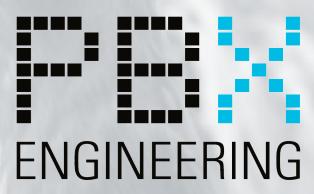
# Wildlife Detection System

Colorado Dept. of Transportation

### **Amy Hunter P.Eng., PTOE**

Transportation Lead Senior Design Engineer

2023 CEA Transportation Conference



### **Background**



- Transportation agencies across North America challenged by vehicle collisions with large animals
  - Alberta: wildlife/vehicle collisions second leading cause of damage claims to cars and trucks
  - Accounts for half of all crashes on rural highways
  - \$280 million a year
  - Average claim tops \$8,000
- PBX involved with implementation of leading-edge Wildlife Detection Systems to reduce collisions
  - Hwy 3 Corridors, SW British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Colorado



### **Project Goals**



### Reduce risk, improve overall safety

- Reduce high severity incident rate
- Reduce traffic violations in corridor
- Improve user awareness of safe behaviours and risks
- Improve comfort (drivability) of those using the corridor
- Focus on proactive prevention and accident mitigation



### Design Approach



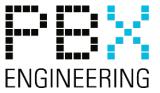




# System Design Methodology

- Functional requirements
- Past project analysis (North America wide)
- Technology research and evaluation
- Extensive field investigation
- Preliminary design report

- Detailed design
- Thorough software and system specifications
- Construction/implementation oversite
- Extensive testing and data validation



# **Concept of Operations**

- WDS activates advisory signs upon detection of wildlife
- Signs stay active for the duration that wildlife is within the detection zone
- WDS deactivates advisory signs when wildlife clears
- Detection zone coverage area:
  - Within 4m of paint line on each shoulder, along entire corridor



# Technology – Systems Overview

#### Detection

- Radar
- Blind-SpotMitigation Camera

- Communication & Control System
  - Wireless Bridge
  - Communication Equipment
  - Control Cabinet







- Notification
  - Gateway Signs
  - Warning Signs

- Validation
  - PTZ Camera
  - Thermal Cameras
  - Inductive Vehicle Loops



### **System Overview**

- System designed to detect the presence of large animals: deer, elk, moose, and sheep
- WDS consists of a dense deployment of COTS ITS field components
  - Detectors
  - Cameras
  - DMS (NTCIP) and static signing
  - Field server
  - Software





### **Detection Technology**



### Radars

- Ground based surveillance radars
- Designed for perimeter intrusion detection applications
- Cover large area (1400m/2800m radius)
- Work exceptionally well highly accurate





# Signing Strategy





### **Gateway Signs**

- Shoulder mounted signs at the extent of the detection zone
- Notify motorists when they are exiting or entering a detection zone

### **Warning Signs**

- Static advisory signs constructed with two RRFB affixed above and below static signs
- Function as follows:
  - Upon detection of animal(s), the WDS will activate the Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB) located on the warning signs
  - Stays active for the duration that the animal is within the detection zone
  - Warning signs deactivated when animal(s) clears detection zone



# **System Validation**

System augmented with cameras for data validation, calibration, and troubleshooting

- Color PTZ
- Fixed thermal

Video recording system integrated into ATMS





# **Technology Validation**

#### **COLOR PTZ**

- Pan-Tilt-Zoom Camera capable of 360° viewing angles
- Critical for site security, troubleshooting
  - Realtime awareness, and validation of the system

# FIXED THERMAL CAMERAS

- Thermal cameras provide ability to view objects in all weather conditions. Video is recorded to support system performance analysis in the following ways:
  - Prove accurate system performance
  - Help apply rigorous and systematic testing
  - Testing, calibration, data validation
  - Identify issues
  - Adjust sensor configurations
  - Accurately validate the detection capability

# INDUCTIVE VEHICLE LOOPS

- Inductive loops typically provide vehicle data in the form of counts, vehicle speed, occupancy, classification or presence
- Data can be used to observe driver behaviour in response to activation of warning signs

