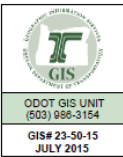
TRUCKS 60

TRUCKS 65

Using new technology : total cost = **\$150,000**

Traditional method: estimated cost = **\$407,000**

Savings \$257,000



DISCLAIMER: This product is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering or planning purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the quality of the information.



Ex. 2 – Vertical Clearance

To establish current, accurate, and reliable Vertical Clearance data for structures above Oregon highways





Why?





Old Measuring Method





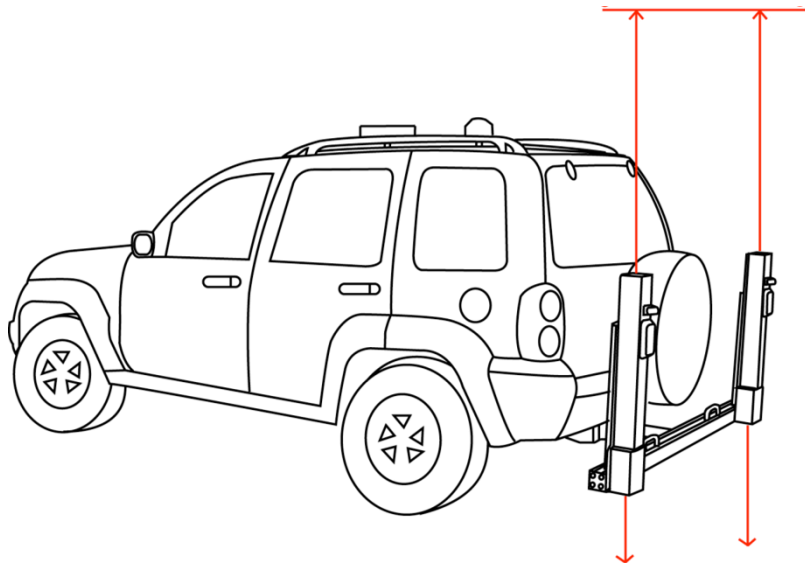
Normal Distance





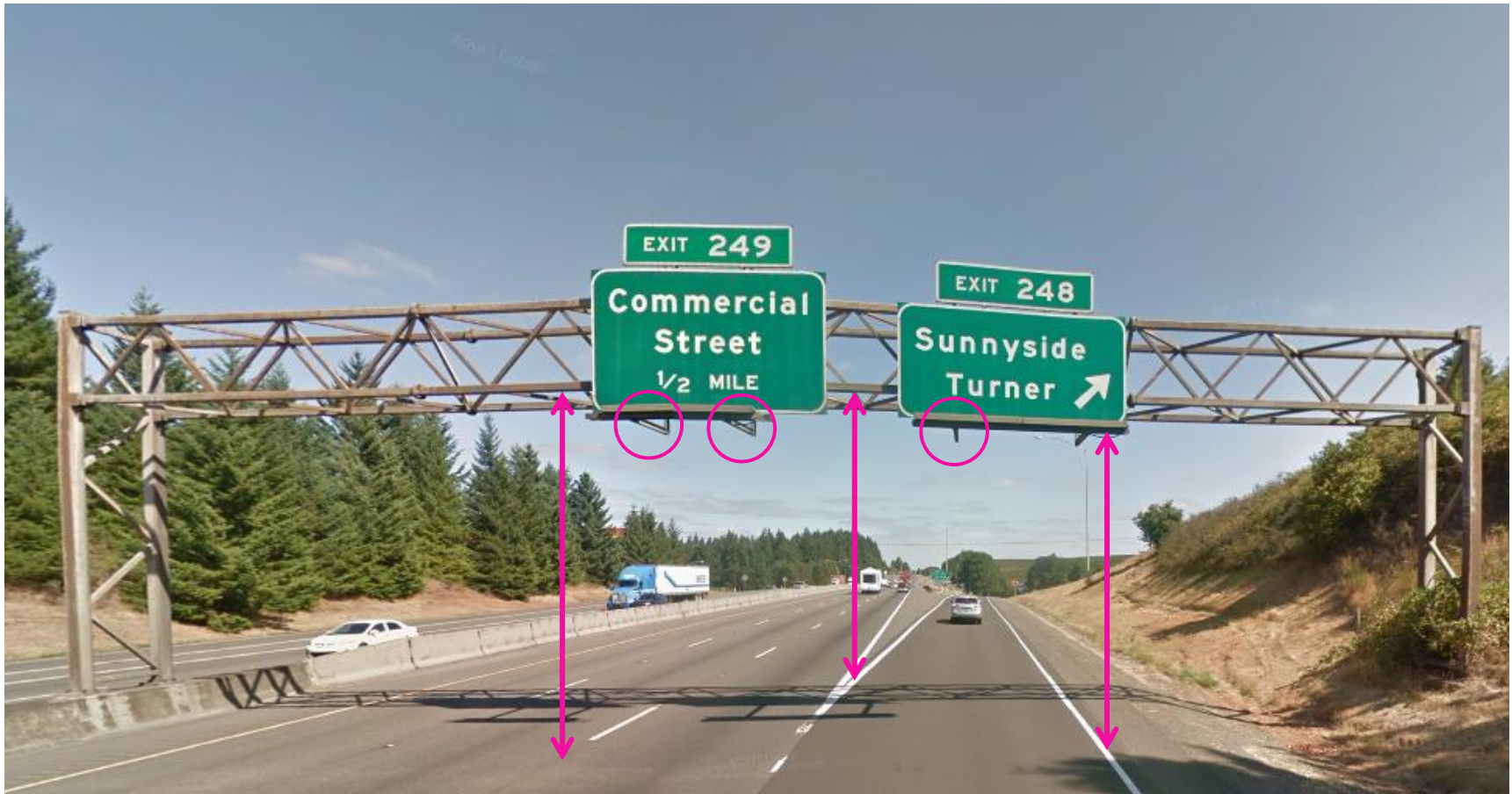
Vertical Clearance - Background

Vertical Clearance Measurement System (VCMS)



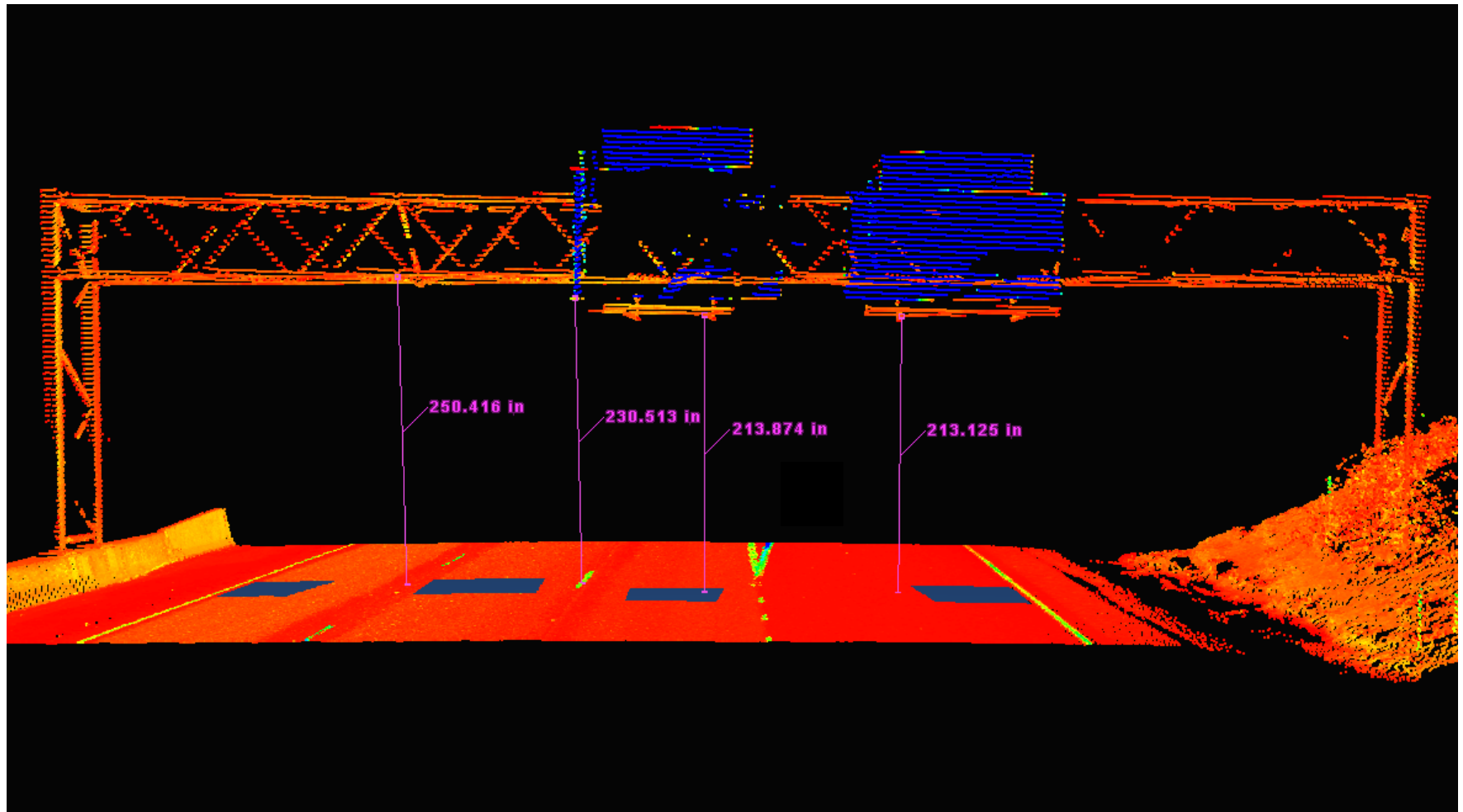


VCMS- Problems





Lidar Point Cloud





<http://transnet.odot.state.or.us/hwy/eta/PublishingImages/truck-bridge-low-clearance.gif>



