



MGIS and Subsurface Imaging

David Kelly

Introduction

- Active Army Geospatial Analyst 2009-2013
- Deployed to Afghanistan August '10-August '11
 - ISR Manager
- City Blueprint of Toledo since Jan 2013
- AS Cochise Community College
 - Military Intelligence
- BA American Military University
 - Collection's Intelligence
- intercollege Master of Professional Studies (iMPS)
Penn State University (current)
 - Focus in Geospatial Intelligence & certificate GIS



Agenda

- Mapping Technologies
- MGIS
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Subsurface Imaging
- Subsurface Mapping
- Critical Data
- Practical Applications
- Summary
- Conclusion

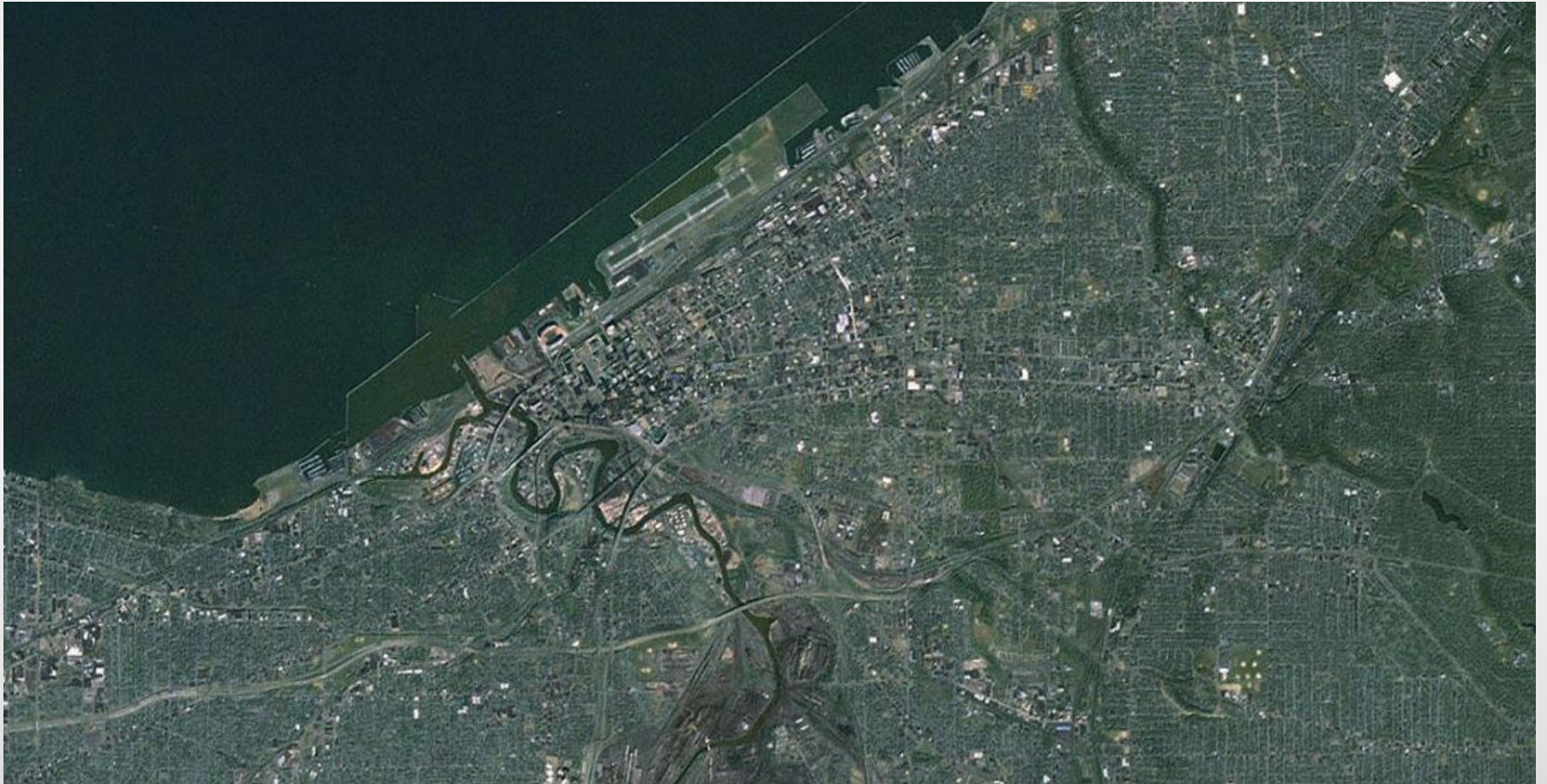
Key Terms

- GPS
- GNSS
- Trimble Flood Light Technology
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Spatial Technologies
- Critical Data
- Radar
- Subsurface imaging
- Mapping technologies
- ISR
- Site Observations
- Multipath

Critical Data



Mapping Technologies



Mapping GIS (MGIS)



