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High-Precision GNSS Data Collection for Mobile GIS Is Here

Collector for ArcGIS Leaps Ahead with RTK Workflows and Automatic Satellite Metadata Capture

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Mobile GIS Workflows Reach Maturity

There are many white papers highlighting the cost-saving benefits of switching from collecting field data using a handheld Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit running ArcPad software, taking photos with digital cameras, and writing on paper data sheets to the modern workflow of utilizing a mobile GIS solution.



↑ Satellite metadata, including positional information and estimated horizontal and vertical accuracies, can be viewed in a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver's proprietary app but not saved.



↑ A field surveyor is utilizing an Arrow 200 real-time kinematic (RTK) receiver with an iPad and Collector for ArcGIS.

As a former project manager of field surveys, I can attest to these budget and time savings, and I can definitively say that ruggedized iPads paired with Eos Arrow GNSS receivers for mobile GIS workflows make for happier field crews.

This mobile GIS workflow uses a tablet or smartphone running Esri's Collector for ArcGIS software paired with an external Bluetooth GNSS receiver to record new field data viewed on a large screen (with aerial imagery easily available), monitor assets, and even capture photos linked directly to each data point. There is no need for paper data sheets, a digital camera, or a handheld GNSS unit. A mobile GIS system also takes advantage of real-time data transfer from the field for sharing data with coworkers and management via cellular service.

The Missing Piece of Mobile GIS and High-Precision GNSS

What has been lacking from nearly all mobile GIS apps available today is the ability to record the Bluetooth GNSS receiver's metadata with each data point collected. Metadata includes everything from the number of satellites used at the time data was electronically collected to the fix type (GPS, DGPS, RTK Fix/Float) and estimated horizontal and vertical accuracies. This location information can be viewed on a mobile device via the GNSS receiver's proprietary app but not recorded.

The typical workflow for field users has been to flip back and forth between the Collector app and the GNSS receiver's proprietary app to view their estimated accuracy. Estimated accuracy is important to know, since most fieldwork is required to have accuracy levels ranging from submeter and subfoot to centimeter, depending on whether users are delineating a wetland, trying to locate a buried asset, or recording an as-built pipeline before it is covered over. If their particular work requires recorded estimated accuracy values with each point, then they would have had to handwrite the estimated accuracy displayed in the GNSS receiver's proprietary

app and then flip back to Collector and collect their data. This workflow is very cumbersome and isn't always accepted by the field surveyor's management or clients. Thus, the problem of not being able to automatically record values like accuracy has forced some people to stick with old software and workflows.

Things have been even more cumbersome for workers using real-time kinematic (RTK) equipment for centimeter accuracy data collection with mobile GIS equipment. Standard submeter GNSS receivers utilizing free Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) satellite corrections receive their location coordinates formatted in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), and all basemap imagery in mobile GIS apps is in a matching WGS 84 universal transverse Mercator (UTM) format. Thus, when users view their location live on their tablet, they appear to be located on the map at their true location. This is the same default WGS 84 spatial reference system utilized by Collector.

RTK users achieve centimeter-level accuracy by swapping the submeter accuracy SBAS (WAAS) satellite corrections with centimeter corrections from an

RTK network that is broadcast over the Internet and consumed through cellular service on their smartphone or tablet. These corrections provide RTK GNSS receivers with the needed accuracy but are broadcast in the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83 [2011]), and the basemap imagery displayed in Collector is in WGS 84. Thus, the location of the users and their RTK receiver usually appears on screen to be shifted by about four feet.

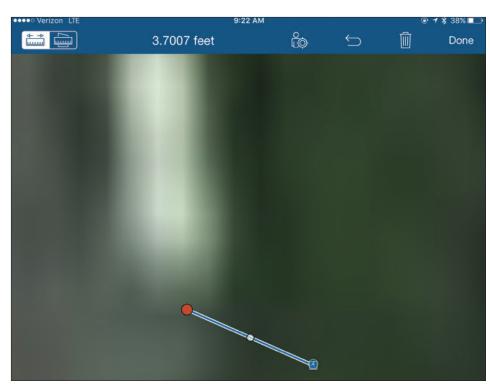
Collector to the Rescue

This summer, Esri took a much-anticipated leap forward with its release of Collector 10.4. This update added multiple functions for high-precision GNSS surveying:

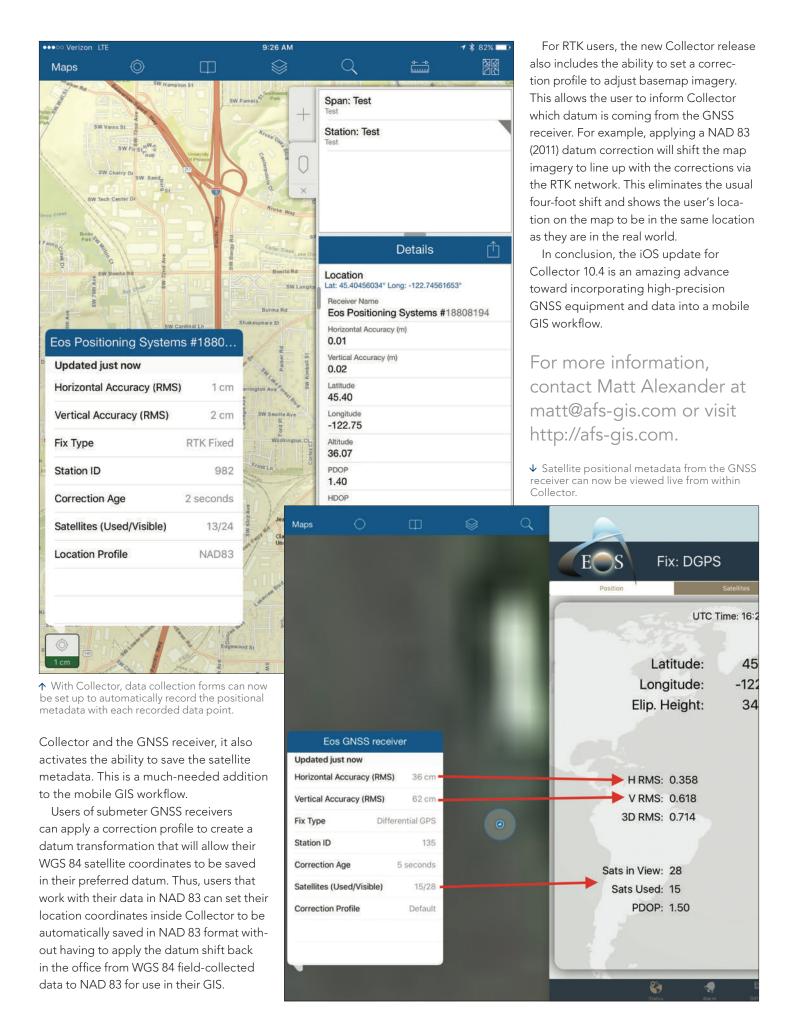
- Ability to connect directly to an external Bluetooth GNSS receiver to view the satellite metadata inside Collector without leaving the app
- · Ability to store satellite metadata
- On-the-fly datum transformation for collecting points formatted to user's preferred datum
- Ability to shift the Collector software's map imagery to correctly display user location when utilizing an RTK network sending real-time centimeter corrections in NAD 83

Users of any high-precision submeter, subfoot, or centimeter accuracy GNSS equipment, such as Eos Arrow or Geneq SXBlue, can now view their estimated accuracies and other satellite metadata live from within Collector. This amazing implementation can save immense amounts of time in the field. This function allows the user to remain inside the Collector app all day and avoid flipping back and forth between Collector and the GNSS receiver's proprietary app for viewing satellite metadata. The small green box located at the bottom left of the screen shows the GNSS receiver's estimated horizontal accuracy live. For additional information, the user can tap the green box and view horizontal accuracy, vertical accuracy, fix type, station ID, correction age, the number of satellites, and a correction profile.

Not only does this Collector update allow users to directly connect their Bluetooth GNSS receiver to create a direct line of communication between



↑ This screen capture shows the positional difference between World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) basemap imagery and a GNSS receiver utilizing RTK corrections in NAD 83. Applying a correction profile in Collector will nullify this positional shift.





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