Example 3

A Partnership with

Oregon State Police





Collision Reconstruction

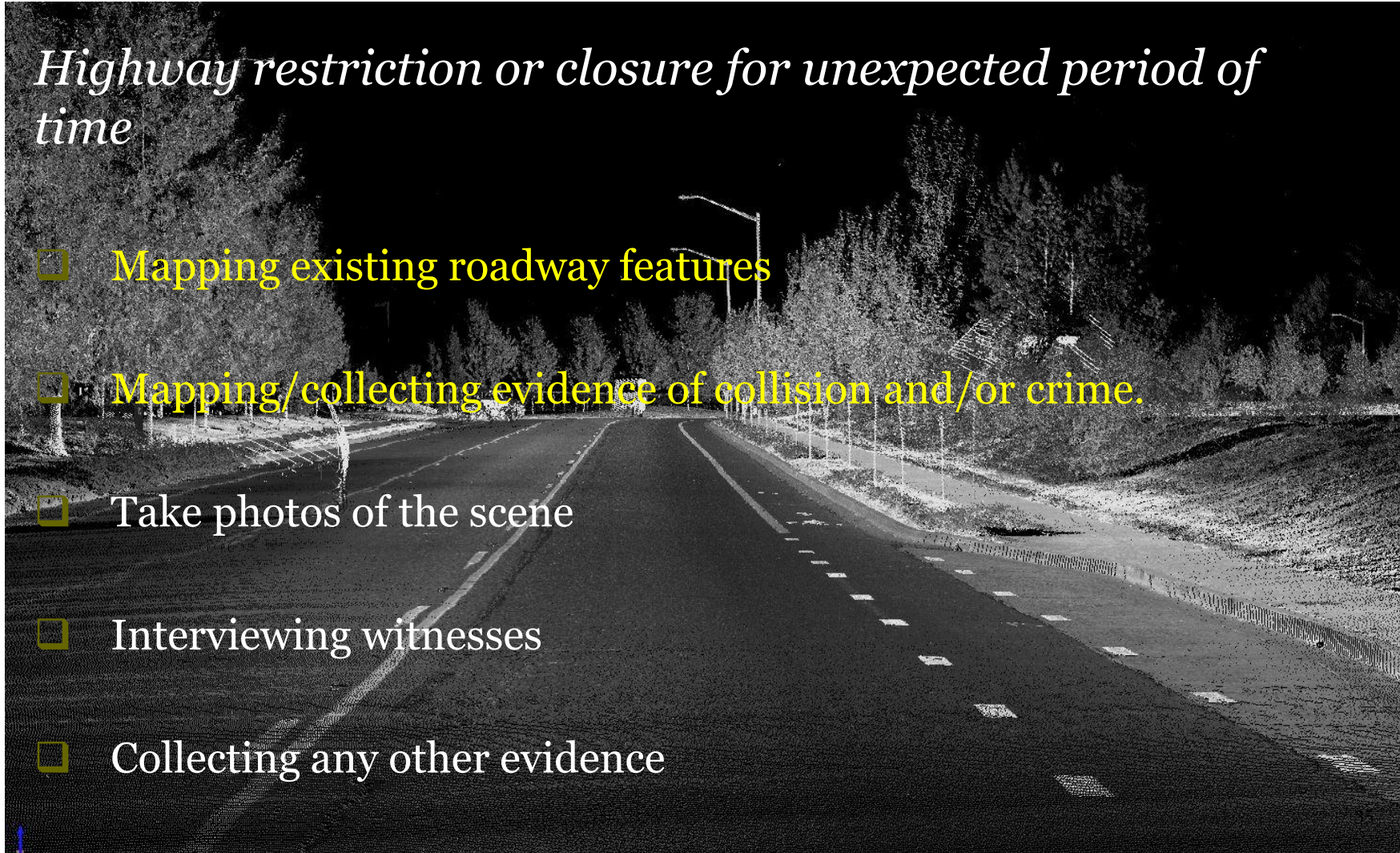




Collision Reconstruction

Highway restriction or closure for unexpected period of time

- Mapping existing roadway features
- Mapping/collecting evidence of collision and/or crime.
- Take photos of the scene
- Interviewing witnesses
- Collecting any other evidence







Ex. 4 – Pavement Marking

Lidar For Maintenance Of Pavement Reflective Markings And Retro-reflective Signs

Research performed at Oregon State University by:
Mike Olsen, Chris Parrish,
Ezra Che, Jaehoon Jung, and
Joe Greenwood

Image Courtesy of Oregon State University



Project Objectives

- ❑ Motivation:
 - ❑ Potential for significant time and cost savings, if ODOT Geometronics mobile lidar data can be used to generate retro-reflectivity data
- ❑ Goals
 - ❑ Develop model for retro-reflectivity and radiometric calibration for ODOT's mobile lidar system.
 - ❑ Generate QC metrics for pavement marking and sign retro-reflectivity based on lidar-derived information
 - ❑ Establish procedures for creating GIS data layers from the output to support decision making by supervisors and integrate analysis results into ODOT's overall workflows

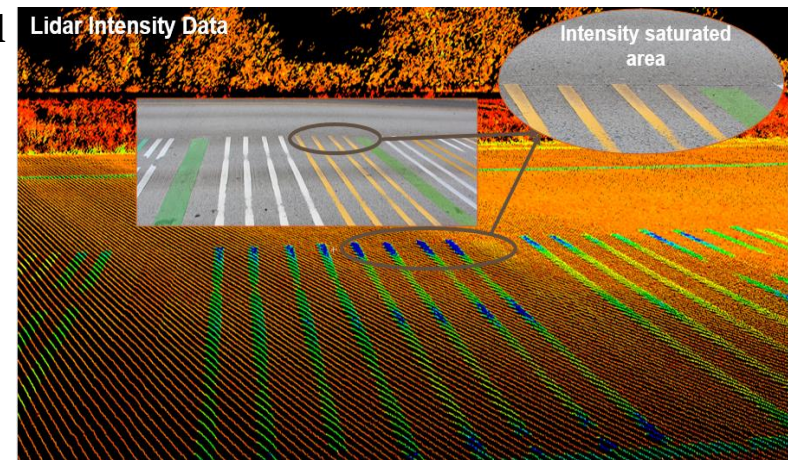


Image Courtesy of Oregon State University



Pavement Marking – Vol I & II

- ❑ Vol I covers reflective markings
- ❑ Vol II covers retroreflective signs



Image Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol II – Sign Test

- ❑ Overarching objective
 - Investigate mobile lidar for sign assessment and maintenance
- ❑ Goals
 - ❑ Evaluate ability to measure sign retro-reflectivity
 - ❑ Evaluate ability to measure sign geometry and condition metrics
 - Location and height
 - Orientation
 - Deviation from planar (crumpling)
 - Contrast ratio
 - Evidence of vandalism (e.g., bullet holes)
 - Support type and condition
- ❑ Challenges
 - Saturation and range walk

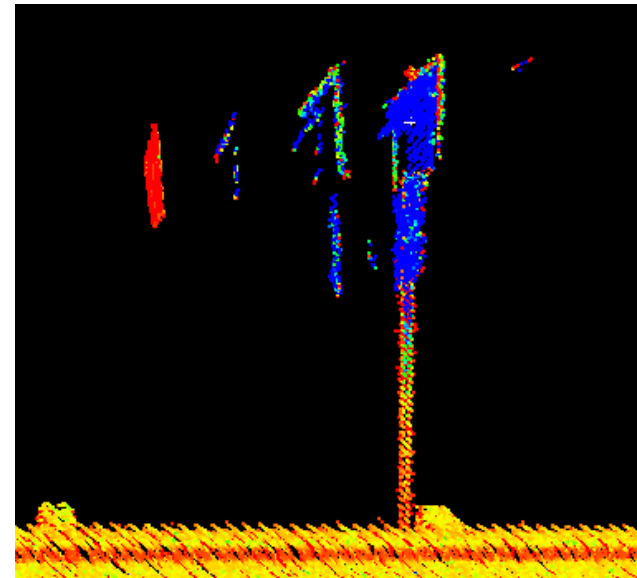


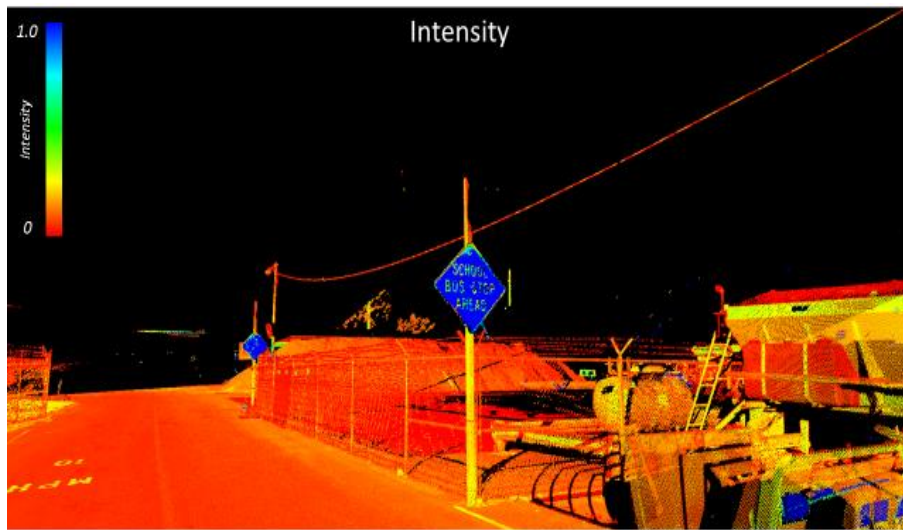
Image Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol II – Sign Test