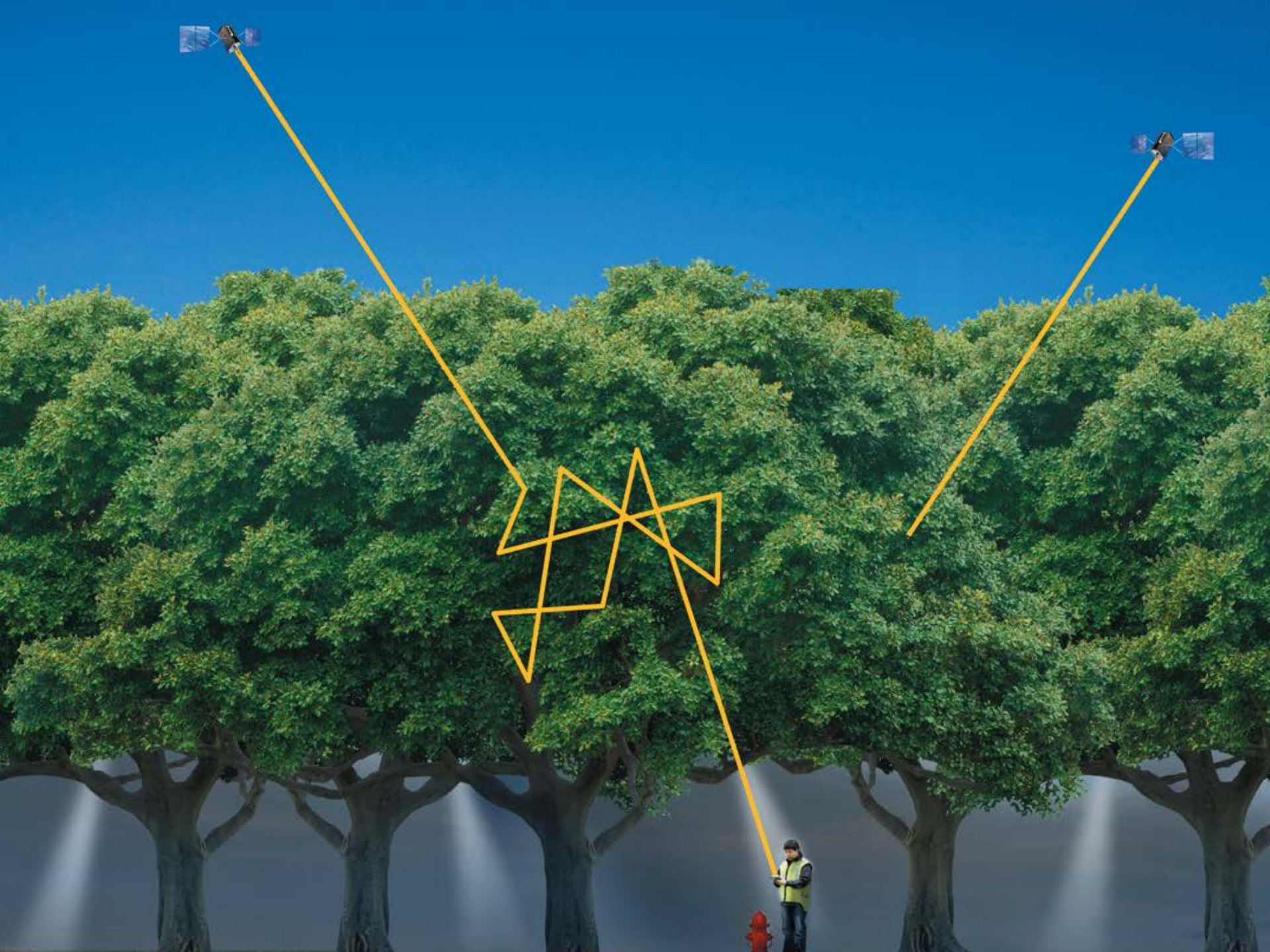
Trimble GeoExplorer 6000 series

- Handheld computer with integrated high accuracy GNSS
- Exceptional GNSS performance in difficult environments
- A completely integrated data capture solution
- Optimized for mapping and GIS data collection activities
- Windows Mobile versatility



