

Water Research Laboratory | School of Civil & Environmental Engineering

Harnessing drones for water engineering

Chris Drummond- Senior Coastal Engineer and UAS pilot

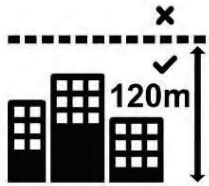


Case studies:

1. Port Botany Sydney Breakwater inspection
2. Tomago Wetland restoration monitoring
3. Understanding reef lagoon behavior- Cook Islands



Drone Regulations



You must not fly your drone higher than 120 metres (400 feet) above ground level.



You must keep your drone at least 30 metres away from other people.



You must only fly one drone at a time.



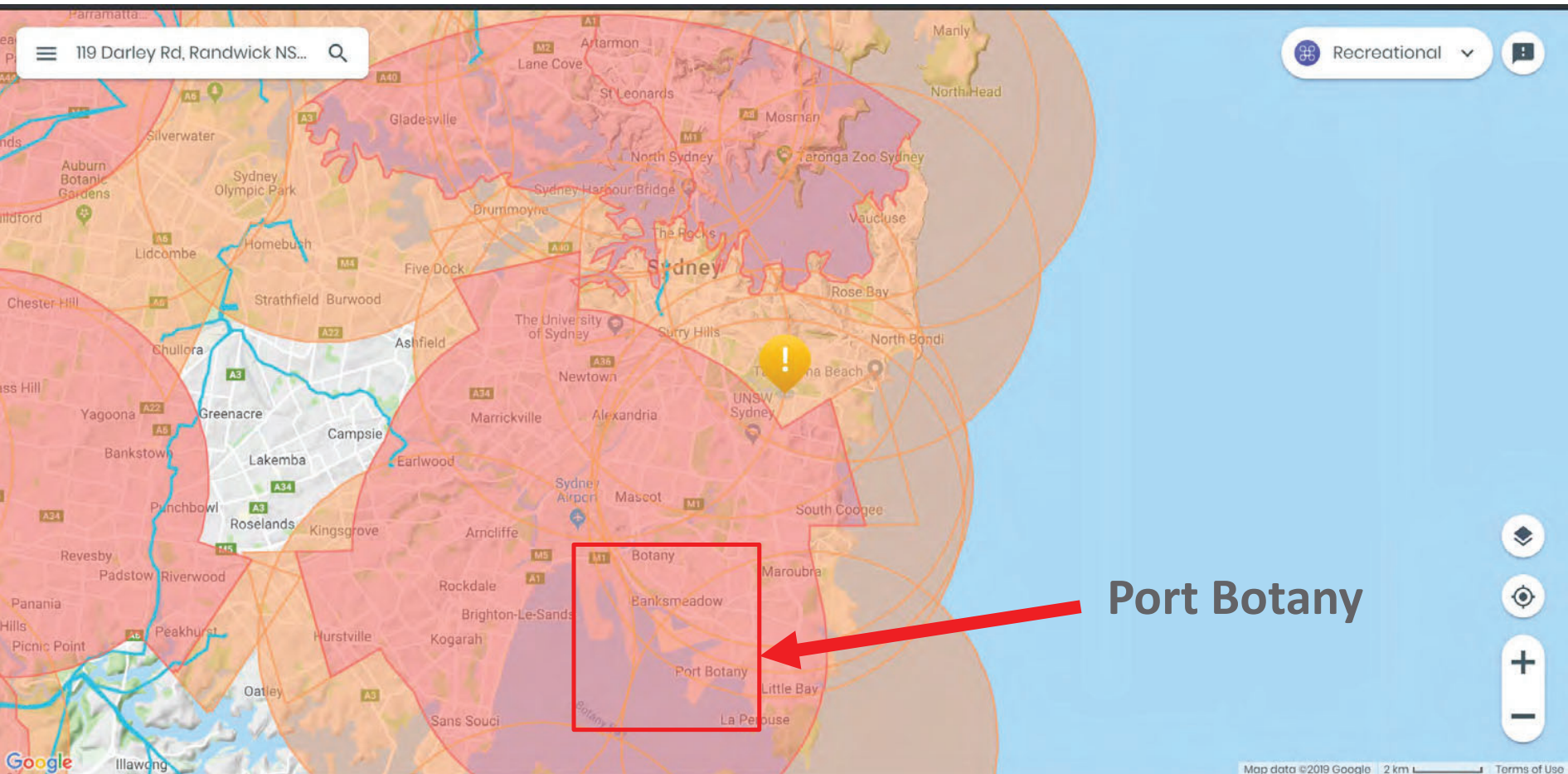
You must keep your drone within visual line-of-sight. This means always being able to see the drone with your own eyes (rather than through a device, screen or goggles).



You must not fly over or above people or in a [populous area](#). This could include beaches, par events, or sport ovals where there is a game in progress.



You must fly at least 5.5 kilometres away from a controlled airport, which generally have a control tower at them.



Port Botany, Sydney

- Breakwaters built in 1970s using concrete and rock armour units
- UAS survey for baseline monitoring dataset
- Closest point was ~200 m from runway
- Most congested airspace in Australia
- Lengthy approval process thru CASA



Approval Conditions

1. Drone must stay below 50 m AGL
2. Maintain contact with Sydney Air Traffic Control
3. Use geofencing on drone to prevent a flyaway
4. Notify pilots of drone activity using a NOTAM
5. Have an observer for situational awareness
6. Closure of roads adjacent to survey

7. The drone is to be tethered to the ground at all times



Australian Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Instrument number RPAS2017-298

I, Scott Duffy, Team Leader, Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) Branch, Aviation Group, a delegate of CASA, make this instrument under paragraph 101.080 (1) (a) of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998.