❑ Experiment Design:

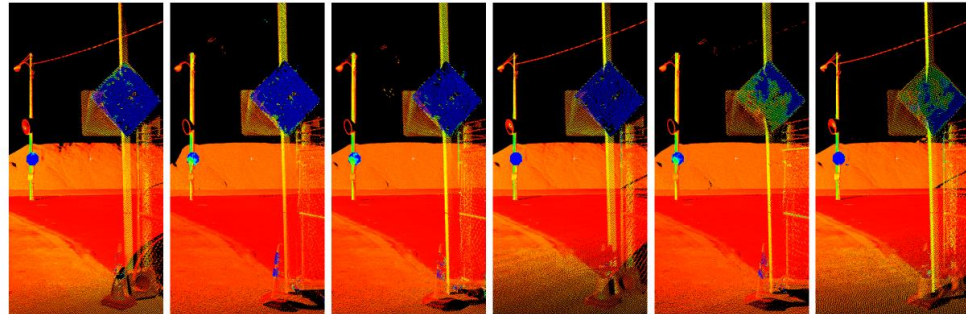
- Scans in maintenance yard:
 - ❑ Failing signs and damaged signs
 - ❑ Multiple passes from different lanes



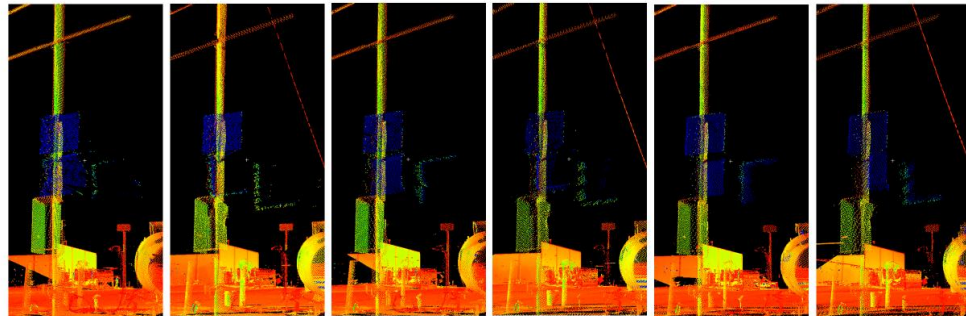
Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol II – Sign Test – detailed results



T01	T02	T03	T04	T05	T06
South (right)	North (left)	South (right)	North (left)	South (right)	North (left)
Lane0	Lane0	Lane1	Lane1	Lane1/2	Lane1/2

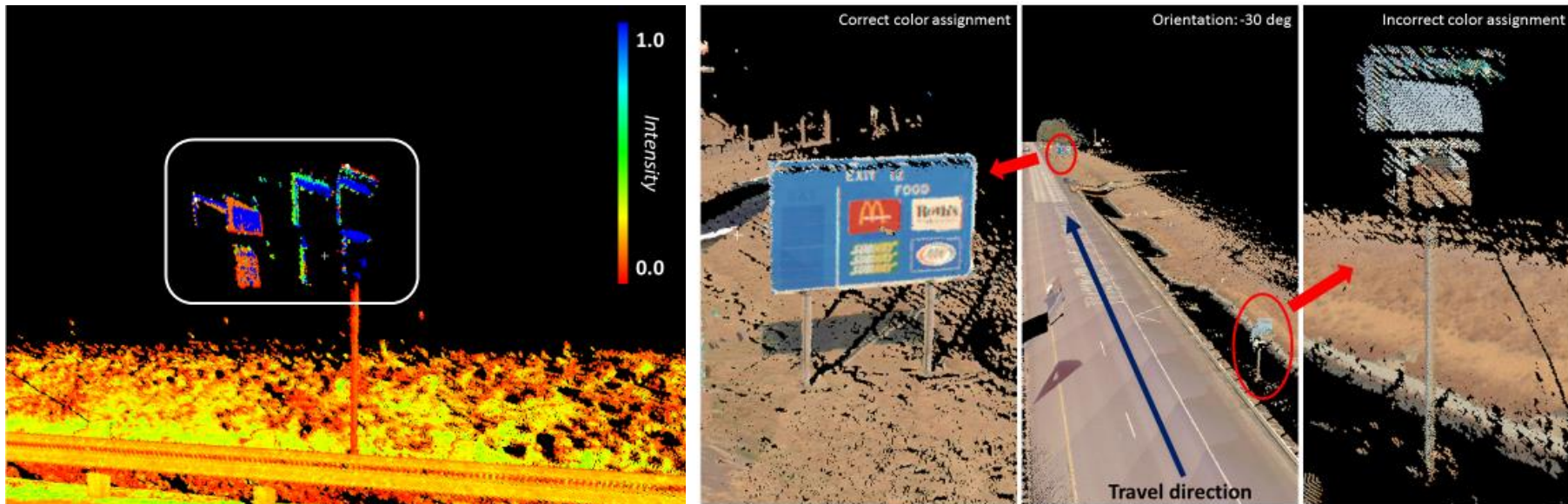


T01	T02	T03	T04	T05	T06
South	North	South	North	South	North
Lane0	Lane0	Lane1	Lane1	Lane2	Lane2

Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



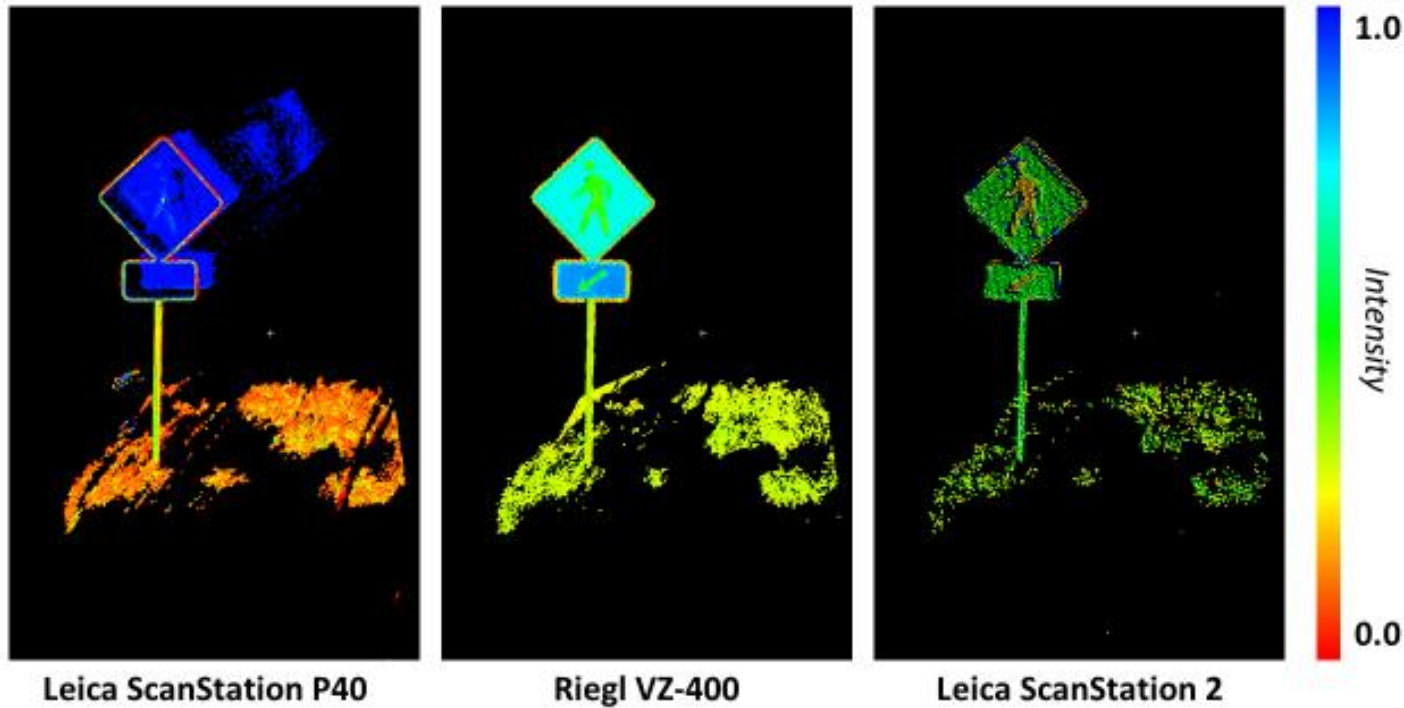
Vol II – Sign Test – issues



Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol II – Sign Test – Diff. Scanners



Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



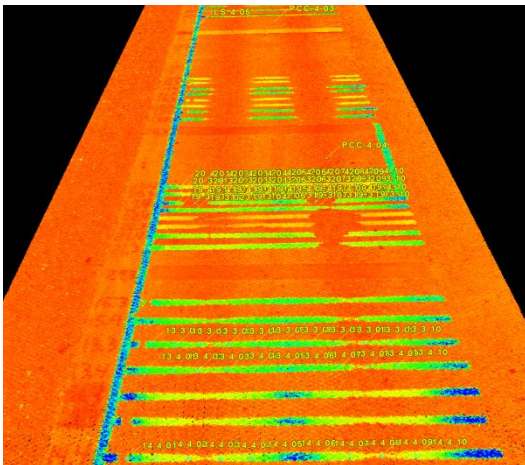
Vol II – Sign Test – Conclusion

- ❑ ODOT's System **NOT** successful
- ❑ Tested wide range of geometric conditions
- ❑ Tested on signs of low retroreflectivity
- ❑ Led to positional and geometric inaccuracies
- ❑ Other systems (e.g., *Ai et al. 2016*) have been reported to be successful
- ❑ Data density on the sign face is heavily dependent on sensor configuration
- ❑ Inconsistencies in photographic mapping



Vol I – Reflective Markings

Testdeck #	Dates	Objectives
1	July 28, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preliminary test to acquire data• Investigated effects of vehicle speed
2	Sept 13, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More rigorous survey control
3	July 25, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fixed orientation• Repeatability testing



Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol I – Reflective Markings

- ❑ Goals:
 - Investigate optimal acquisition parameters (e.g., left vs. right lane) for longitudinal stripe
 - Validate radiometric calibration model
 - Test stripe-extraction methods
- ❑ Methods
 - ODOT scans in both traffic lanes at fixed system orientation (-30/+60 degree)
 - Delta LTL-X retro readings
 - Field survey: 5 control points, total station, Leica P40 TLS scans



Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol I – Reflective Markings

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Images Courtesy of Oregon State University



Vol I – Reflective Markings

❑ Retroreflectometer

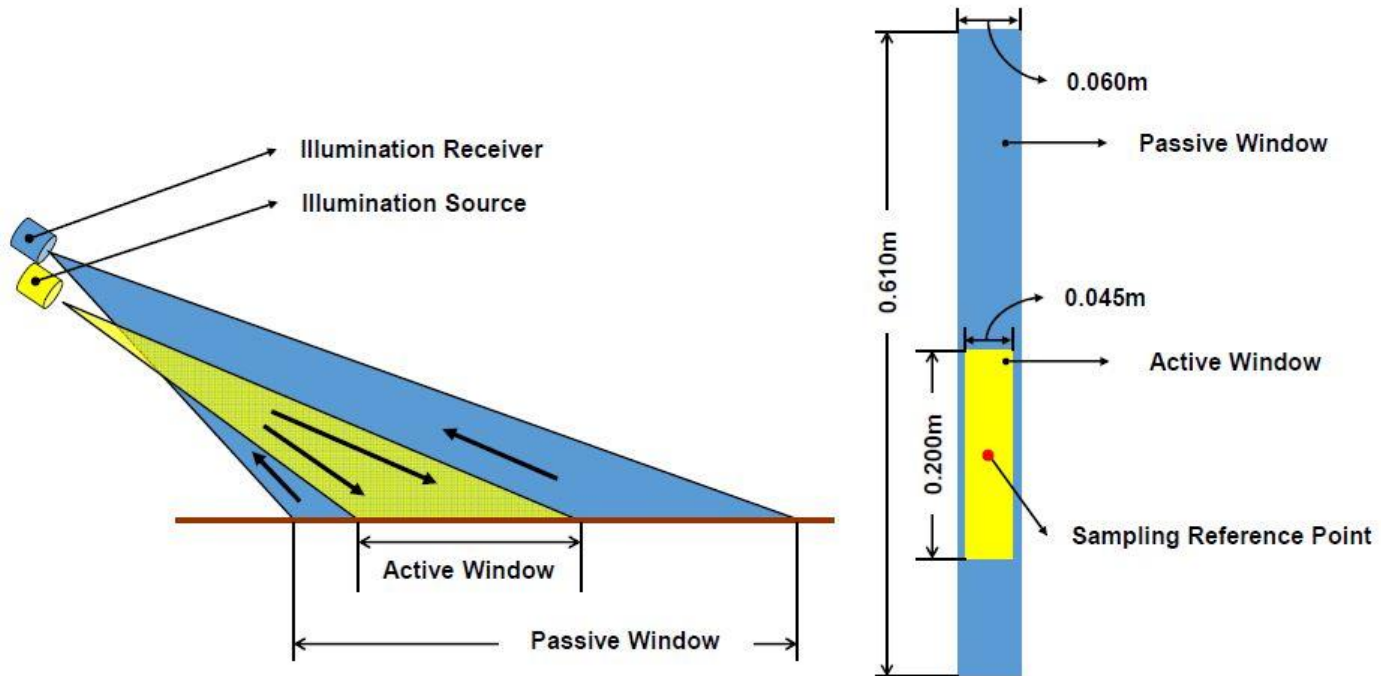


Image Courtesy of LTL-X Mark II User manual



Vol I – Regression Analysis

Model	$a \times Int.^b$	$a \times Int.^b + b$	$a^{b \times Int.}$	$a \times Int.^2 + b \times Int.^c$	$a \times Int.^b + c$	$(a \times range^2 + b \times range + c) \times Int.^d$
Nearest Neighbor	0.7002	0.6963	0.6361	0.6982	0.6930	0.7128
Active Window Mean	0.7798	0.7815	0.6899	0.7817	0.7597	0.7795
Active Window IDW^1	0.7670	0.7682	0.6802	0.7684	0.7500	0.7708
Active Window IDW^2	0.7479	0.7474	0.6680	0.7478	0.7340	0.7553
Active Window 05%	0.8357	0.8273	0.7980	0.8348	0.8006	0.8191
Active Window 10%	0.8360	0.8306	0.7870	0.8352	0.8009	0.8190
Active Window 15%	0.8277	0.8248	0.7694	0.8273	0.7933	0.8147
Active Window 20%	0.8186	0.8173	0.7526	0.8187	0.7870	0.8094
Active Window 30%	0.8043	0.8041	0.7275	0.8048	0.7777	0.8006
Active Window 40%	0.7779	0.7786	0.6940	0.7788	0.7555	0.7779
Active Window Median	0.7436	0.7438	0.6543	0.7439	0.7283	0.7484
Passive Window Mean	0.5913	0.5856	0.5422	0.5905	0.5536	0.5764
Passive Window IDW^1	0.7552	0.7537	0.6771	0.7556	0.7296	0.7516
Passive Window IDW^2	0.7527	0.7525	0.6714	0.7530	0.7351	0.7571
Passive Window 05%	0.5412	0.5388	0.5242	0.5411	0.5349	0.5583
Passive Window 10%	0.5598	0.5591	0.5333	0.5600	0.5549	0.5819
Passive Window 15%	0.5677	0.5675	0.5353	0.5680	0.5624	0.5919
Passive Window 20%	0.5797	0.5787	0.5457	0.5798	0.5701	0.5988
Passive Window 30%	0.5839	0.5825	0.5387	0.5836	0.5662	0.5882
Passive Window 40%	0.5674	0.5664	0.5105	0.5670	0.5324	0.5490
Passive Window Median	0.5219	0.5200	0.4593	0.5207	0.4691	0.4832

Correlation Coefficients
(R^2)

Model	$a \times Int.^b$	$a \times Int.^b + b$	$a^{b \times Int.}$	$a \times Int.^2 + b \times Int.^c$	$a \times Int.^b + c$	$(a \times range^2 + b \times range + c) \times Int.^d$
Nearest Neighbor	0.0249	0.0265	0.0269	0.0316	0.0367	0.0355
Active Window Mean	0.0213	0.0226	0.0248	0.0269	0.0324	0.0311
Active Window IDW^1	0.0219	0.0232	0.0252	0.0277	0.0331	0.0317
Active Window IDW^2	0.0228	0.0242	0.0257	0.0289	0.0342	0.0328
Active Window 05%	0.0189	0.0203	0.0209	0.0241	0.0304	0.0287
Active Window 10%	0.0188	0.0200	0.0213	0.0239	0.0302	0.0286
Active Window 15%	0.0192	0.0203	0.0221	0.0244	0.0306	0.0289
Active Window 20%	0.0196	0.0207	0.0227	0.0249	0.0310	0.0292
Active Window 30%	0.0202	0.0214	0.0236	0.0257	0.0315	0.0297
Active Window 40%	0.0214	0.0227	0.0248	0.0272	0.0328	0.0313
Active Window Median	0.0229	0.0244	0.0261	0.0290	0.0344	0.0332
Passive Window Mean	0.0294	0.0314	0.0300	0.0366	0.0440	0.0448
Passive Window IDW^1	0.0224	0.0240	0.0252	0.0284	0.0344	0.0332
Passive Window IDW^2	0.0226	0.0240	0.0255	0.0286	0.0341	0.0327
Passive Window 05%	0.0330	0.0336	0.0333	0.0408	0.0472	0.0476
Passive Window 10%	0.0319	0.0327	0.0325	0.0396	0.0456	0.0456
Passive Window 15%	0.0313	0.0322	0.0320	0.0389	0.0449	0.0446
Passive Window 20%	0.0305	0.0317	0.0312	0.0380	0.0441	0.0438
Passive Window 30%	0.0298	0.0313	0.0307	0.0373	0.0436	0.0437
Passive Window 40%	0.0300	0.0317	0.0310	0.0374	0.0448	0.0457
Passive Window Median	0.0312	0.0333	0.0320	0.0389	0.0472	0.0492