Trimble Geo 6000 con't





Trimble Floodlight

Satellite Shadow Reduction Technology

Increase satellite availability

Multi-constellation
positioning

Stabilise acquisition and tracking

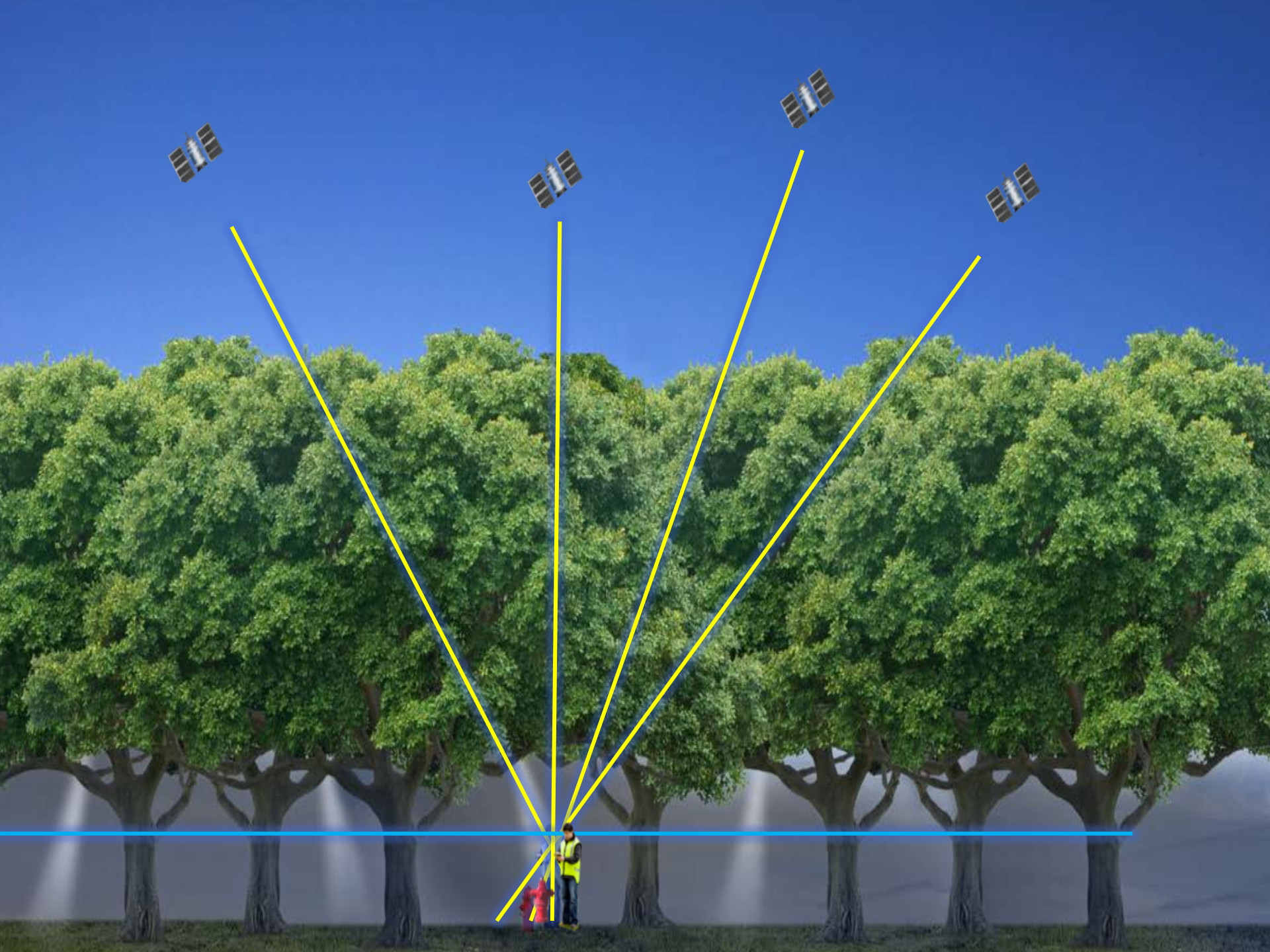
Advanced tracking
algorithms and filters

Improve accuracy and limit
position outages

Altitude-constrained positioning

* Standard on GeoXH, available as an optional upgrade on GeoXT





TerraFlex



Android

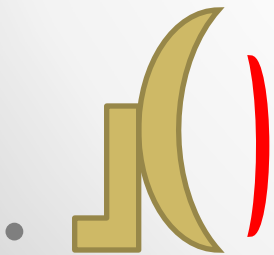
iOS

Supported Devices

- iOS 5 and greater
- Android 4.x
- Windows Mobile/WEH 6.x



Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

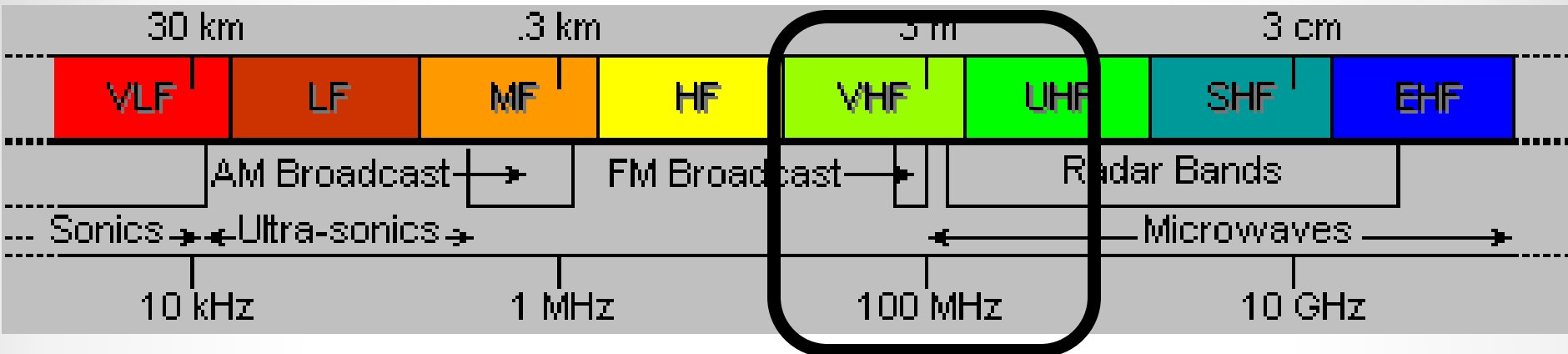


- The Seeker Antennas operate by transmitting a burst of multiple frequencies of radio energy.

100 MHz	250 MHz	500 MHz	1000 MHz	2000 Mhz
50 MHz- 450MHz	100 MHz – 950 MHz	95 MHz – 1100 MHz	500 MHz- 2300 MHz	700 MHz- 3000 MHz

- Each antenna uses a specific bandwidth from the radio spectrum
- For Example: 500 MHz antenna, the center strongest frequency is 500MHz. The bandwidth is actually from approximately 95 MHz to 1100MHz

GPR bandwidth of the radio spectrum



500MHz–900 MHz Cell Phones

535 [kHz](#) - 1.6 [MHz](#): AM Radio stations.

54 [MHz](#) - 72 [MHz](#): Television (channels 2-4).

76 [MHz](#) - 88 [MHz](#): Television (channels 5-6).

