

FELSZÍNI SZENNYEZÉS REMEDIÁCIÓ PONTOSSÁGÁNAK JAVÍTÁSA TOWARD PRECISE SURFACE POLLUTION REMEDIATION

Grégory Lucas^{1,2}

¹ Karoly Robert College, Research institute of Remote Sensing and Rural Development, Gyöngyös , Hungary

² National University of Public Service, Budapest, Hungary

Fény-Tér-Kép 2015, Gyöngyös

-

October 30, 2015

Presentation outlines

Introduction: context and concepts

**Part 1 – geo-processing tools development
for automatic planning (parcels and
navigation lines)**

Conclusions 1

**Part 2 - Clean-up work: practices, navigation
and grading control systems**

Conclusions 2

Intro: context and concepts

Context and concepts

Red mud disaster (October 4, 2010) used as case study

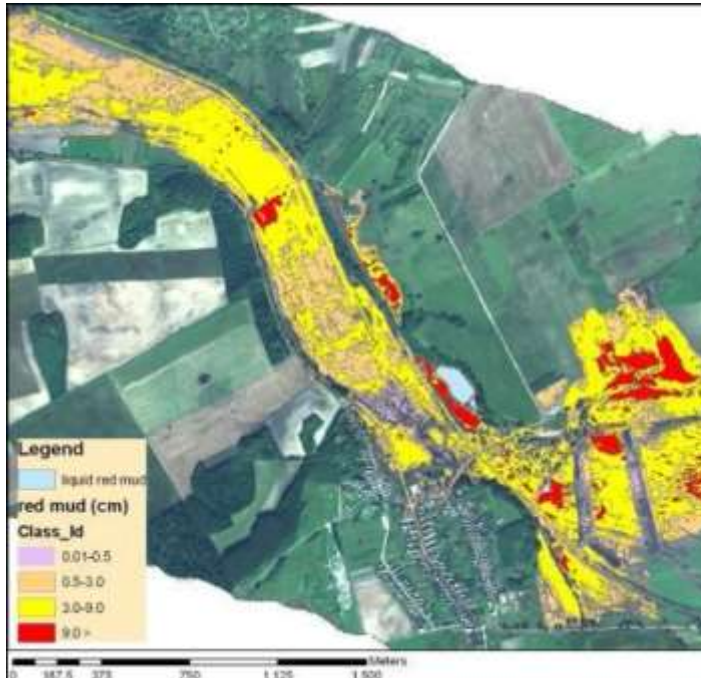


(AP Photo/MTI, Balazs Mohai)

Context and concepts

Disaster response:

- Aerial surveys (HS, LiDAR, etc.)
- Pollution mapping (accuracy = 0,5m)



Disaster clean-up:

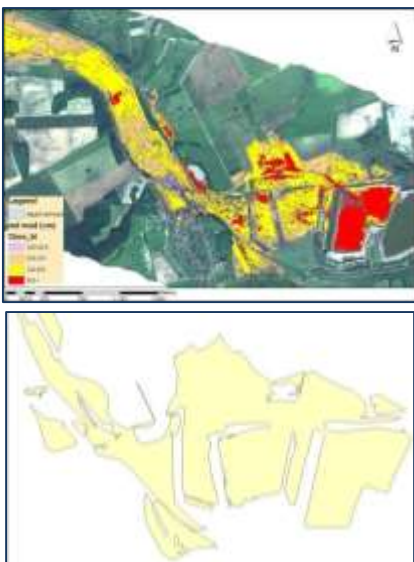
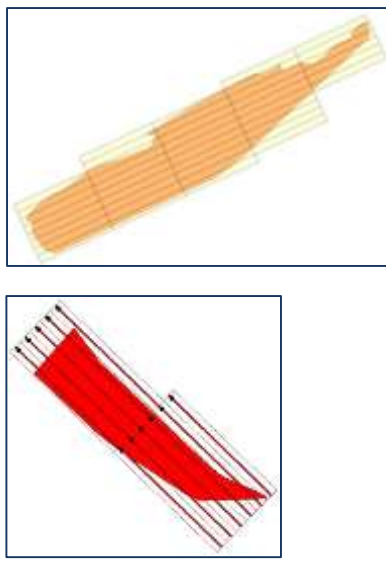
- Without digital exploitation of GI !



Because of the lack of geoprocessing tools & methods



Context and concepts

Activ.: ① Mapping Done	② Remediation planning method and tools Research	③ Machine control research
Techn.: Remote sensing, geostatistics 	GIS 	Positioning /navigation (horiz.) /grading control (vert.) 