Scott Duffy
Team Leader, RPAS Branch
Aviation Group

10th November 2017

Permission—for RPA operations within 3NM of a controlled aerodrome Sydney Airport (YSSY), UNSW Australia - ARN 829135

1 Application

This instrument applies to the operation of a multirotor DJI Phantom 4 Pro and Mavic Pro remotely piloted aircraft (the RPA) by UNSW Australia, Aviation Reference Number 829135 (the operator), when used for aerial work.

2 Approval

The operator may operate the RPA during daylight operations within 3NM of YSSY confined to the following coordinate. (The operating area):

Area 1

The RPA must be below 167 feet (51m) AGL or not above the height of the lowered horizontal arm (Jib) of the surrounding cranes, whichever is lower.

- Point 1: S 33 57.805, E 151 12.849
- Point 2: S 33 57.928, E 151 12.349
- Point 3: S 33 57.706, E 151 12.291
- Point 4: S 33 57.575, E 151 12.049

Area 2

RPA must be **tethered**, height not above 147 feet (45m) AGL.

- Point 1: S 33 58.409, E 151 12.729
- Point 2: S 33 58.949, E 151 12.592

Area 3

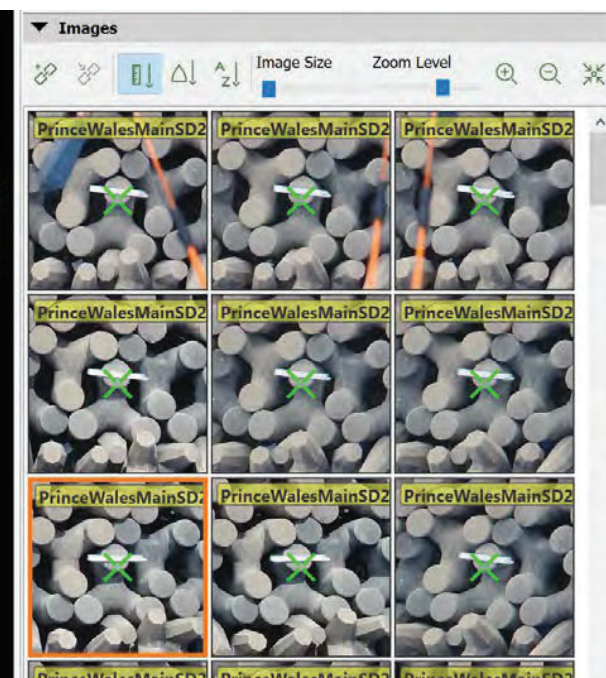
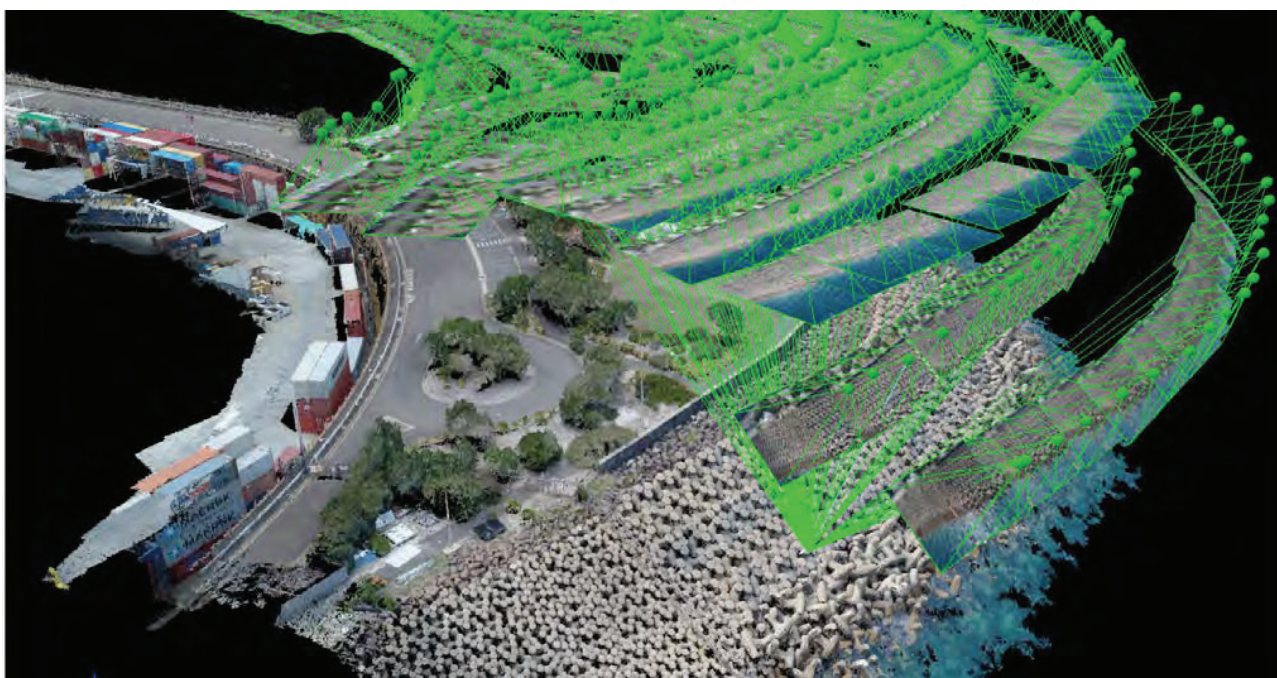
RPA must be **tethered**, height not above 147 feet (45m) AGL.