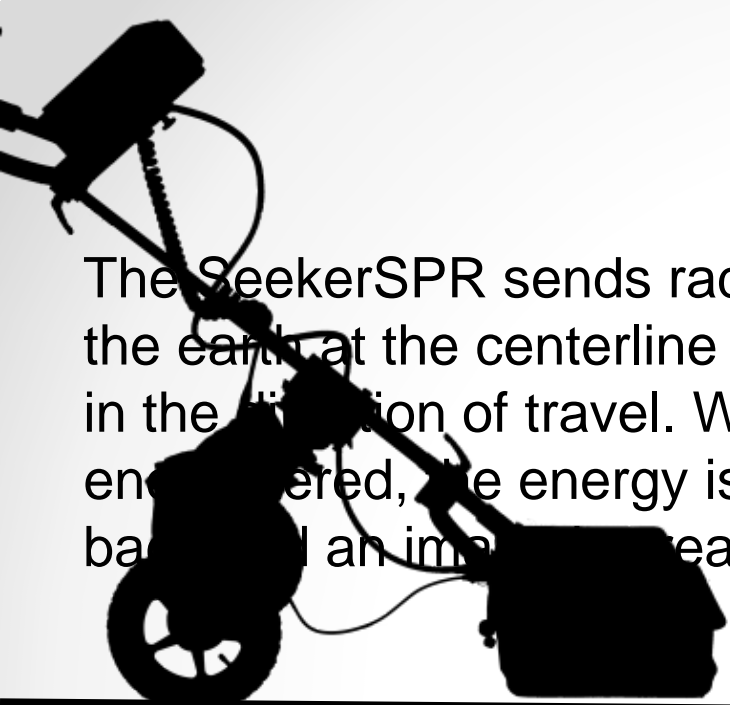
88 [MHz](#) - 108 [MHz](#): FM radio.

174 [MHz](#) - 216 [MHz](#): Television (channels 7-13).

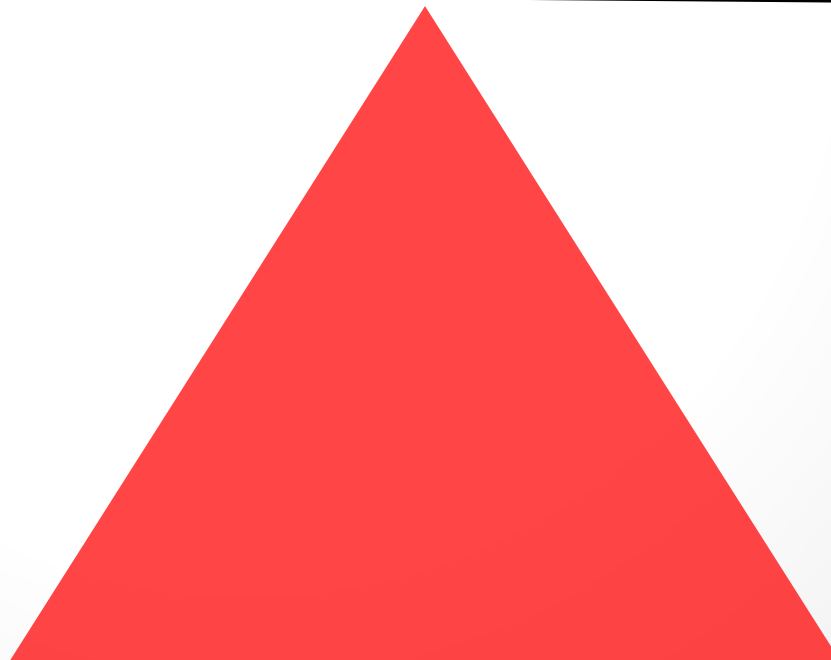
470 [MHz](#) - 806 [MHz](#): Television (channels 14-69).