Integrated approach ➡ GI continuum (full exploitation, integrity, accuracy)

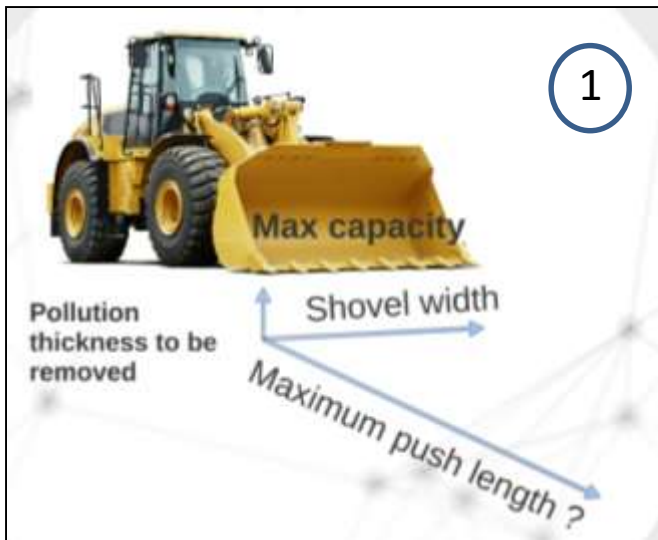
Precise remediation ➡ More accurate removal of pollution, optimization of overlay between passages, less repass = better efficiency + faster + less costs

Part 1: geo-processing tools development for automatic planning

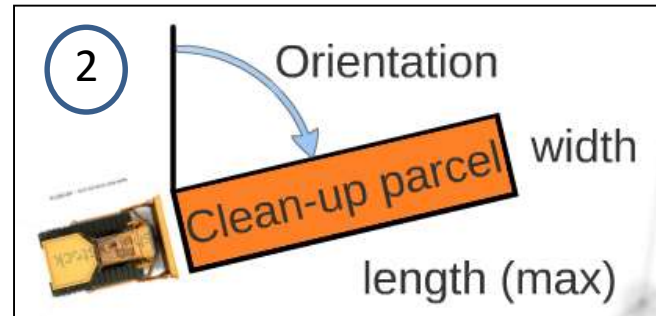
Clean-up plan algorithm development

3 input parameters:

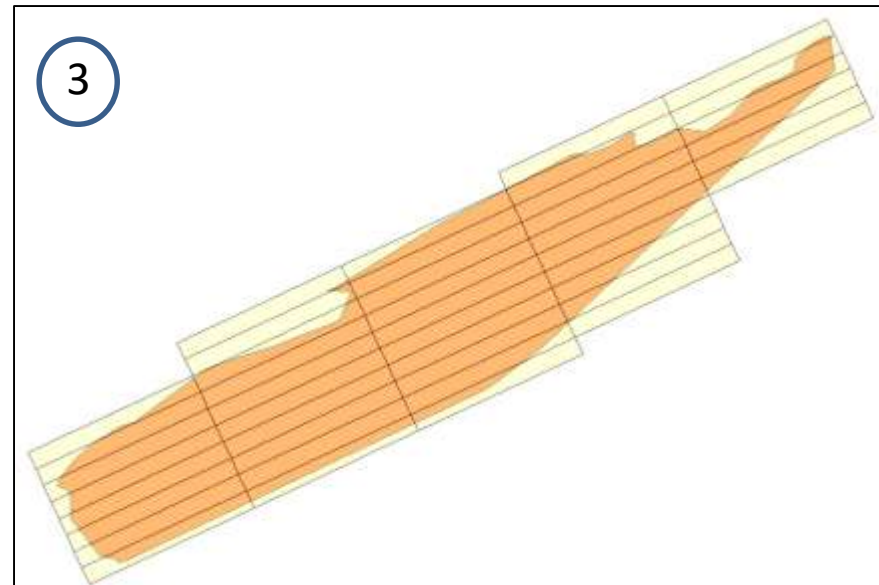
- width
- max. lenght
- orientation



Inherited geometric properties

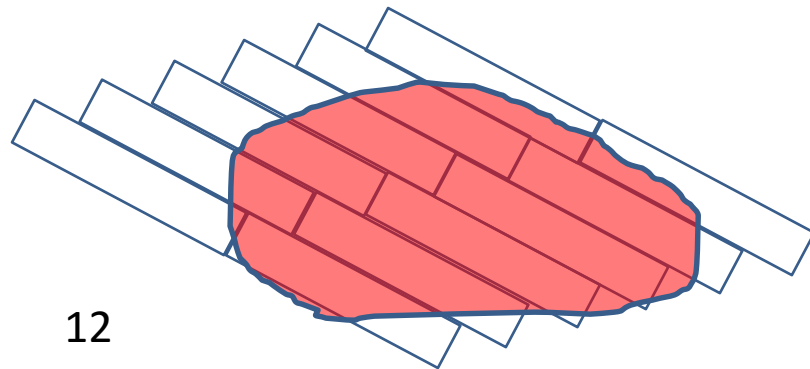
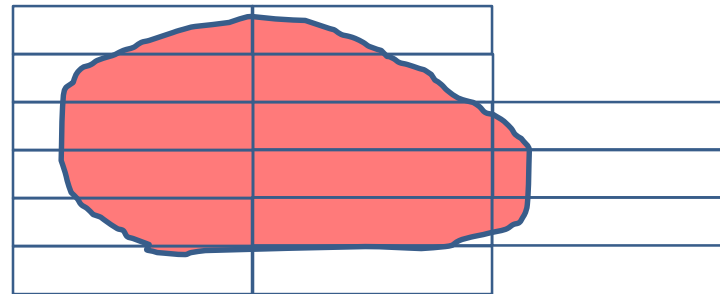
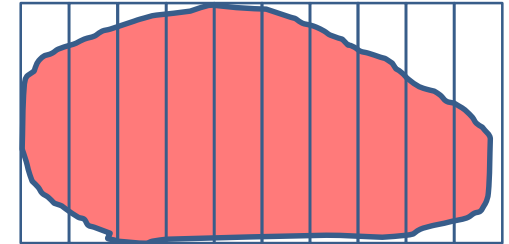
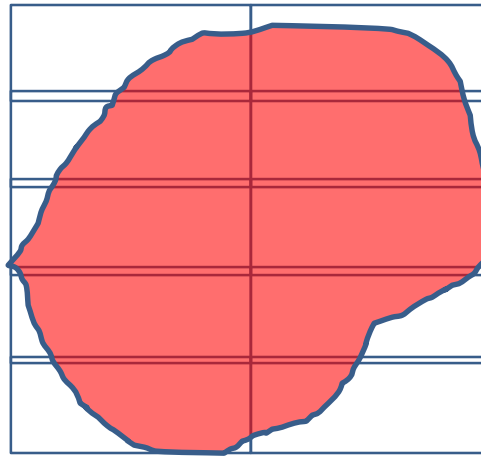
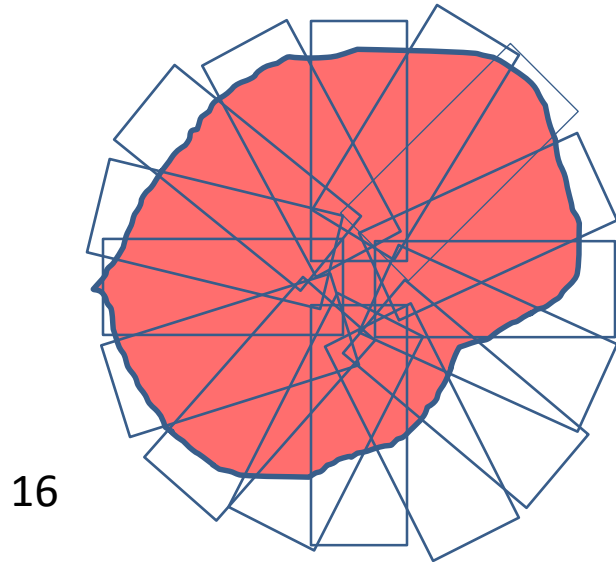


