Edmonton Airports

Innovation in an Aerodrome Environment

Dean Ervin,
Director Aerodrome Operations & Compliance
dervin@flyeia.com

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Edmonton International Airport

CYEG



Overview

CYEG safe integration of RPAS usage into critical operational aspects of day to day activities both airside and groundside.

Wildlife Control RPAS Operational Utilization, Drone Delivery, Autonomous Vehicle Tech...

- ROBIRD / Wildlife Management
- Drone Delivery
- High Resolution Imagery, Survey
- Topographical Analysis
- Inspection; Substrate/Facility





ROBIRD

8th Season of Program Implimentation at CYEG

- > Thousands of missions
- > Excellent "tool" in our Wildlife Prevention tool box.

Based on a female peregrine falcon

TOW: 800 grams

Max flight time: 12 minutes

Propulsion Flapping wing

Max airspeed: 20 m/s; 38 kts

Completely controlled predator

> We are in full control





Wildlife Management

Bird Hazing and Deterrence – ROBIRD

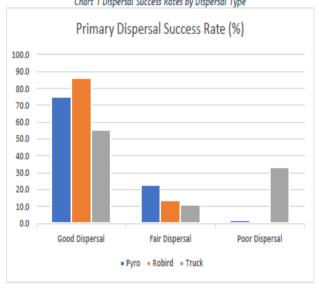
Perceived predation risk: Instinct

- Silhouette and wing movement
- Bird scaring vs bird controlling
- No habituation
- Vectoring
- Behavioral change

Table 2 Dispersal Success Rates by Dispersal Type

Primary Dispersal Success Rates (%)				
	Good Dispersal	Fair Dispersal	Poor Dispersal	
Pyro	75.0	23.0	2.0	
Robird	86.0	14.0	0.0	
Truck	55.6	11.1	33.3	

2021
Chart 1 Dispersal Success Rates by Dispersal Type







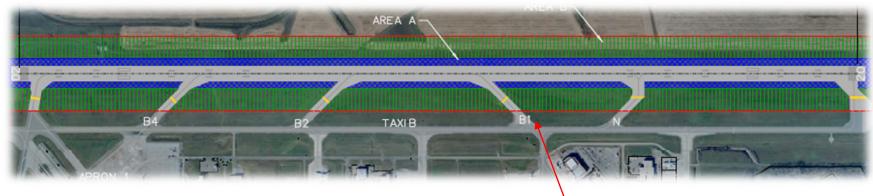


RPAS Safety

Automated fail safe behaviours

- Geo-caging
- > Return home
- Emergency stop
- Emergency landing





RUNWAY 02/20 AREAS A & B

Critical Area (Area A):

Equipment and personnel are not permitted within the Critical Portion of the strip (60m from Rwy centerline, 30 meters from Rwy pavement edge) during an aircraft operation, (landing and take-off) on that runway.

Runway Strip (Area B):

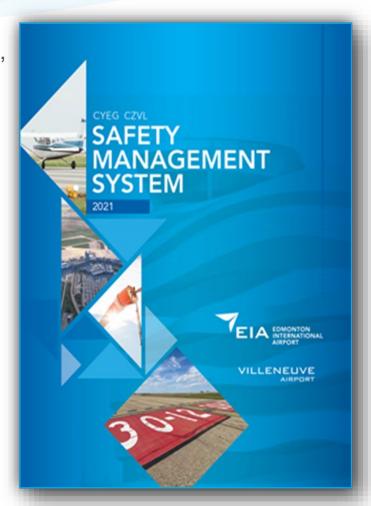
Maintenance Equipment and Personnel may be permitted within the Runway Strip portion of Area B (edge of Critical Area A to 150 m mark) during an aircraft operation, (landing and take-off) on that runway.