- Point 1: S 33 58.930, E 151 12.530
- Point 2: S 33 59.078, E 151 12.750
- Point 3: S 33 58.567, E 151 13.422

Instrument number RPAS2017-298

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Total photos	Ground sampling distance	Average point density	Number of data points	Processing time
3300	1.22 cm/pixel	922 points/m ²	240 million	2 days

Accuracy validation

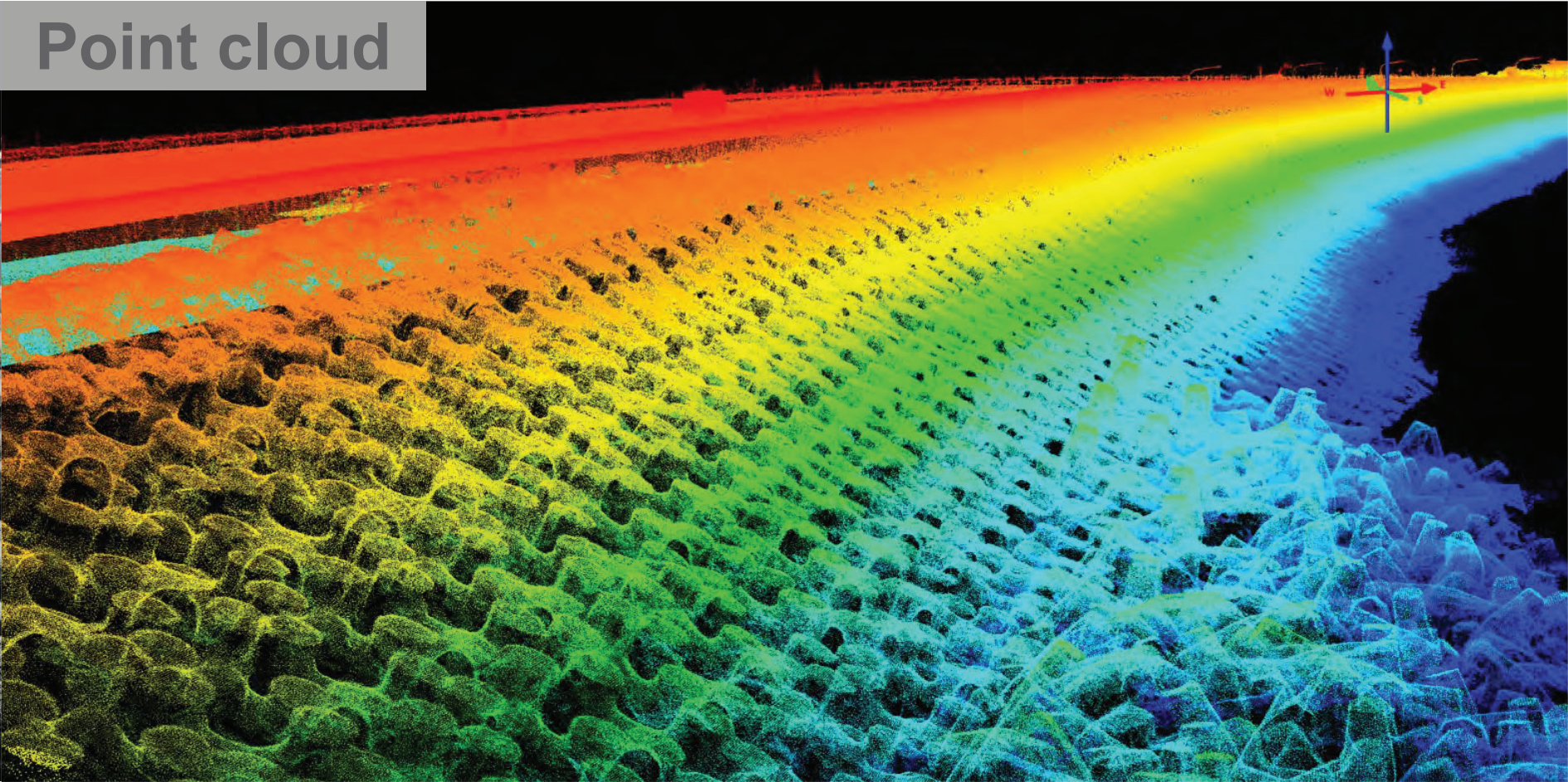


Ground control points



No. GCPs	No. check points	Ground sampling distance (cm/pixel)	Average point density (points/m ²)	RMS X Error (m)	RMS Y Error (m)	RMS Z Error (m)
40	35	1.22 cm/pixel	922 points/m ²	0.02	0.02	0.04

Point cloud



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Point cloud







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Case studies:

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restoration monitoring
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behavior- Cook Islands