Object of Interest: clean-up parcel

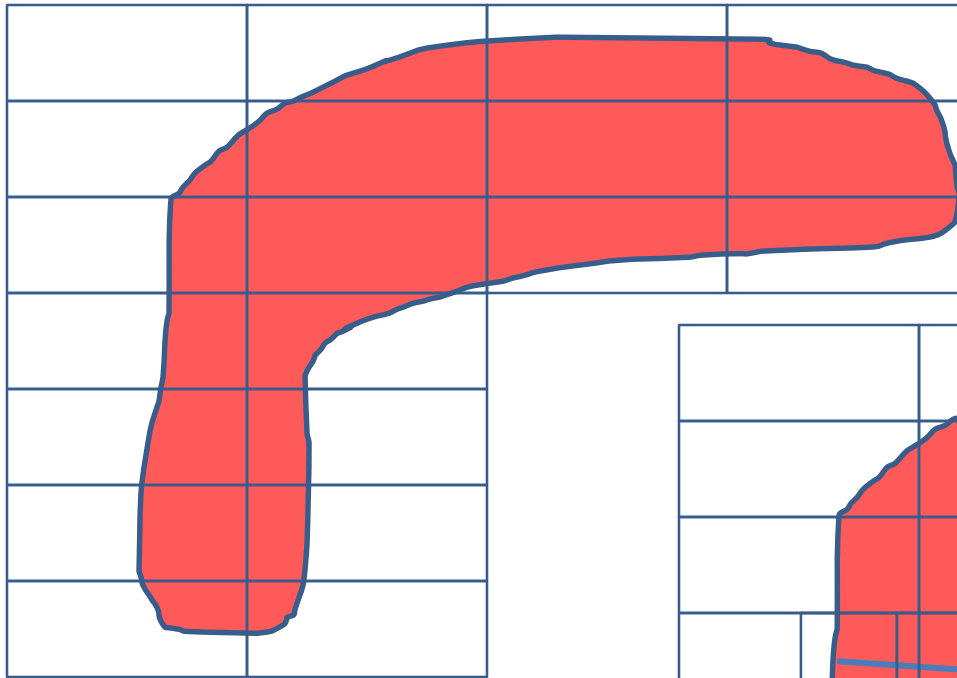


Clean-up plan

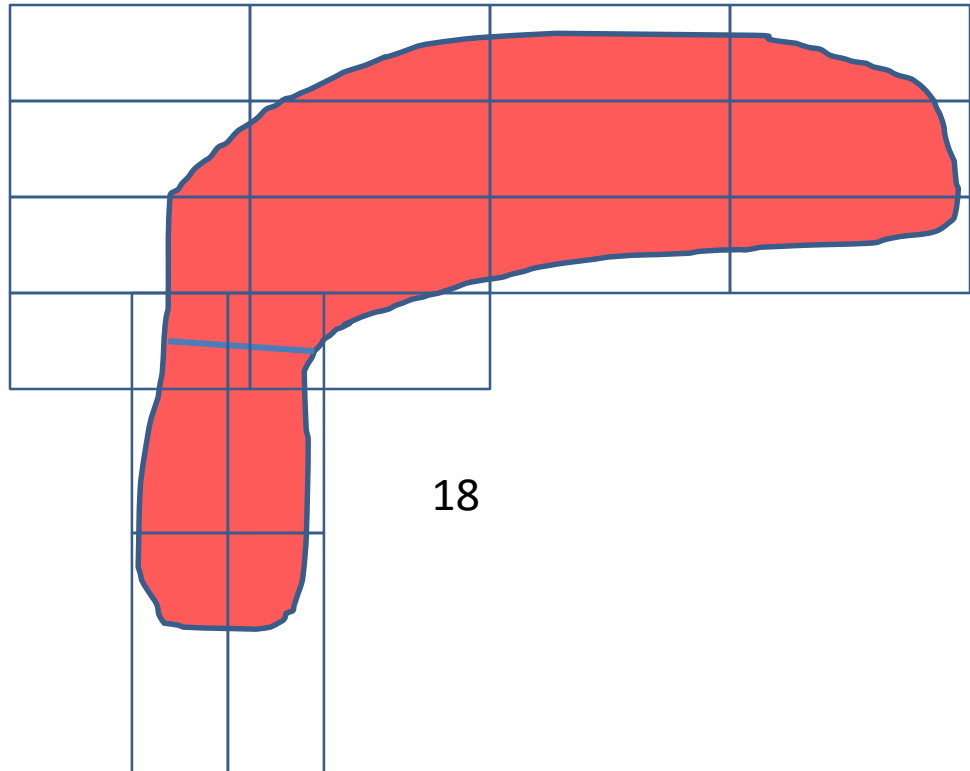
Clean-up plan algorithm development



Clean-up plan algorithm development



20



18

Modification of parcel desing algorithm, tests and results

The screenshot displays the QGIS desktop environment. The main map area shows several orange-colored polygon features on a white background. On the left, the 'Layers' panel lists 'Contaminated_area_extract'. On the right, a 'Table' window shows the data for 'Contaminated_area_extract'.

id	shape	val
0	Polygon	0
1	Polygon	0
2	Polygon	0
3	Polygon	0

Below the table, it indicates '(0 out of 4 Selected)' and 'Contaminated_area_extract'. In the bottom-left corner, a 'Capture Video' window is open, showing a 'Start Recording (Ctrl + R)' button and a 'Recording Limit: 5 mins. Need More Video Recording Time?' message. In the bottom-right corner, a 'Python' console window is open, displaying help text for the command prompt.

Python

```
>>> F1 show help for current cursor location.  
F2 check the syntax of the current line (or code block if in multiple line mode).  
ESC cancels the current operation.  
Shift or Control Return will enter multiple line mode. To exit multiple line mode (execute the code block) enter Return on the last line.  
Access the history of commands using the up and down arrows on the last line.  
Right click in the command pane for
```