Variance of intensity
values



Vol I – Regression Analysis

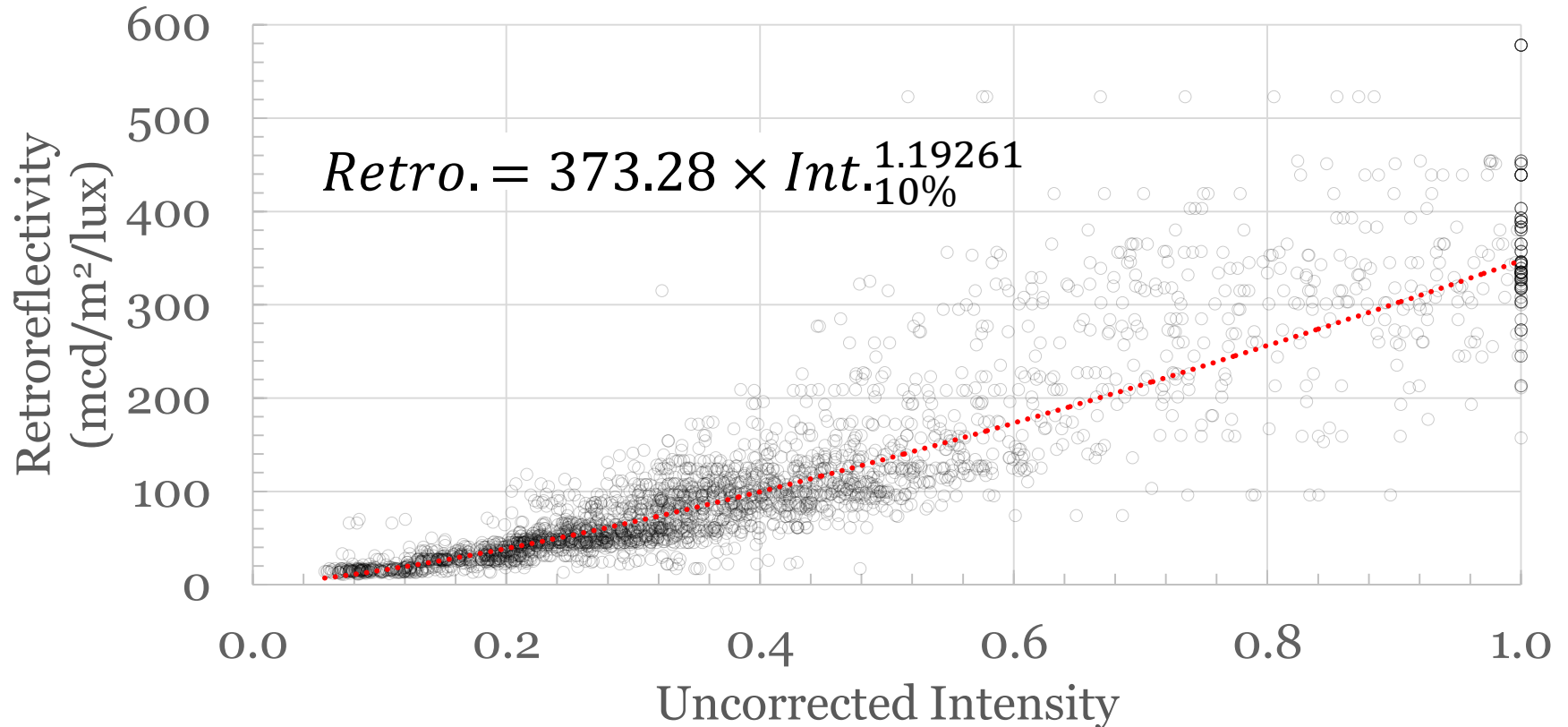


Chart Courtesy of Oregon State University



Longitudinal Stripe – Single Profiler

Validation Test (Single Profiler)

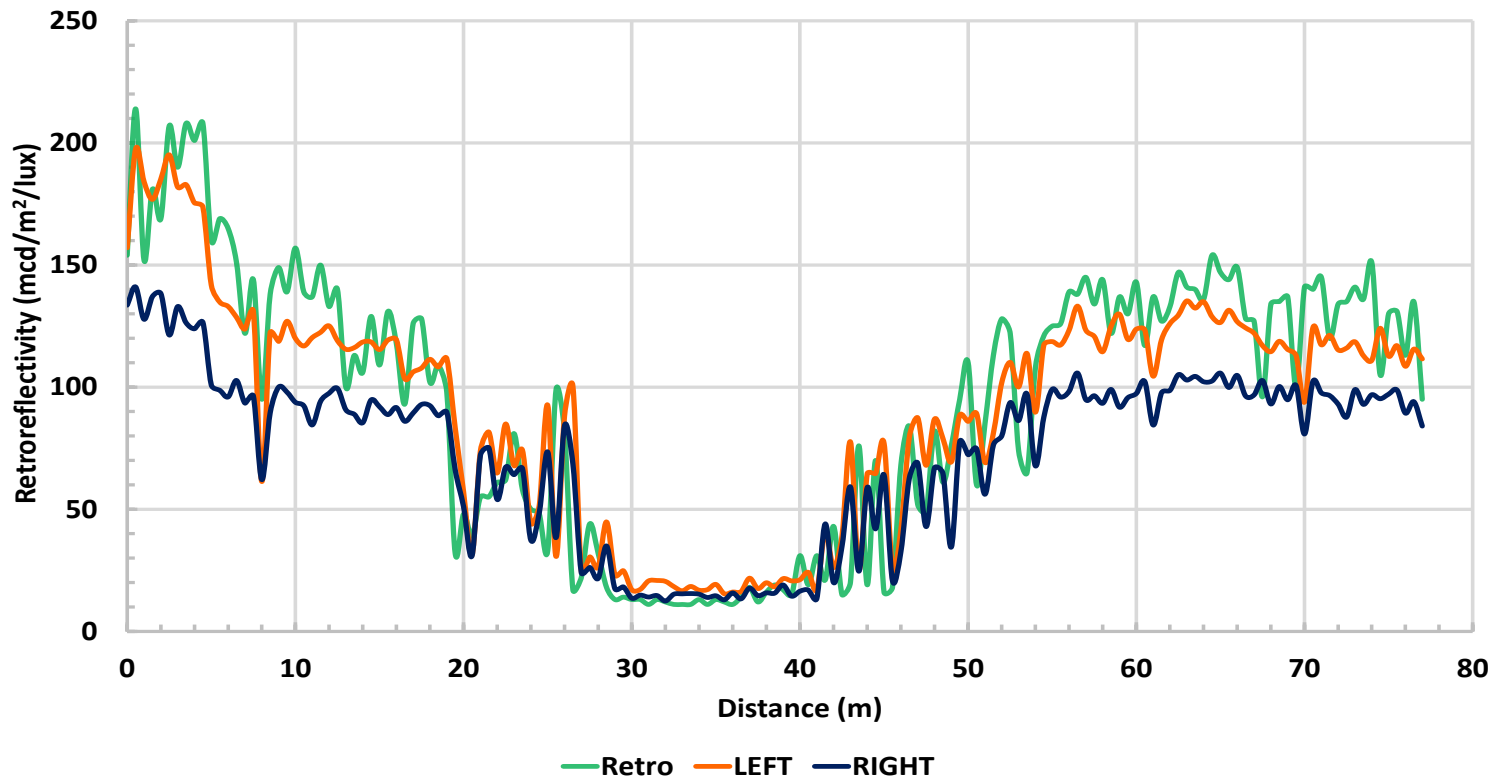


Chart Courtesy of Oregon State University



Longitudinal Stripe – Dual Profiler

Validation Test (Dual Profiler)