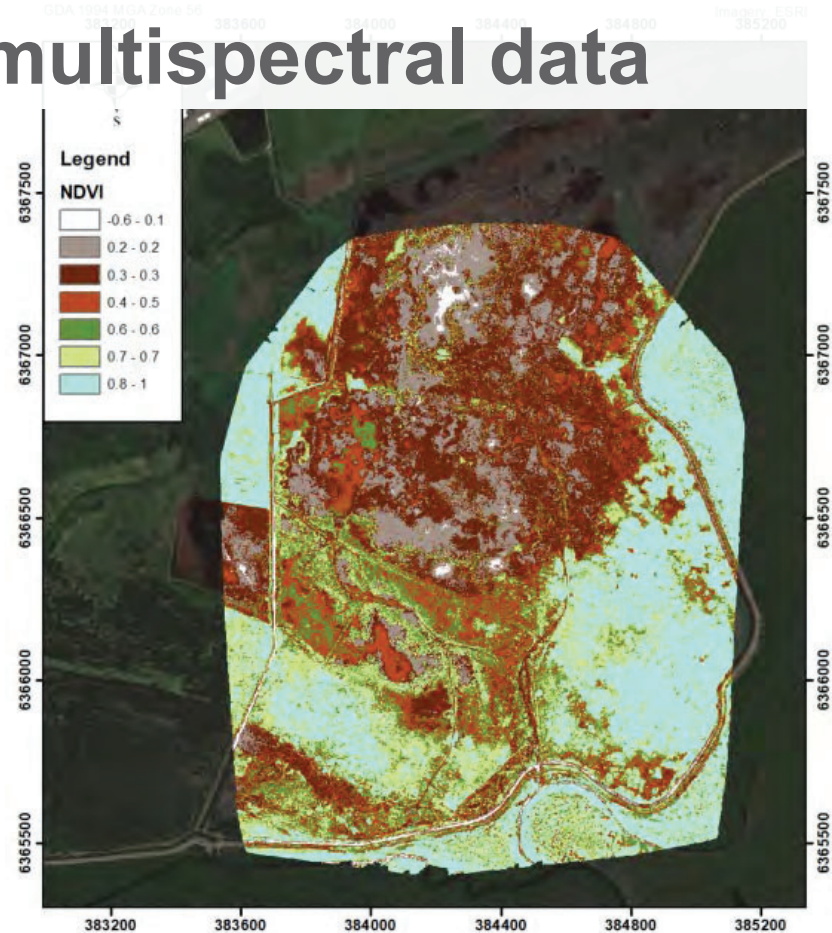
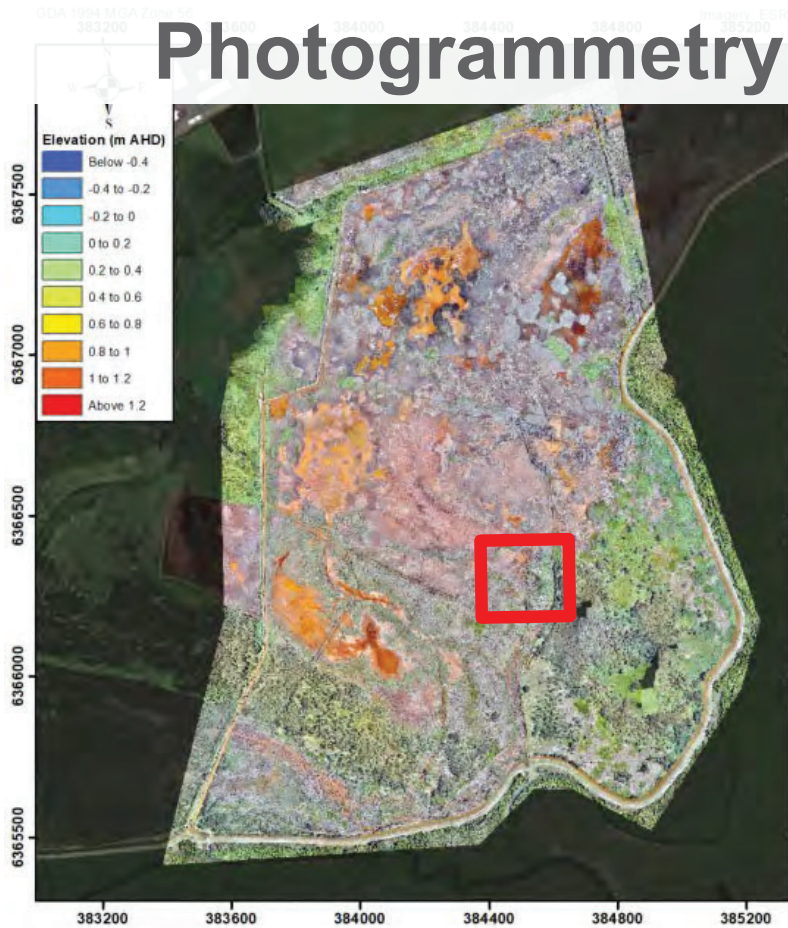


Tomago Wetland Restoration

- 500 Ha site near Newcastle
- Transformed the site from an acidic landscape into a restored tidal wetland
- Detailed hydrodynamic modelling to fine-tune tidal inundation extent
- Ongoing monitoring:
 - Vegetation: Multispectral imagery
 - Elevation: UAS photogrammetry and LiDAR