Modification of parcel desing algorithm, tests and results



Version 1.0

Version 2.0

Sum max: 63842 parcels

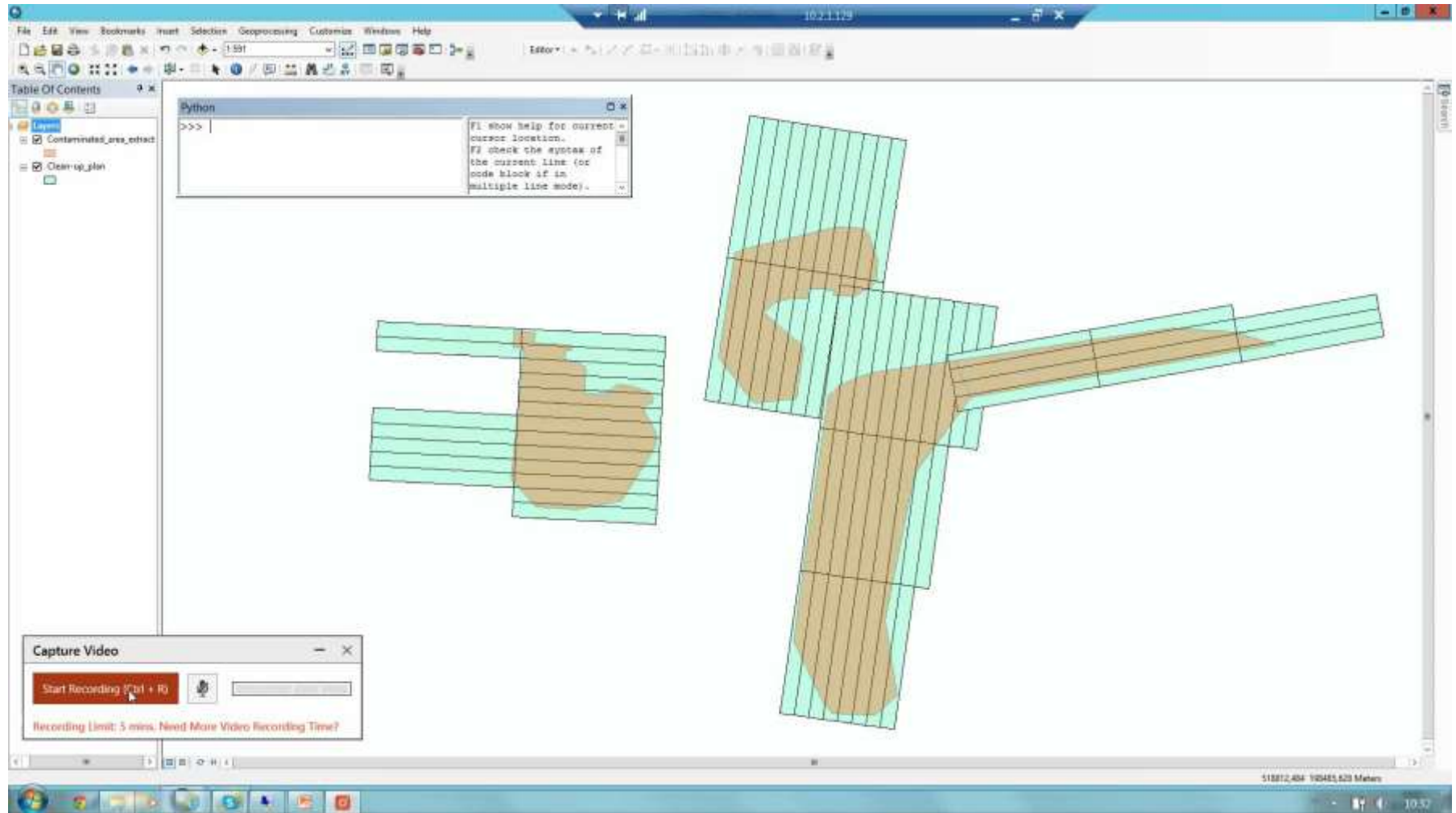
Sum min: 57896

Sum: 55066

- 9 %

- 5 %

Navigation line algorithm results



Conclusions – Part 1

Automatic navigation data generation is done. Two steps: clean-up plan & navigation lines.

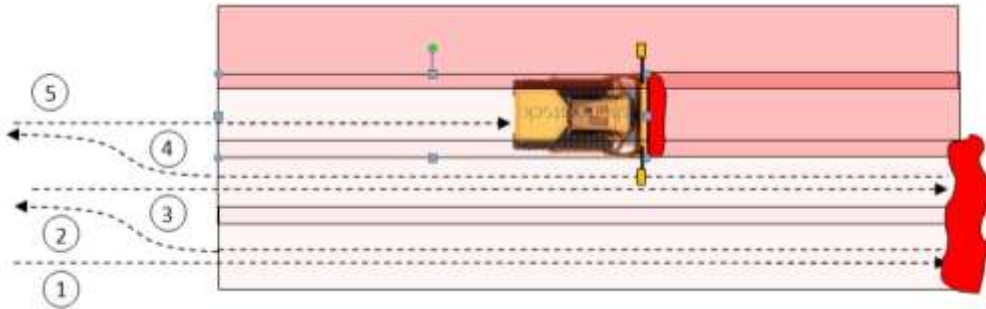
Orientation is a parameter to consider to optimize the planning.

Manual preparation of dataset is necessary

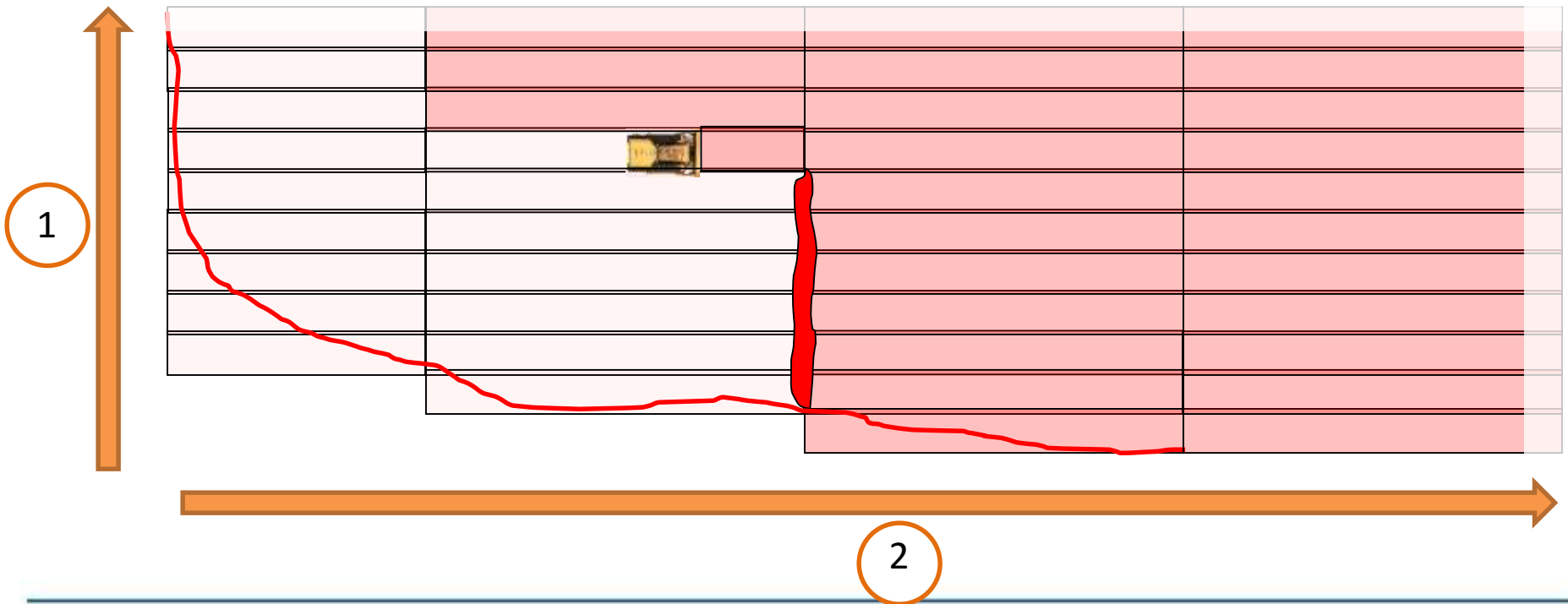
4 km² = 3h40 hours processing (only considering planning) with 55 000+ parcels