Heinrich Hertz

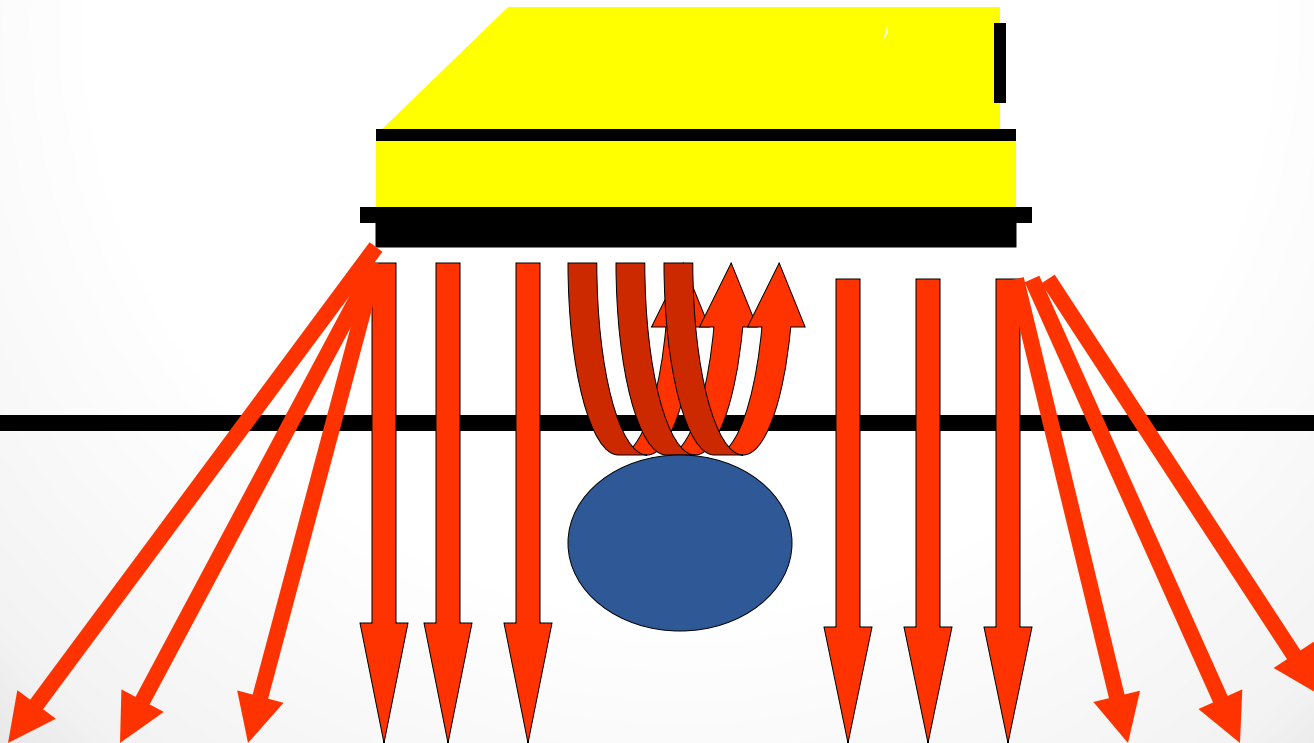


The SeekerSPR sends radar energy into the earth at the centerline of the system in the direction of travel. When a target is encountered, the energy is bounced back and an image created.



The antenna projects the energy and the energy that returns is transformed into an image.

The depth is determined as a function of time in nanoseconds. The greater the duration in nanoseconds, the deeper the target



Radar Can Not See Through:

Salt Water: Salt water is highly conductive and radar will not see through it. In the case of a salt water table, the radar will see to it but not through it

Fresh Concrete: Green concrete is also highly conductive however this property diminishes as the concrete cures.

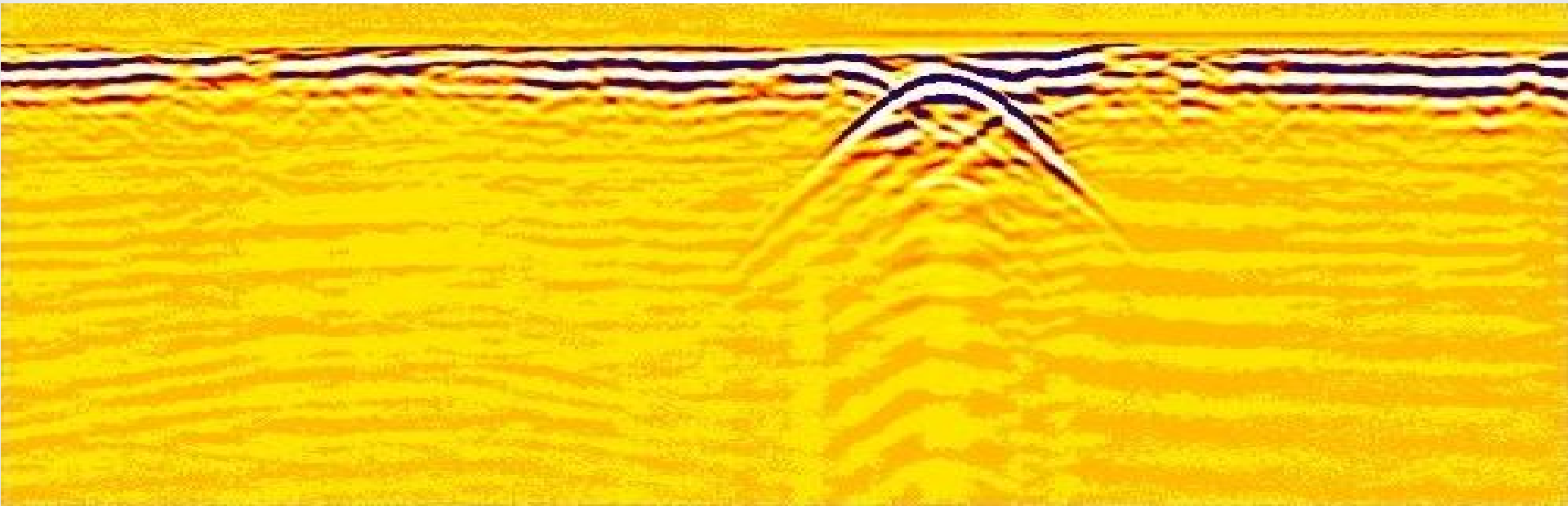
Metal: Radar sees metal easily at great depths but will not penetrate it.