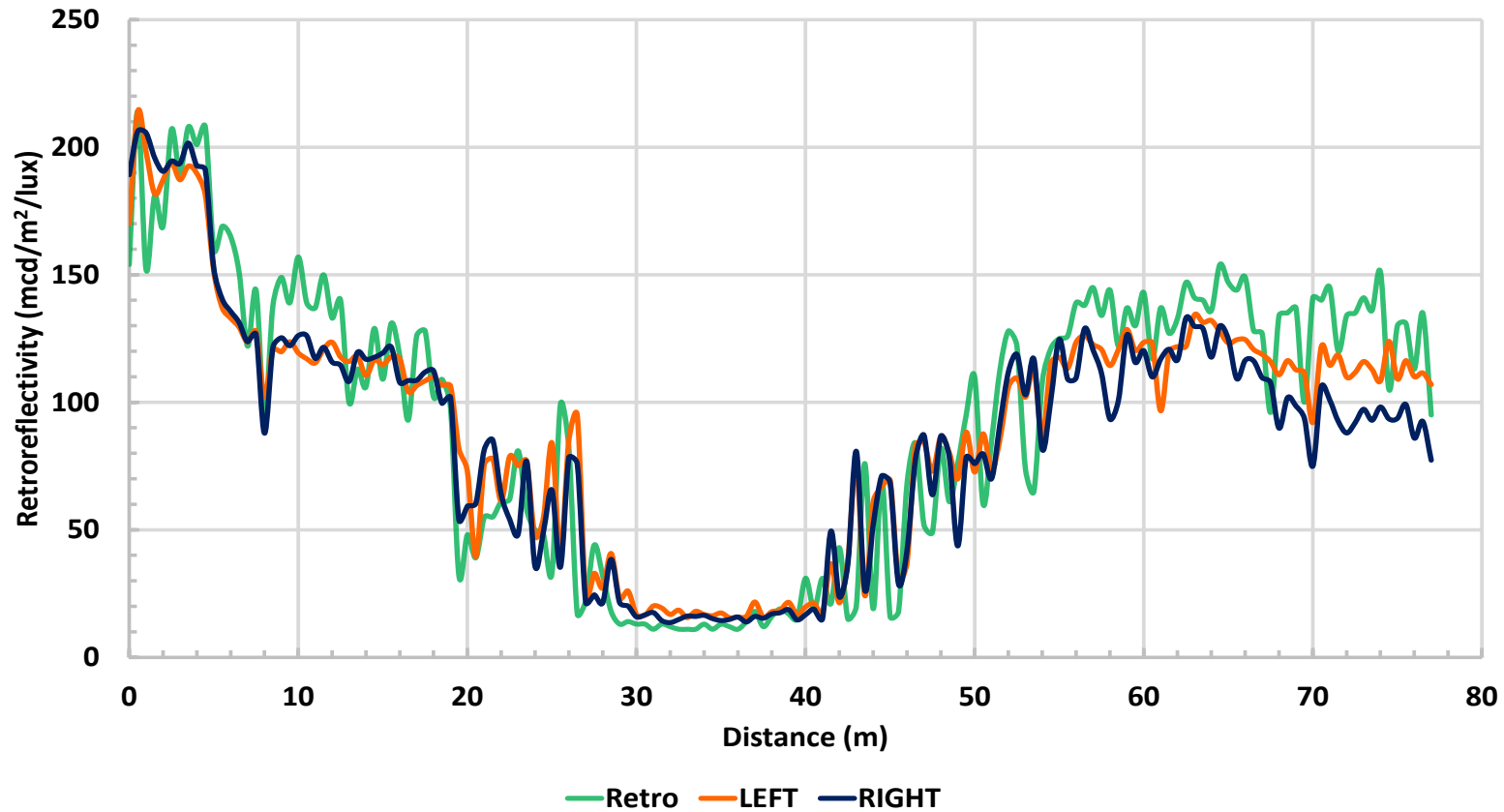
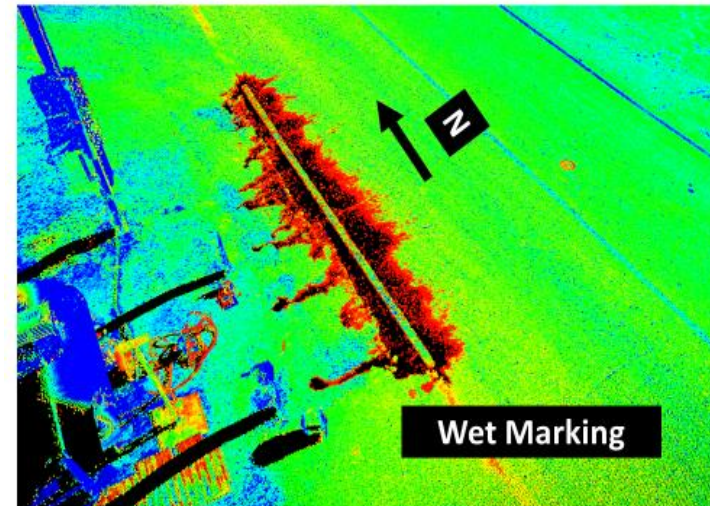
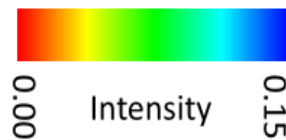
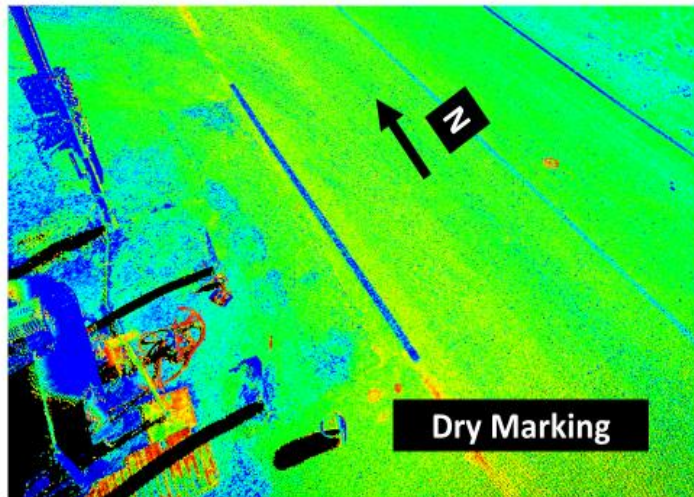
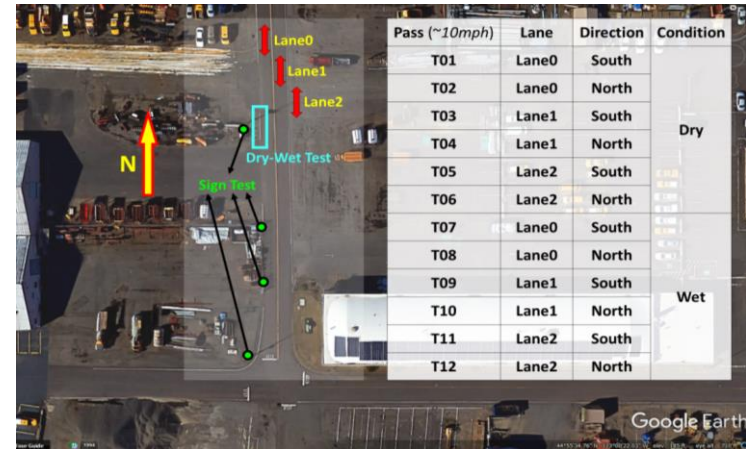


Chart Courtesy of Oregon State University




Dry vs. Wet





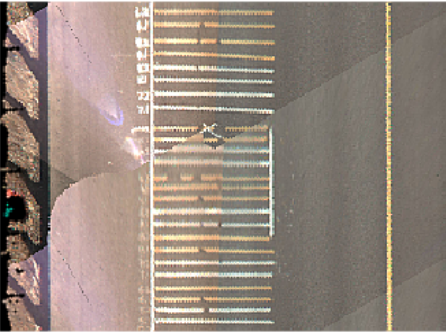
Road Marking Extractor (RoME)