Part 2: Field practices, navigation and grading control

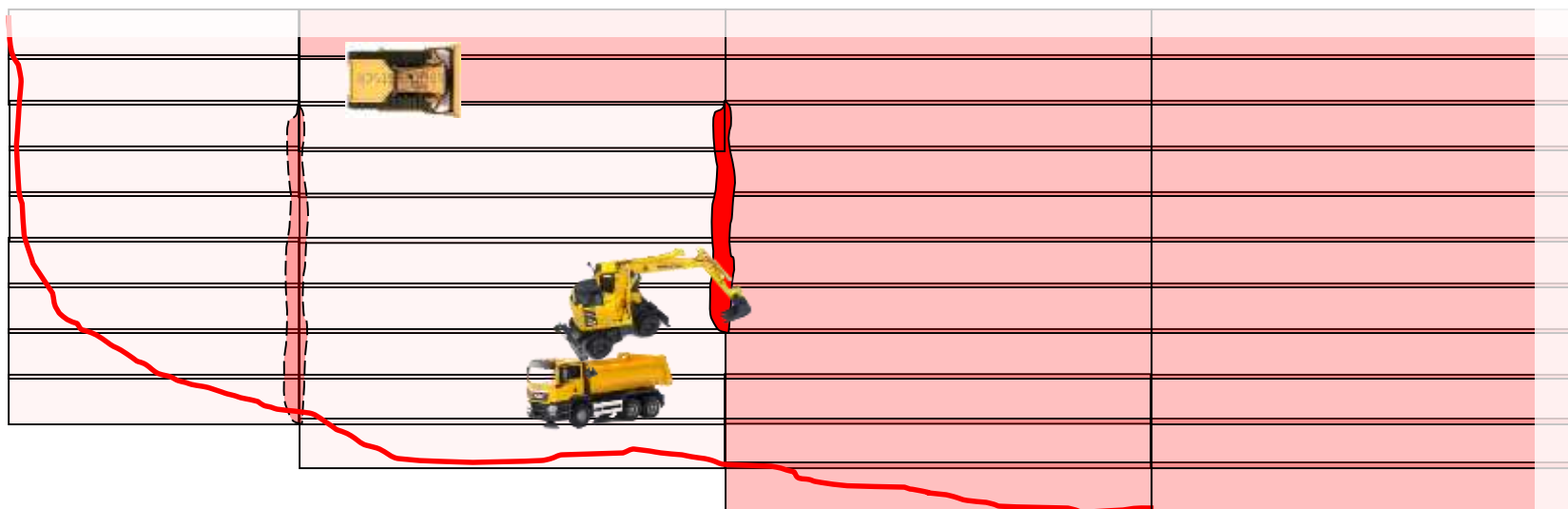
Part 1 – mouvements & progressions & coordination