Photogrammetry and multispectral data



File View Windows Settings Help

Map

Cameras

Point Clouds

✓ LDR0 VLP16 6% of 10Mi

Terrains

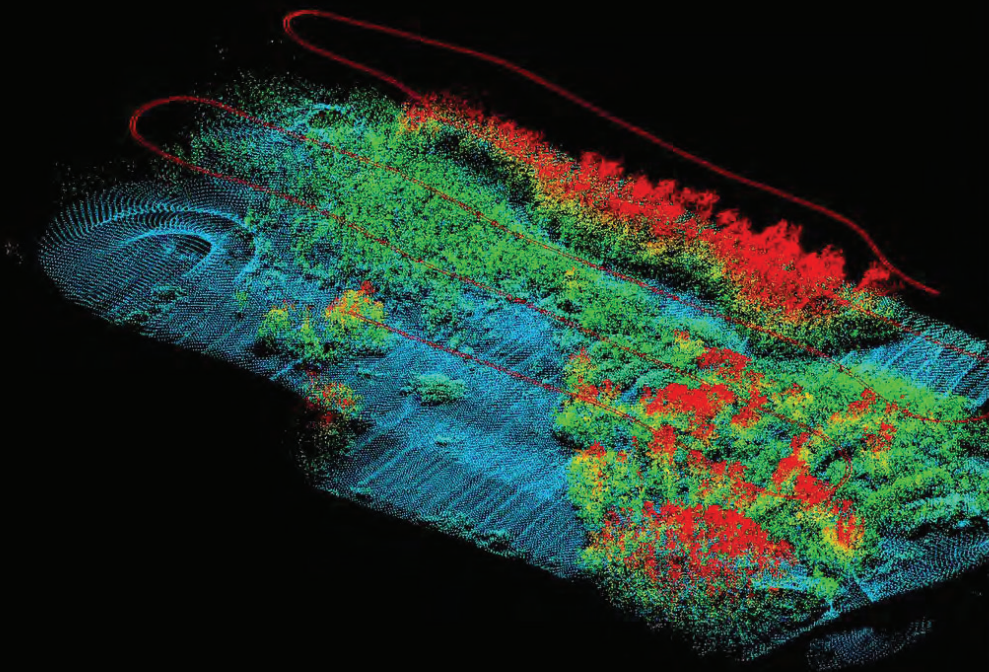
OpenStreetMap 2D

Trajectories

Navigation System

Geometry

Drone LiDAR Data



Color Source Color / Height

Color Map -5.0 15.0

Range 0.0 47.5

Echoes 1 8

Int. Range 0.0 1.0

Int. Weight 0.01

Opacity 1.00

Point size 1

Tools

Load Map Layer...

Messages

Time

Module

Message

2019-05-17 09:43:34:...

2019-05-17 09:44:03:...

2019-05-17 09:44:04:...

2019-05-17 09:44:04:...

VersionChecker

MultiLogFileManagerLidar

TrajectoryAnalyzer

ParserNavNovAtel

Error checking for new versions, invalid data.

Successfully opened Velodyne VLP 16 LIDAR data file 20190412-045841_0.ldr with data from 2019-04-12 04:58:41:265 to 2019-04-12 05:09:32:877 (652 seconds).

Trajectory 20190412-044703.nav extends from UTC 2019-04-12 04:47:11:500 to 2019-04-12 05:14:07:880 (1616.38 seconds) in UTM/UPS zone 56 Southern.

18 leap seconds in effect at time of scan.

System Monitor

Pose

Lat -31.8184976

Lon 152.6627132

X -12.335 m

Y 38.563 m

Z -217.090 m

Vel H 4.0 m/s

Vel V -0.0 m/s

Roll -3.12°

Pitch -3.17°

Yaw -31.57°

NavigationSystem (unknown)

PosStatus Computed

PosType IntegerNarrowLane (verified)

INS SolutionGood

Time FineSteering

UncertP 0.0005

UncertA 0.0022

CorrAge 1.0

Temp 47 / 0°C

SolAge GNSS 0

SolAge RTK 0

CPU Load 78%

Statistics

Packets LIDAR 418.047ki

Packets Nav OK/ERR 527.15K / 0

Points computed/displayed

Sensors

LDR0 VLP16

OFF

ACT

Measure from active map layer

X Y Z INT DST RET TIME

LogPlayer

Open Logs...