RME

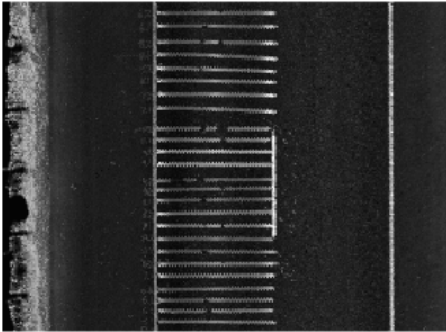


Road Marking Extractor Ver. 1.0

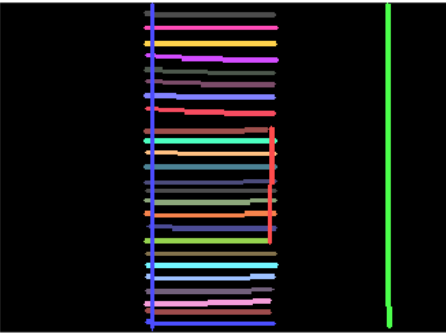
Readme



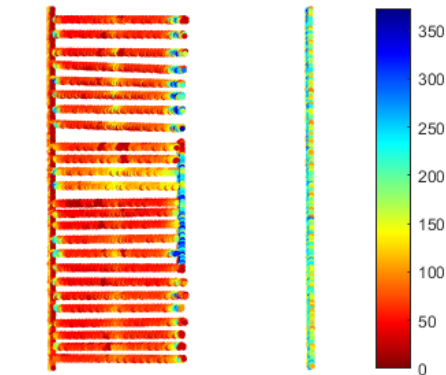
RGB image



Intensity image



Road marking image



Road marking points with Retro values

10.00 m Section17/53 Run3/4 Pass4/10

Section processing time: 12.313 sec

Setting

Stripe material

N/A

Paint

Thermoplastic

Preformed Thermoplastic

High Performance Tapes

Audible & Vibratory Markings - Rumble St

Wet Weather Markings

Two Component Reactive

Highway number

H1

Parameters

Select LAS file directory

Execution


In progress


Pause

Exit

Outcome

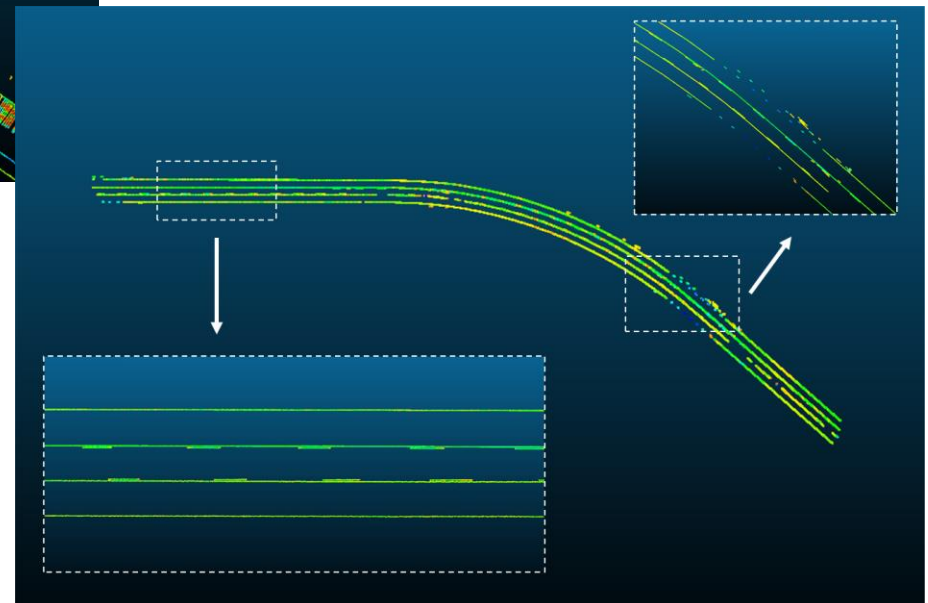
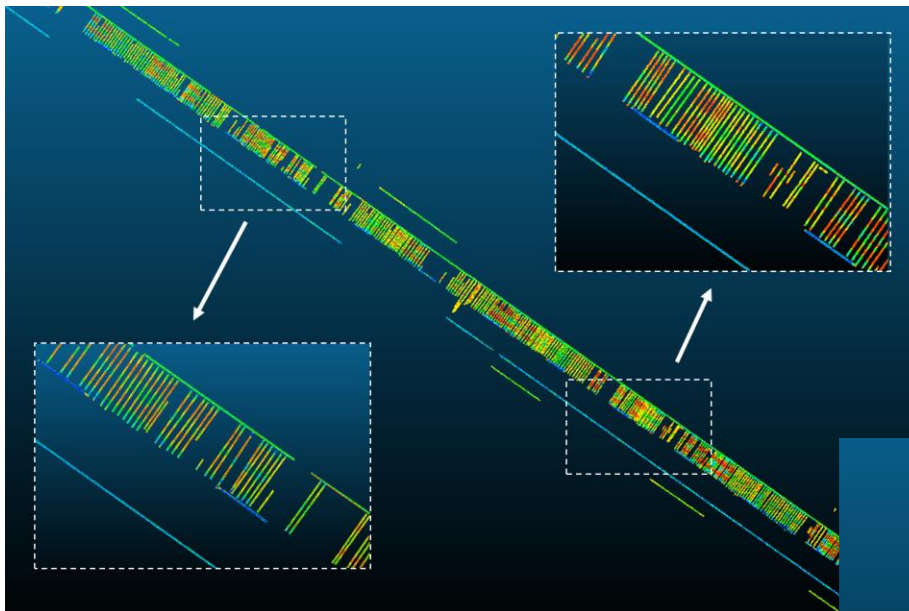
<input type="checkbox"/> Process dual profiler	<input type="checkbox"/> Speed mode
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process transverse lane	<input type="checkbox"/> Generate CSV file
<input type="checkbox"/> Process international feet	<input type="checkbox"/> Generate LAS file







Road Marking Extractor (RoME)





Road Marking Extractor (RoME)

Run table

RunID	HWY Number	Date	Section IDStart	Section IDEnd	Stripe IDStart	Stripe IDEnd	Node Start	Node End	Section Interval	Grid CellSize	Angle DiffDeg	Stripe Width	Road Width	Software Version	File Name
1	H1	20170725	1	2	1	6	1	12	10	0.05	10	0.1	7.2	1.0	T03
2	H1	20170725	3	4	7	62	13	124	10	0.05	10	0.1	7.2	1.0	T04

Section table

SectionID	trajMidX	trajMidY	trajMidZ	StripeIDStart	StripeIDEnd	RunID
1	72337.45	54102.86	136.31	1	3	1
2	72328.69	54107.6	136.24	4	6	1
3	71391.53	54705.3	136.17	7	33	2
4	71383.38	54711.04	136.05	34	62	2

Stripe table

StripeID	SectionID	Node Start	Node End	Color	Material	Length	Condition Score	Retro NumPts	Retro Min	Retro Max	Retro Median	Retro Ave	Retro StdDev	Num PtsPC	Int Min	Int Max	Int Median	Int Ave	Int StdDev	Width	Stripe Type
1	1	1	2	White	N/A	10.00171	E	213	56.49419	135.1821	73.03991	82.58601	25.00726	808	0.054276	0.496376	0.191989	0.200423	0.067217	0.1	L
2	1	3	4	White	N/A	3.445397	B	257	34.64113	360.7918	315.8434	281.3713	111.3855	1011	0.019287	1	0.431724	0.430364	0.266884	0.1	L
3	1	5	6	Yellow	N/A	10.06449	A	387	276.9525	336.3742	302.2518	302.5339	16.52217	1460	0.075532	0.953338	0.600259	0.505834	0.219909	0.1	L
4	2	7	8	White	N/A	10.02149	E	224	58.54683	151.4477	73.62221	94.44509	32.84942	791	0.050935	0.467628	0.176944	0.184757	0.068567	0.1	L
5	2	9	10	White	N/A	3.38001	B	270	148.6238	372.9027	323.934	301.7919	73.75184	960	0.022248	1	0.299611	0.405832	0.270227	0.1	T
6	2	11	12	Yellow	N/A	10.06285	A	408	288.475	355.7217	316.9342	317.4209	18.31632	1497	0.075776	0.914656	0.630152	0.525263	0.227636	0.1	T

Node table

NodeID	X	Y	Z	StripeID
1	72332.88	54098.91	146.8998	1
2	72342.88	54098.96	146.898	1
3	72336.82	54106.26	147.0378	2
4	72340.26	54106.3	147.0409	2
5	72332.85	54109.91	147.1491	3
6	72342.91	54109.97	147.1438	3

Retro table

RetroID	X	Y	Z	StripeID	NumPtsP C	Retro10
1	72332.98	54098.91	146.9025	1	11	65.3333
2	72333.48	54098.91	146.9038	1	15	71.72688
3	72333.98	54098.91	146.9076	1	14	78.88223
4	72334.48	54098.92	146.9101	1	14	84.08161
5	72334.98	54098.92	146.91	1	12	62.34572
6	72335.48	54098.92	146.9092	1	14	67.16561
7	72335.98	54098.92	146.9072	1	12	74.63528



ArcGIS Tool

Geoprocessing 01_CSVtoGDB

Parameters | Environments

Input csv File Folder
csv

Select Location for GDB
Int5_SB3

Geodatabase Name
hwy001_SB3

Spatial Reference
OCRS_Salem_NAD_1983_2011_TM_Meters

Run

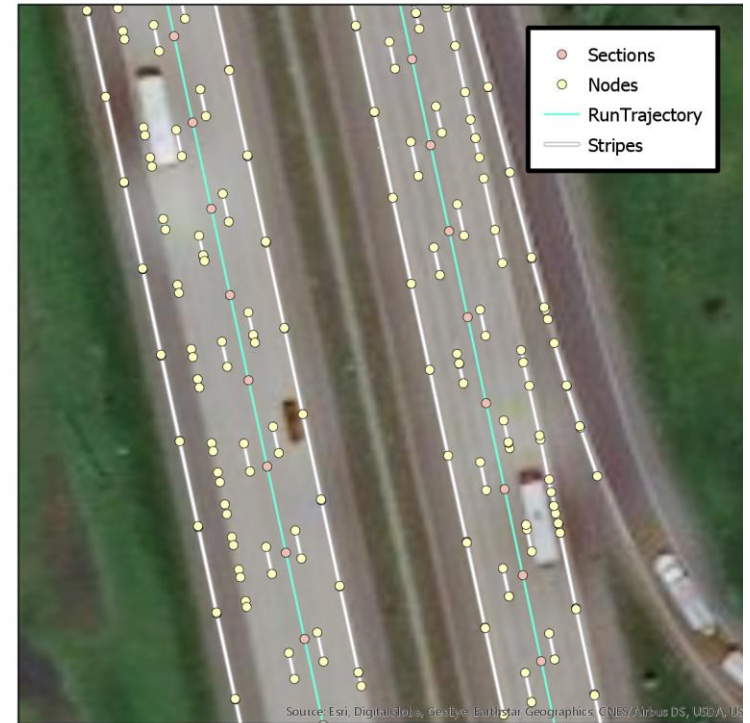
✓ **01_CSVtoGDB**
Completed successfully