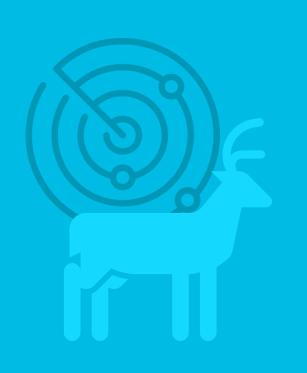


### **Thermal Camera Validation**





# Control System (ATMS)

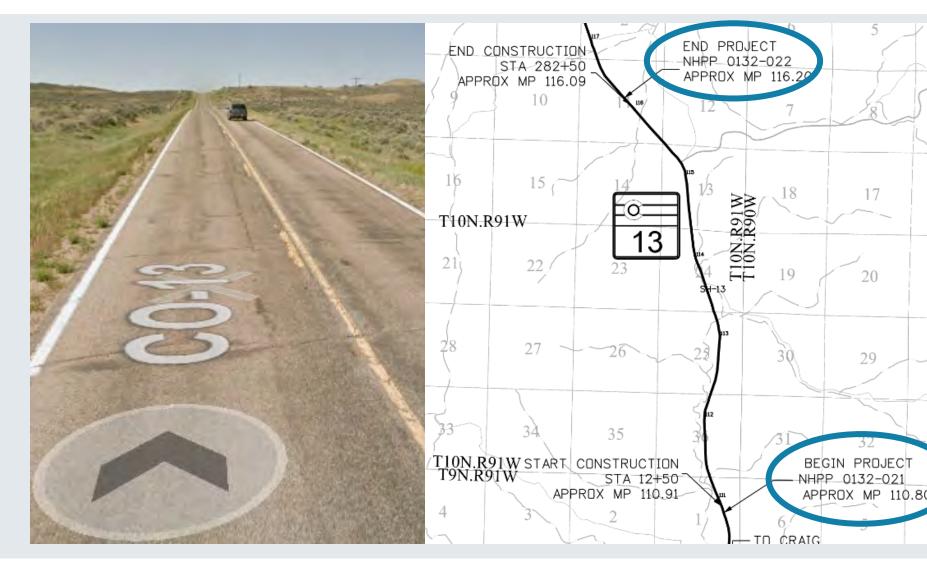


- System operates autonomously
- Integrates all devices into common platform
  - Control
  - Detection algorithms
  - Reporting
  - Maintenance alerts
- Auto-tracking of detected objects with PTZ slaved to radar
- Detection events are synchronized with video recording
- All major parameters/thresholds are configurable



# SH 13 Design Layout

- Site is conducive to use of radar
- Excellent sight lines
- Flat topography
- Wide shoulders

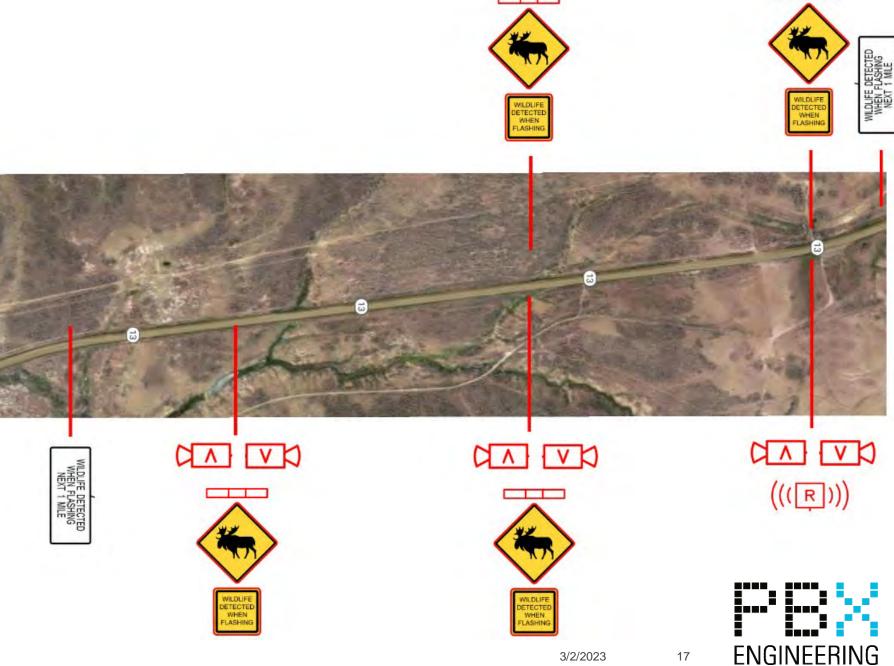




### SH 13 Design Layout

### Monitoring/detection zone considerations:

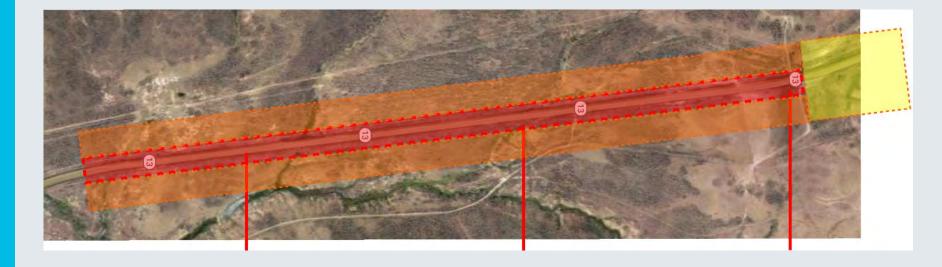
Can select different areas and apply specific rules



# Monitoring / Detection Zones

#### Considerations:

- Zoning of sign activation
- Activate sign that are geo-relevant to the driver
- i.e. don't activate signs that relate to detections <u>behind</u> the driver





# **Design Considerations**

### **Site Specific**

- Multiple animals on roadside
- Cars, trucks, motorcycles, cyclists, and pedestrians
- Inclement weather
- Obstructions
- Extensive filtering scripts applied over multiple layers of detection zones
- Unknown animal behavior
- Remoteness of sites
- WDS solution (Mobile, Hybrid, or Permanent)
- Signage (Symbol and text)

### **Gateway Signs**

- Overhead vs shoulder mounted structure
- Quantity

### **Warning Signs**

- RRFB vs LED signal heads
- Wording
- Static vs Dynamic
- Location
- Quantity



### Design Considerations

Gateway and Warning Sign format









WILDLIFE DETECTED WHEN FLASHING NEXT 1 MILE

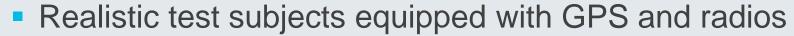


# Testing and Data Validation



- Critical to demonstrate and prove accurate performance of the system
- Rigorous and systematic testing methodology developed and applied
- Multiple layers of FT/SAT/UAT testing

# Testing and Data Validation









# **Detection Examples**







### **Performance**



- System GO-Live: November 2022
- Extensive testing performed to confirm accurate operation of detection and notification sub-systems
- CDoT plans to conduct long term research into overall effectiveness



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QUESTIONS?

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