Speed: 0.00 x

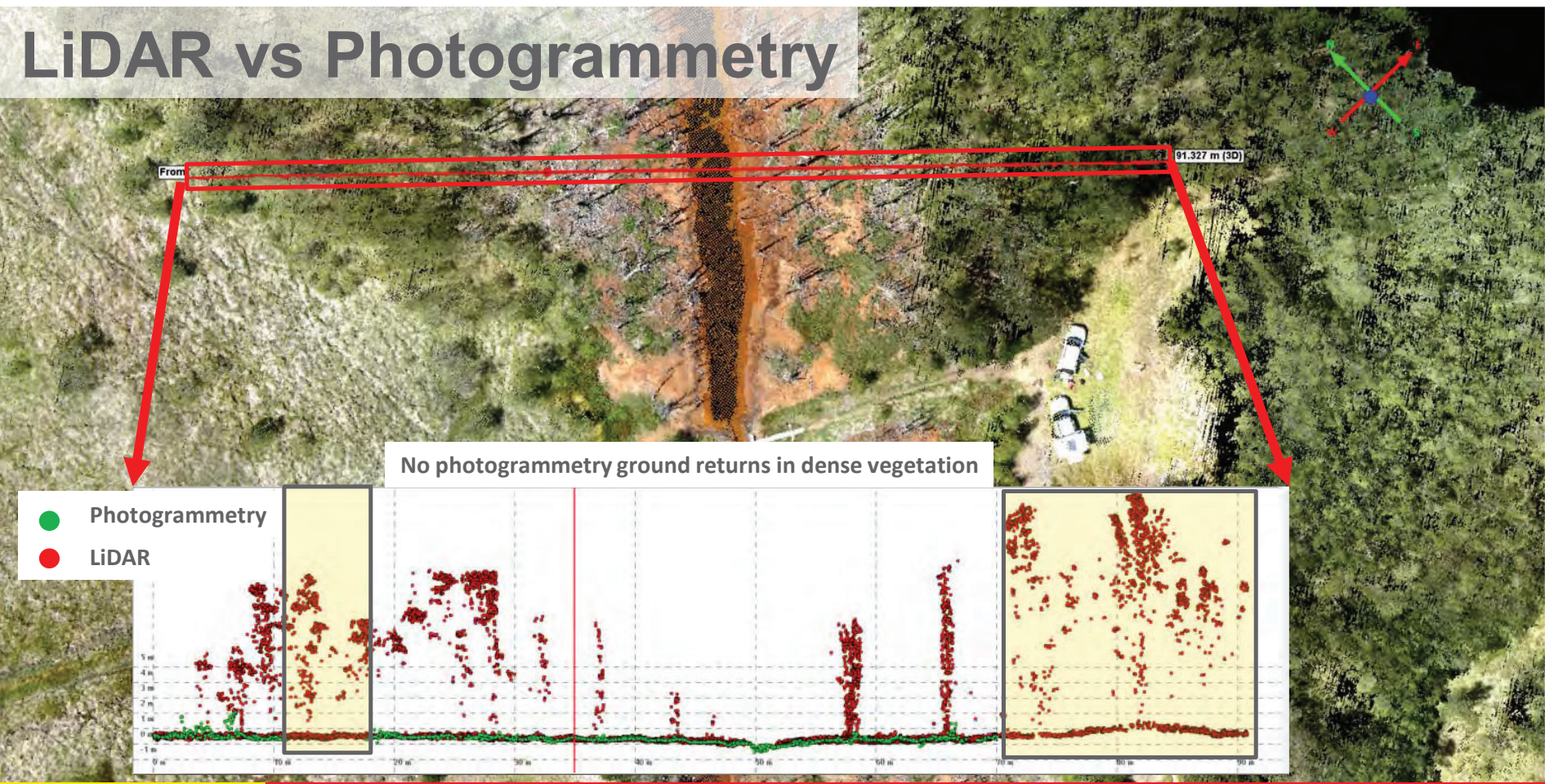
Rewind

Step

GoTo

Play

LiDAR vs Photogrammetry



Photogrammetry vs LiDAR

Photogrammetry

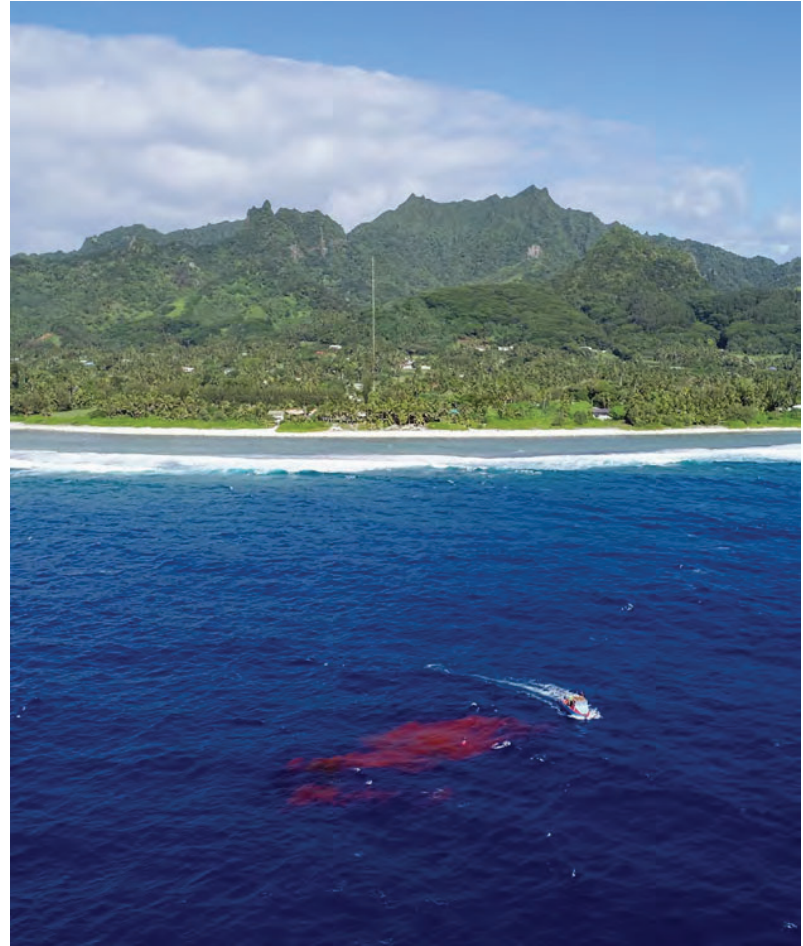
- \$8k for drone, ~\$7k software
- Provides orthoimage and colourised elevation data (XYZ-RGB)
- Cannot penetrate vegetation
- Can be confused by low texture
- 10 min setup time in field

LiDAR

- \$80k-\$200k for system
- Can be colourised with additional photogrammetry flight
- Very high point density (600k pts/sec)
- Emerging technology- less plug and play
- Generally higher XYZ accuracy

Case studies:

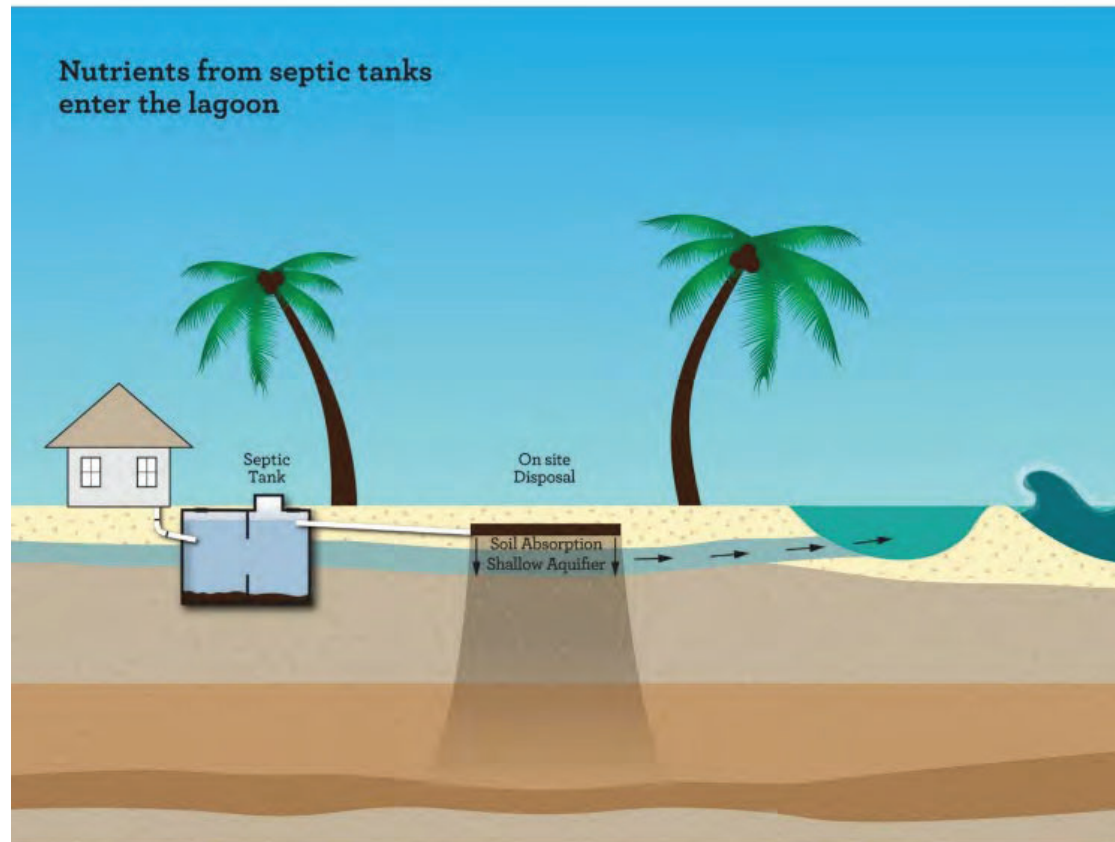
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The issue

- Current wastewater disposal strategy
- Not enough land to construct a wastewater treatment plant
- Septic tanks being absorbed through sand into lagoon





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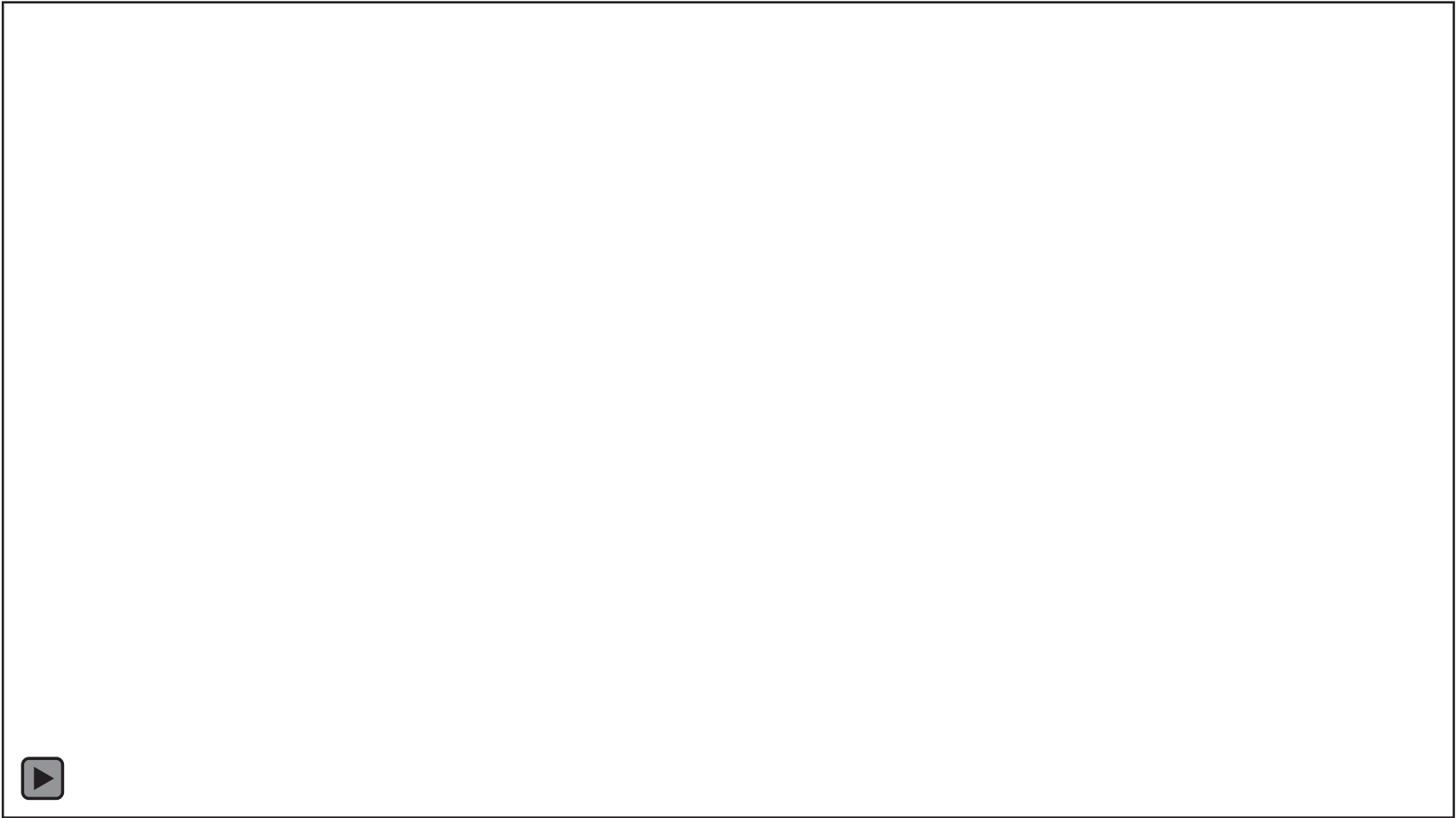
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Lagoon Investigations