Subsurface Imaging

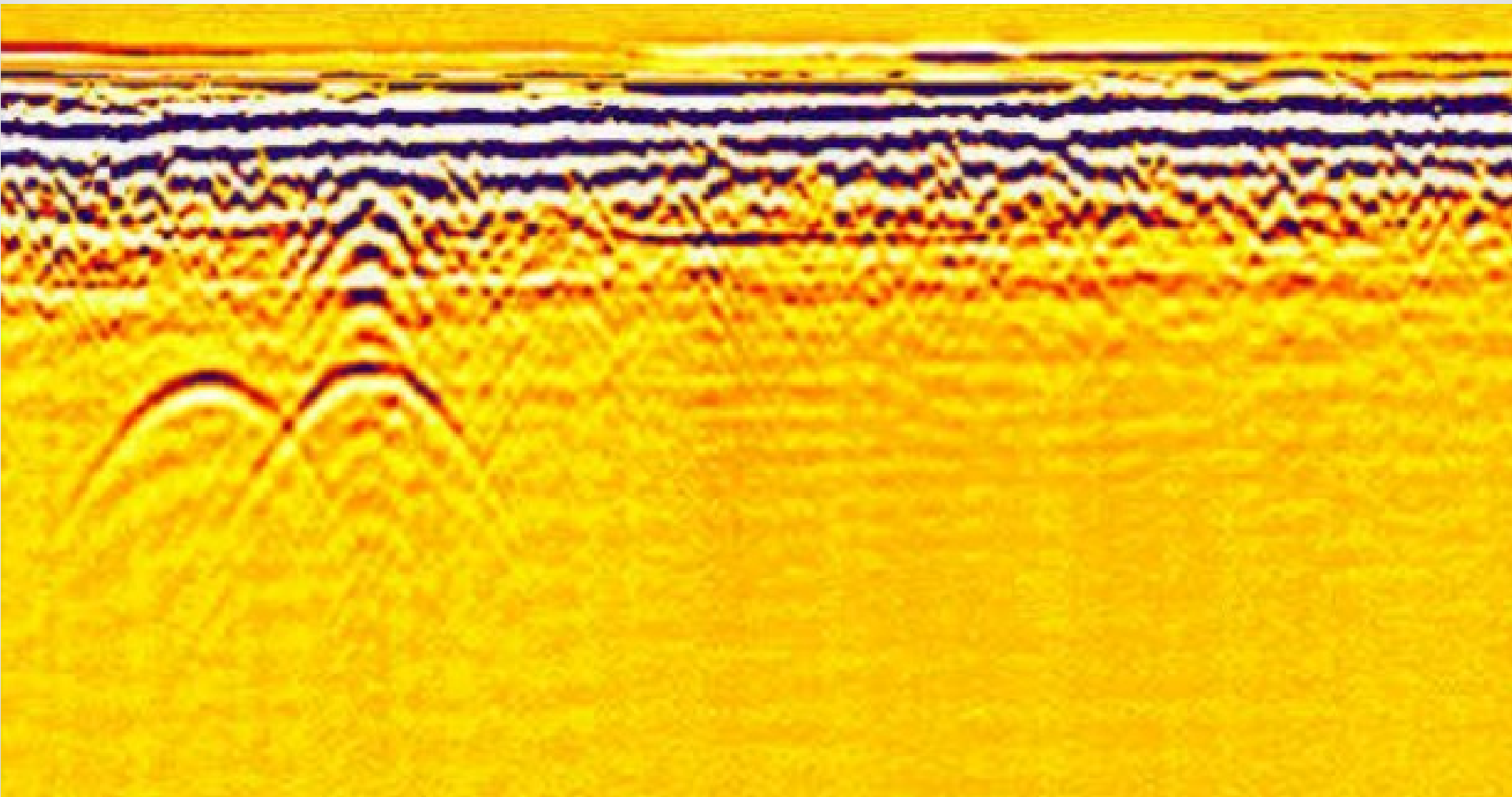
How is the GPR data presented



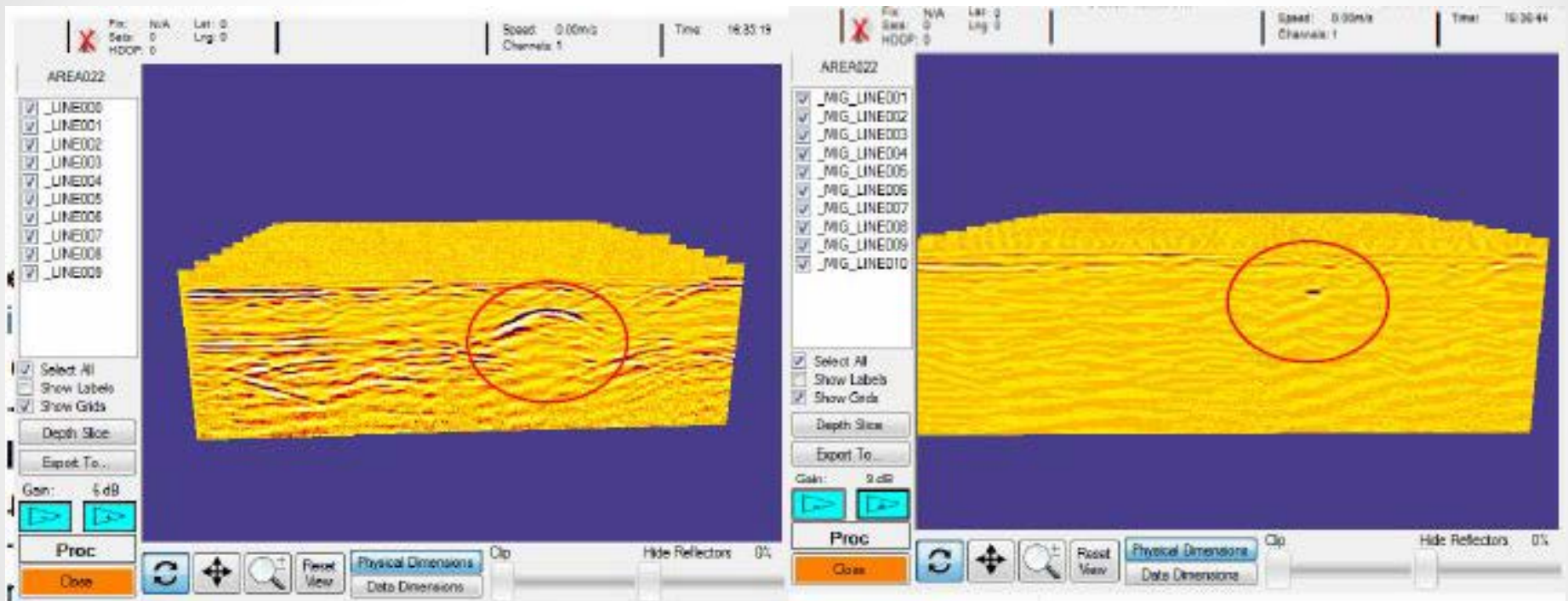
Real-time View



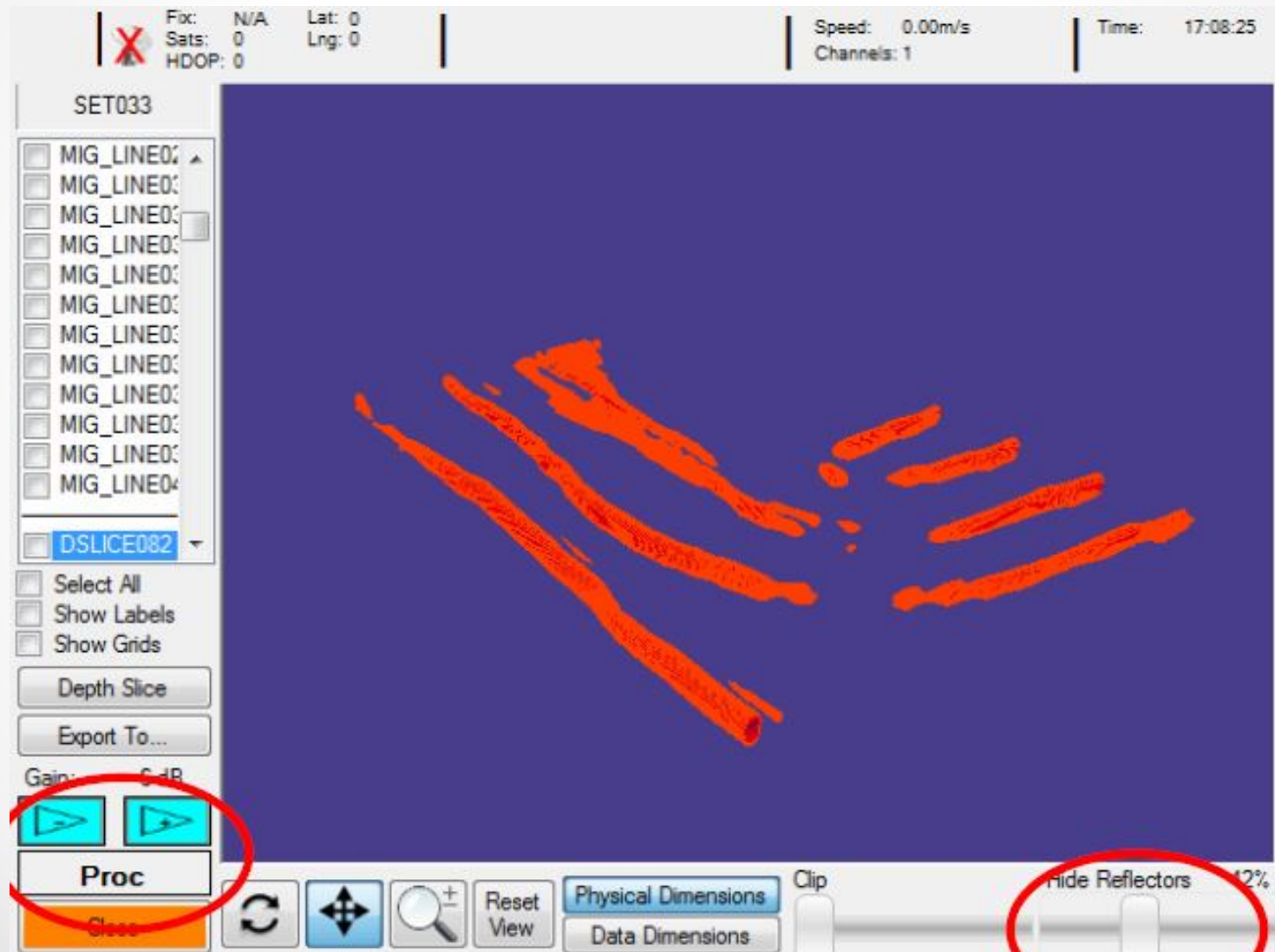
Real-time View



3D View



3D View



Subsurface Mapping



GPS Terms

GPS Terms

DOP or Dilution of Precision is a measure of the dispersion of GPS satellites in the sky that are in view at that moment in time. Low values of DOP, typically 4 or less, indicate that the satellites are well distributed across the sky to provide an optimal location calculation. Higher values indicate that the satellites in view are either bunched together in the same area of the sky or are in a straight line, which typically occurs when there is significant sky view blockage caused by urban canyons. In this case, the location determination may be inaccurate.

Definition from: geostats.com

HDOP or Horizontal Dilution of Precision

VDOP or Vertical Dilution of Precision

PDOP or Position Dilution of Precision

Differences with GPS

At the top of each screen is a display showing that GPS is active.



“Fixed” indicates that there is a GPS lock on a satellite.

“Sats” indicates the number of satellites that are currently in range.

“Lat” indicates the latitude position. “Lng” indicates the longitude position.

“HDOP” indicates the Horizontal Dilution of Precision.

Differences with GPS



Log Raw NMEA -

Start/Stop button – Touching this button when it displays “Start” will immediately try to connect the GPS. Touching this button when it displays “Stop” will terminate the GPS connection.