Start Time: Thursday, March 15, 2018 8:25:14 PM

```

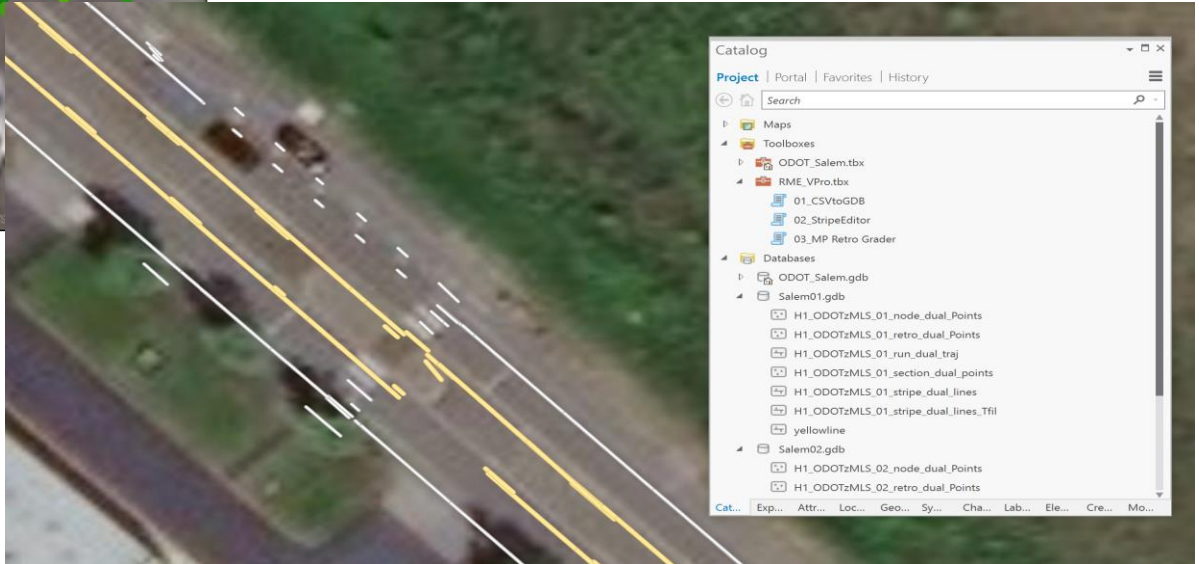
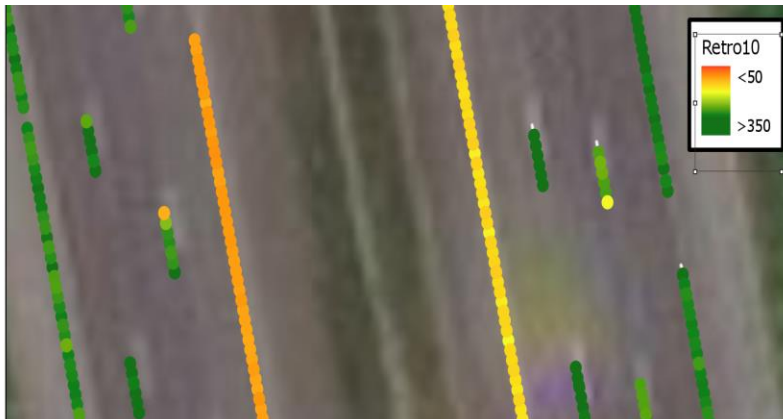
Running script RME...
Processing: hwy001zSB_3_node_dual.csv
['OBJECTID', 'NodeID', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'StripeID']
Imported 4980 features from hwy001zSB_3_node_dual.csv
nodeFC = hwy001zSB_3_node_dual_Points
Processing: hwy001zSB_3_retro_dual.csv
['OBJECTID', 'RetroID', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'StripeID', 'NumPtsPC', 'RetroID']
Imported 23415 features from hwy001zSB_3_retro_dual.csv
Processing: hwy001zSB_3_run_dual.csv
['OBJECTID', 'RunID', 'HWYNumber', 'Date', 'Date_X', 'Date_Y', 'SectionIDStart', 'SectionIDEnd', 'StripeIDStart', 'StripeIDEnd', 'NodeStart', 'NodeEnd', 'SectionInterval', 'GridCellSize', 'AngleDiffDeg', 'StripeWidth', 'Roadwidth', 'RunTime']
run_FC = hwy001zSB_3_run_dual
Processing: hwy001zSB_3_section_dual.csv
['OBJECTID', 'SectionID', 'trajMidX', 'trajMidY', 'StripeIDStart', 'StripeIDEnd', 'RunID']
Processing: hwy001zSB_3_stripe_dual.csv
['OBJECTID', 'StripeID', 'SectionID', 'NodeStart', 'NodeEnd', 'Color', 'Material', 'Length', 'ConditionScore', 'RetroNumPts', 'RetroMin', 'RetroMax', 'RetroMedian', 'RetroAve', 'RetroStdDev', 'NumPtsPC', 'IntMin', 'IntMax', 'IntMedian', 'IntAve', 'IntStdDev', 'width', 'StripeType']
Completed script 01_CSVtoGDB...
Succeeded at Thursday, March 15, 2018 8:25:38 PM (Elapsed Time: 24.04 seconds)

```



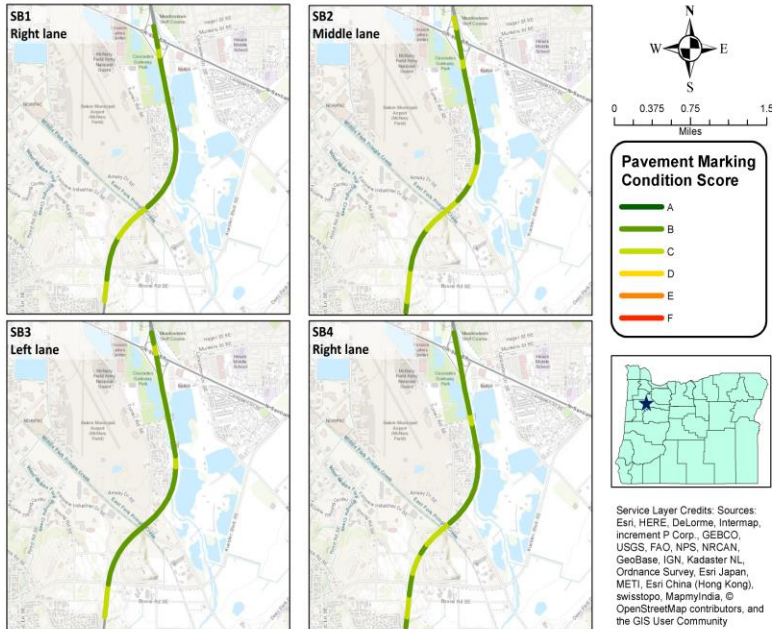


ArcGIS Tool

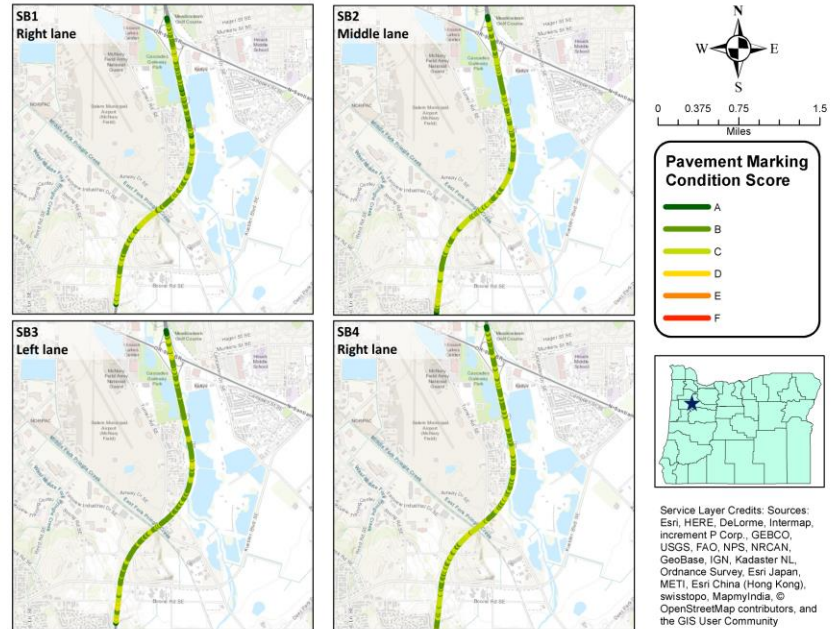




RoME Tool Evaluation



Southbound at tenths of a mile



Southbound at hundredths of a mile



Contact Information

Joseph Thomas, PLS

Engineering Automation Manager

Chief of Surveys

Joseph.r.thomas@odot.state.or.us

503-986-3316

Christopher Glantz, PLS

Lead Remote Sensing Surveyor

christopher.glantz@odot.state.or.us

503-986-3540