Understand how the lagoon works:

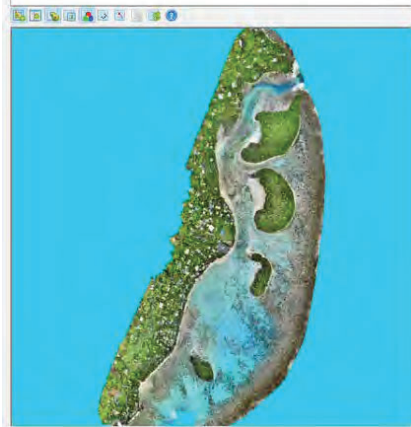
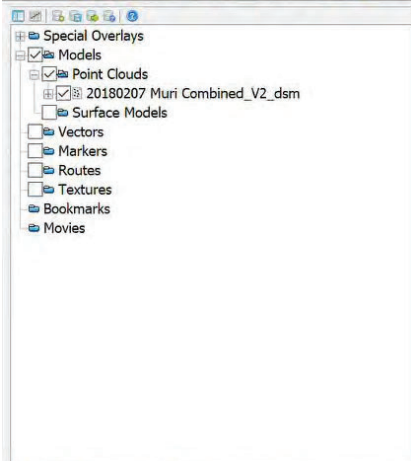
- Drone survey at low tide
- Bathymetric survey
- Measurements of lagoon currents and depth
- Development of hydrodynamic model



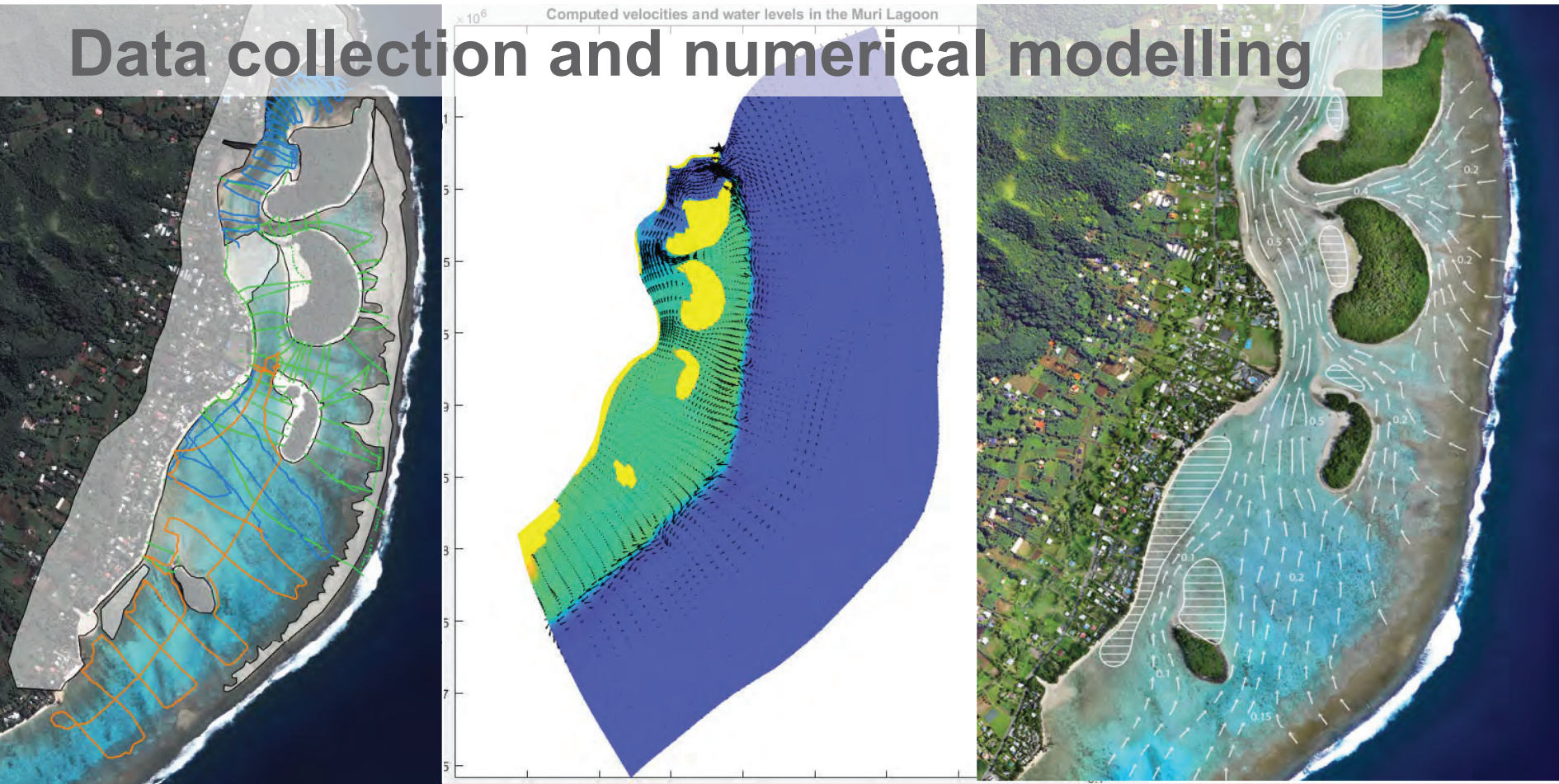
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Data collection and numerical modelling



Watch out for the locals!



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Thank you!



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