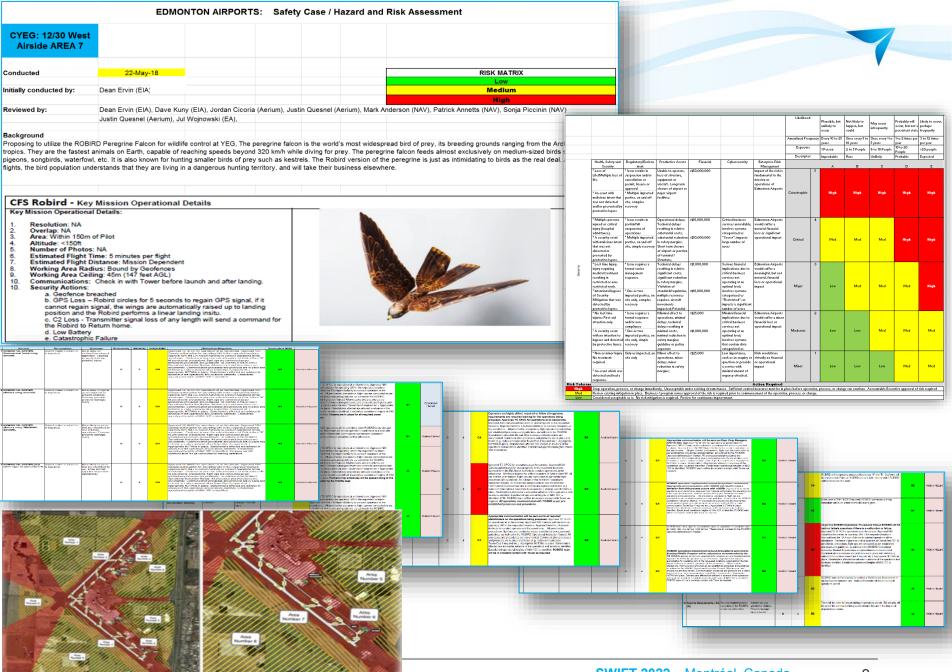


SAFETY – Safety Case / HIRA Process

- HIRA's Hazard Identification Risk Analysis, conducted for each proposed flight locations.
- Full stakeholder involvement;
- EA, NAV, Airlines, fixed wing, rotary stakeholders.

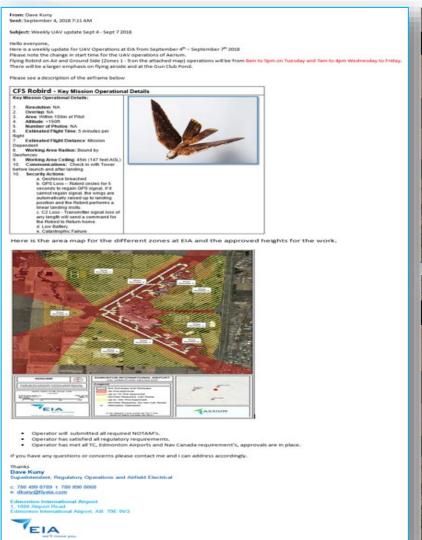






"Key" - Stakeholder Communication

NAV, Tenants, Security, Police, Municipalities





Stakeholder Communications



 Developed in collaboration with NAV Canada.



- Continuously revisiting pertinent SOP's for review and revision.
- Communication to airlines and stakeholders "<u>Key</u>", excellent collaboration

EIA Airside Operations			021-2008
Title:	Airfield Communication Guideline	S Date Created:	Feb 04,08
Subject:	Procedure For Conducting	g Revision Date:	June 2015
			April 7,15
	Title:	Subject: Airfield Communication Guideline Subject: Procedure For Conducting Safe And Precise Airside	Title: Airfield Communication Guidelines Date Created: Subject: Procedure For Conducting Revision Date:

1.0 POLICY:

Ensure clear and precise communication protocols are utilized while conducting airside operations.

2.0 RATIONALE:

To meet all required communication guidelines while Airside Operations Staff are maneuvering on airside substrates.

3.0 PROCEDURE:

Airside Vehicle Communications Guidelines

Increased aircraft traffic, changes in Transport Canada regulations, new Air Traffic employees and Field Maintenance employees all contribute to communications breakdowns. Procedures which were acceptable in the past are no longer reasonable at a major International Airport.

Communication is imperative to Airside Operations, not only the clear and concise communication but the WHO, WHAT, and WHERE must be communicated. When contacting Ground for permission onto active maneuvering areas, you must clearly identify yourself, state what you're going to do, and where you're going or your intended path. This will assist the Controllers in knowing where and what, and how long you're going to be since they have to keep track of every movement of vehicles on the field. If you leave or intend to do something outside of your original request ensure you communicate it to the Controller.

Remember more information is better than too little!

The following are examples of activities Airside Operations is involved with and communications that should occur.

Example Procedures

When first entering the maneuvering area use "international ground" as the first call then subsequently just "ground" is satisfactory as stated in the Airside Traffic Directives. Here are a few tasks that we do airside with an example of a radio message to get our intentions clarified to the controllers. Red= Fleid Maintenance Blue= Ground Control

1. Back cutting lights on a taxiway, runway, and aprons with a grader and snow blower.

Example: "Ground, Grader 149 plus one on apron two, request permission to proceed on Bravo. We will be back cutting lights on Bravo and the turn offs, holding short of 02-20."