Avoiding cross-contamination
Rule: machine moves only on clean surfaces



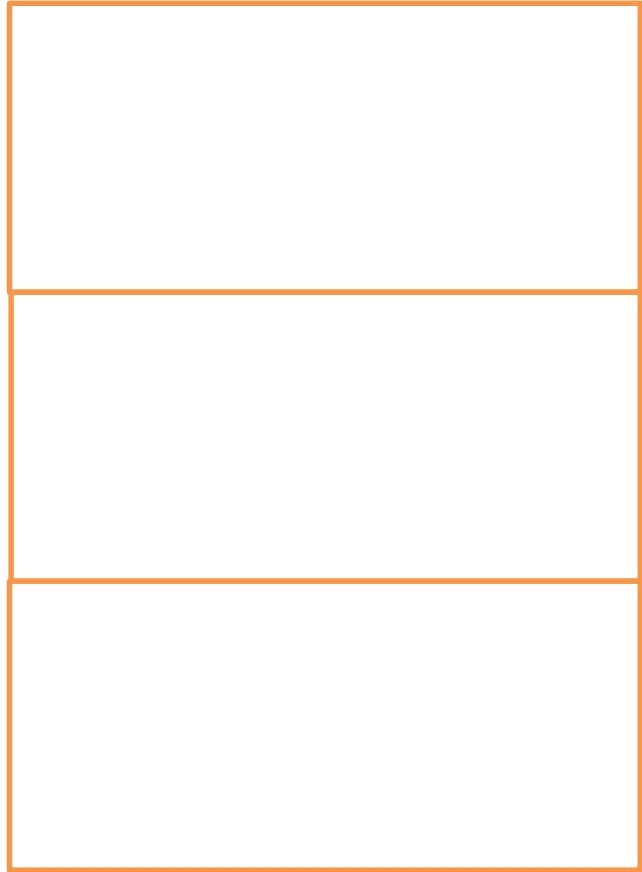
Field practices - coordination



Field practices – overlay between passages

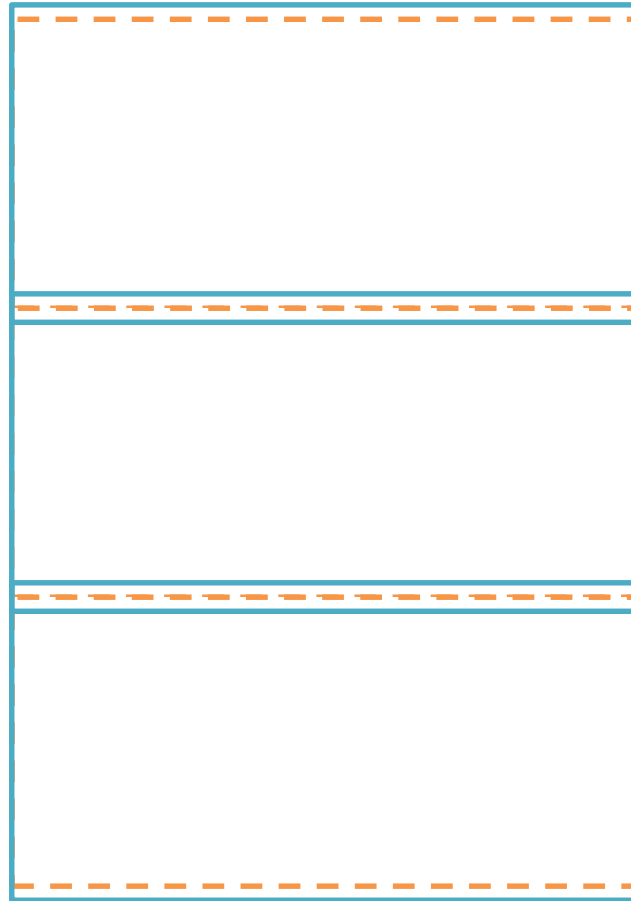
Planning: width of blade
width – targeted overlay

Example: $3 - 0,2 = 2,8$ m



Blade of the bull width = 3 m

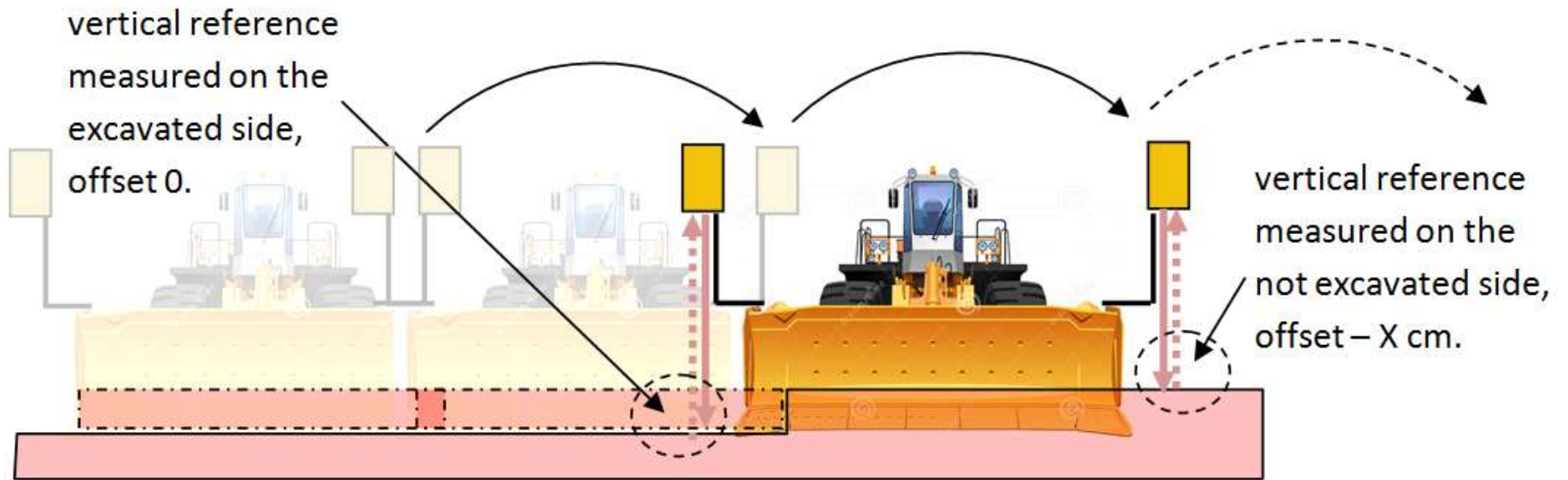
10 cm extra on each side = 20 cm final overlay



Field practices – grading control system + navigation system



Field practices – detail of sonic sensors use



Field practices – grading control proposal



Field practices – grading control (vertical)