Precision Guide – Allows you to specify a minimum accuracy based on quality of the GPS signal. The HDOP value and the coordinates above the data will turn **red** to indicate that the set accuracy can not be obtained.

GPS Status – Once a connection is established, this window displays the GPS coordinates and values. **Course** shows the course in degrees if you are moving, otherwise this is a random value.

GPR Status



Fix: Fixed
Sats: 8
HDOP: 1

Lat: 40.4131
Lng: -74.2637

Time: 09:32:58

Device Settings

COM Port:

Baud Rate:

☐ Log Raw NMEA

Precision Guide

Device Accuracy:

Max Allowable Error:

Recommended DOP:

When the GPS signal is too weak to achieve the desired precision, the on-screen display will turn red as a warning. If GPS triggering mode is active, scans will not be triggered until the HDOP drops below this threshold.

GPS Status

Status: Fixed

Time: Monday, May 02, 2011 9:30:27 AM

Position: 40°24.787'N 074°15.825'W

Altitude: 42 M

HDOP: 1 (Excellent)

Satellites: 8

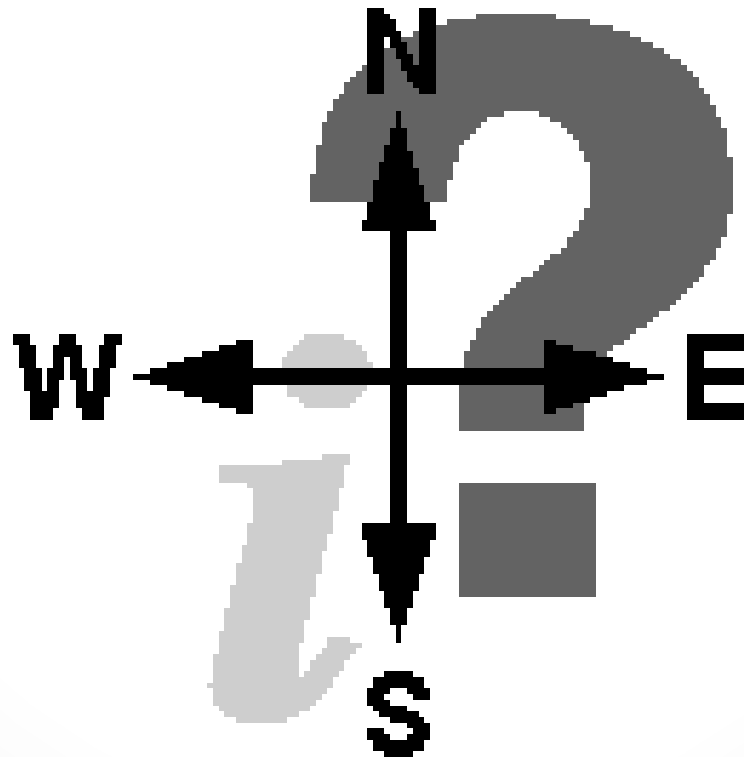
VDOP: 1.5 (Excellent)

Course: 34.02°

PDOP: 1.8 (Excellent)

Speed: 0.07 mph

Markets/Users



Utilities Management

- **Data collection and asset management activities for utility organizations including:**
 - Water, wastewater, gas, electric and cable
- **Typical tasks include**
 - Leak/outage detection and repair
 - Relocating underground infrastructure
 - As-built mapping and open trenching
 - Infrastructure inspection and maintenance management



Local Government

- Data collection and asset management for local government disciplines including:
 - Road and road asset management
 - Public works installations
 - City-wide GIS data collection projects
 - Scheduled asset inspections for compliance and metering
 - Parks and urban forest maintenance and management



Environmental Management

- Data collection and asset management for environmental management disciplines including:
 - Water and waterway management
 - Forest and park service management
 - Fisheries management
 - Geophysical management
 - General environmental management



Utility
Detection



Archaeology



Geophysical



The numerous application solutions present opportunities in a number of markets



Structural



Law Enforcement



Environmental

Practical Applications



By List...

- Any Company that owns, is responsible for or installs pipe or utilities of any type i.e. Utility Companies, Utility Contractors.
- Power Companies
- Water Companies/Authorities
- Sewer companies/Authorities
- Utility and Pipeline Contractors
- Natural Gas Companies
- Oil Companies
- Oilfield Maintenance Contractors
- City Planning Authorities
- Engineering/Surveying firms

By List...

- Contract Locating Firms
- Military Base Maintenance Groups
- Government Building and Grounds Maintenance
- Directional Drilling Contractors
- Telephone and Communications Installation Companies
- Airport Authorities
- Big Excavating Contractors
- Small Excavating Contractors
- Residential and Commercial Real Estate Inspectors

What Can GPR Technology Do For All Those People?

- Detect all types of pipes i.e. cast iron, clay, plastic steel, plastic, asbestos cement (transite), ductile iron, even wood pipes!
- Identify Asphalt and Concrete Limits and Thickness Illegal or unknown connections
- Identify paths for future installations
- Locate missing valves
- Make sense of complicated networks
- Identify Rock and boulders prior to excavation
- Locate Buried Power Cables
- Locate Buried Splice Locations
- Locate Stub-outs and empty conduit
- Detect previous excavations
- Detect cables and Fiber Optic lines

Types of Pipe

Clay Pipes

Plastic or PVC

Concrete Pipe

Transit Pipe

Metal Pipe

Conduit

Cable or Wire

Manholes

Water Boxes

Abandoned Lines



Questions?





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