SAFE - RPAS Inspections, Survey...

- Runway Imagery and contours
- > Thermal Inspections
- Regulatory Inspection
- Slope and Watershed Analysis
- Settling Pond volumetric's and temperature
- Roofing Inspections
- ➤ LiDAR scanning TWY's, RWY's













Drone Delivery



Drone Delivery Canada offers a scalable solution to meet all your cargo requirements with our rapidly expanding fleet of drones, powered by our proprietary FLYTE system.

Performance:

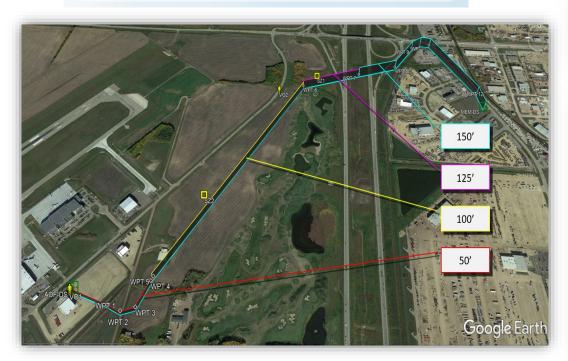
MTOW: 25 kg



SPARROW

System Features:

A/C Type: Rotorcraft Powerplant: Electric Navigation: GPS-based







Autonomous Vehicle – Vision Based Systems

Pan and tilt cameras

– General security

checks

Front facing camera for human and animal detection (using artificial intelligence)

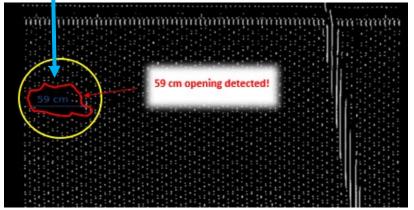




Side cameras for fence integrity check (using artificial intelligence)



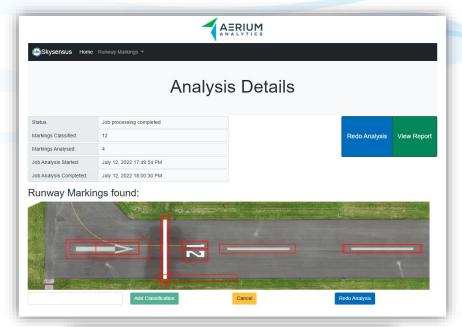
LiDAR for obstacle detection and path planning

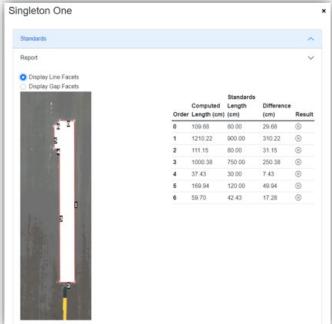


Future... What's Next!

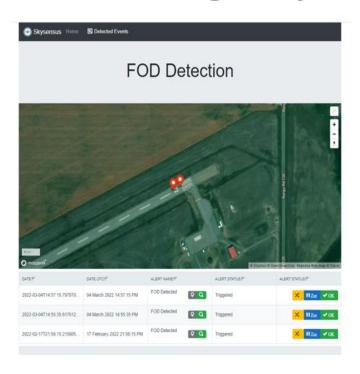
Runway Markings Analysis

- Runway Markings Report generated from:
 - Orthomosaic generated from drone photo data
 - Machine Learning based off TP312 Rules
- Automated Process

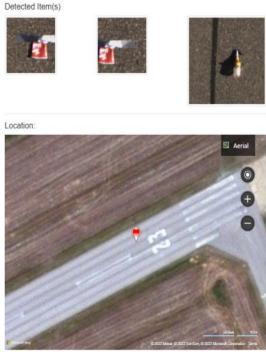




Foreign Object Debris Detection



- Replace eyeball Mark 1
- Rapid comprehensive optical coverage
- Enhanced with beyond visual spectrum optics



Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) Calibration





In Conclusion

<u>Success</u> - Integration of technology into operational aspects of an airport environment is safely achievable and very valuable. Vigilance in ensuring safe, regulatory approved operations at all times, internal, external communication of operations and support is a key factor.

Ensuring real value is being provided (removing the 'cool' or 'neat' factor and making this a practical solution) is essential to the program success.

The Sky's the Limit



Thank You

Questions?