Fine terrain

Parcel planning



2D grading system
with sonic sensor

Parcels, navigation
lines

Coarse terrain

Parcel planning



3D grading system
with double GPS

Parcels, navigation
lines, TIN terrain model

Chaotic terrain

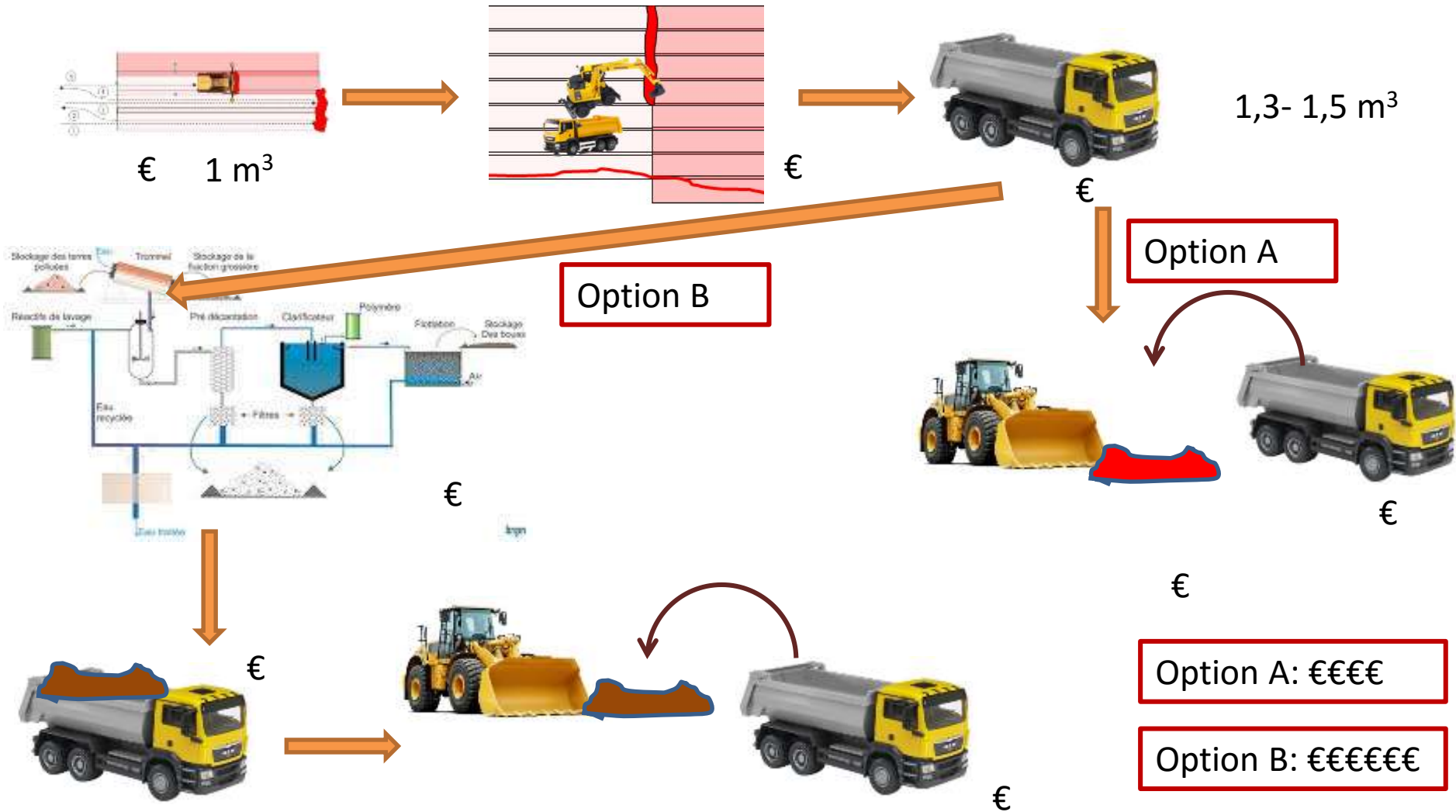
1/ Excavation (assisted???)
2/ Parcel planning



1/ 3D grading system
with 1 GPS antenna, and
one bucket sensors

+ TIN terrain model

Field practices – grading control (vertical)



Field practices – Conclusion

Navigation guidance:

- Just the necessary overlay is achieved
- Work is achieved faster with guidance
- Achieve more precise work (horizontal) with guidance
- Tracability with the possibility to record the trajectory and fieldwork footprint

Grading control:

- Achieve more precise control on the thickness
 - Less soil to be removed, transported and treated (or stored)
 - Less contamination left in the field (= less repass)

Pollution clean-up efficient + timely better = reduced costs.

Possible additional fields of application

Foreseen/possible fields of application:

- Clean-up of surface contamination around leaking pipelines
- Automate clean-up in case of major nuclear disaster
- Support in the harvest of polymetallic nodules in the seabed (algorithm)
- More generally, assistance with the optimization of the spatial planning of spatial any process done in (algorithm)

Köszönöm a figyelmeteket

Grégory Lucas

Research Institute of Remote Sensing and Rural Development

Karoly Robert College, Gyöngyös, Hungary

gregory.luc4s@gmail.com