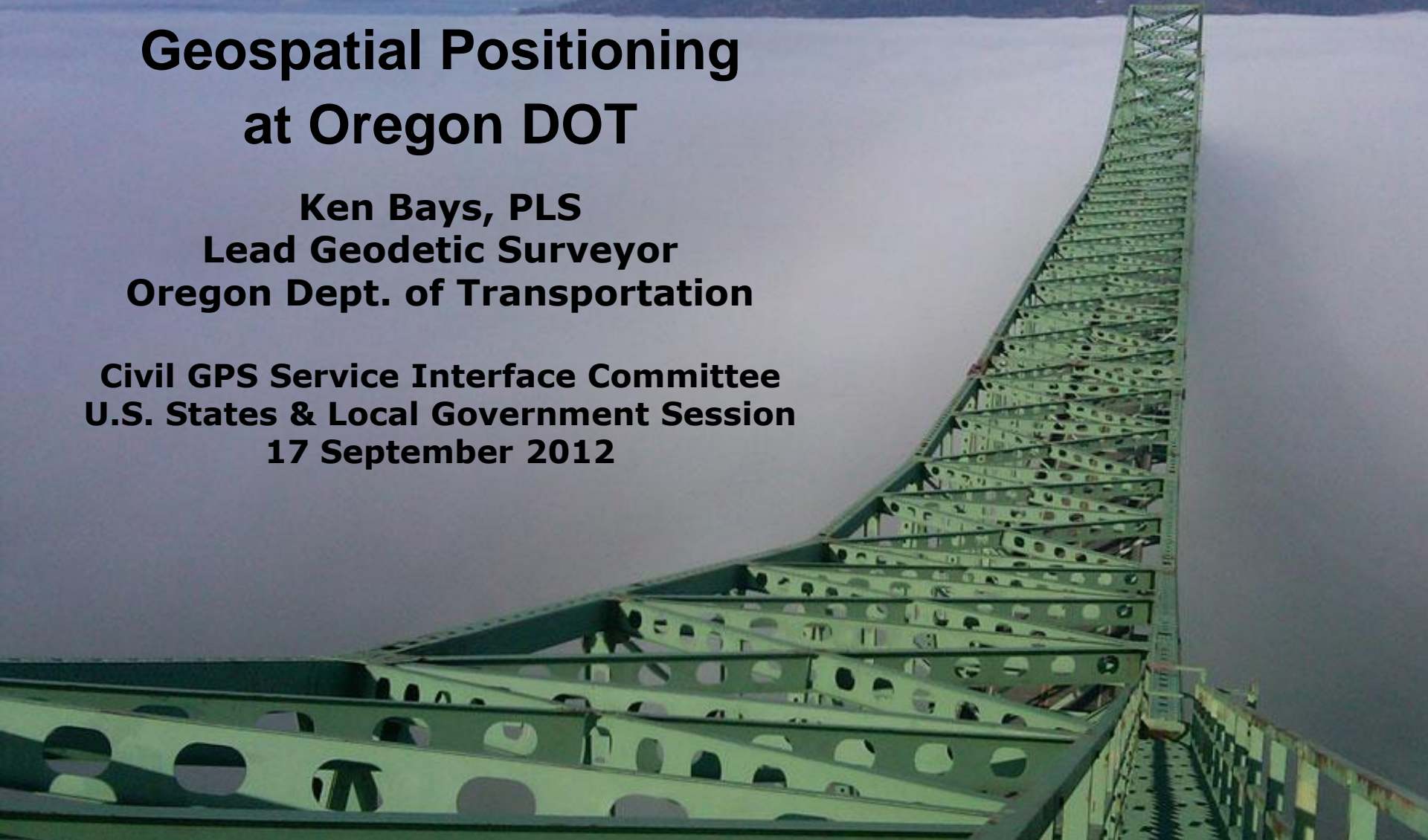




# **Geospatial Positioning at Oregon DOT**

**Ken Bays, PLS  
Lead Geodetic Surveyor  
Oregon Dept. of Transportation**

**Civil GPS Service Interface Committee  
U.S. States & Local Government Session  
17 September 2012**





# Oregon DOT Geometronics Unit



Ron Singh, Chief of Surveys, Manager

**Geometronics**

**Photogrammetry**

**Survey  
Operations**

**Right-of-Way  
Engineering**

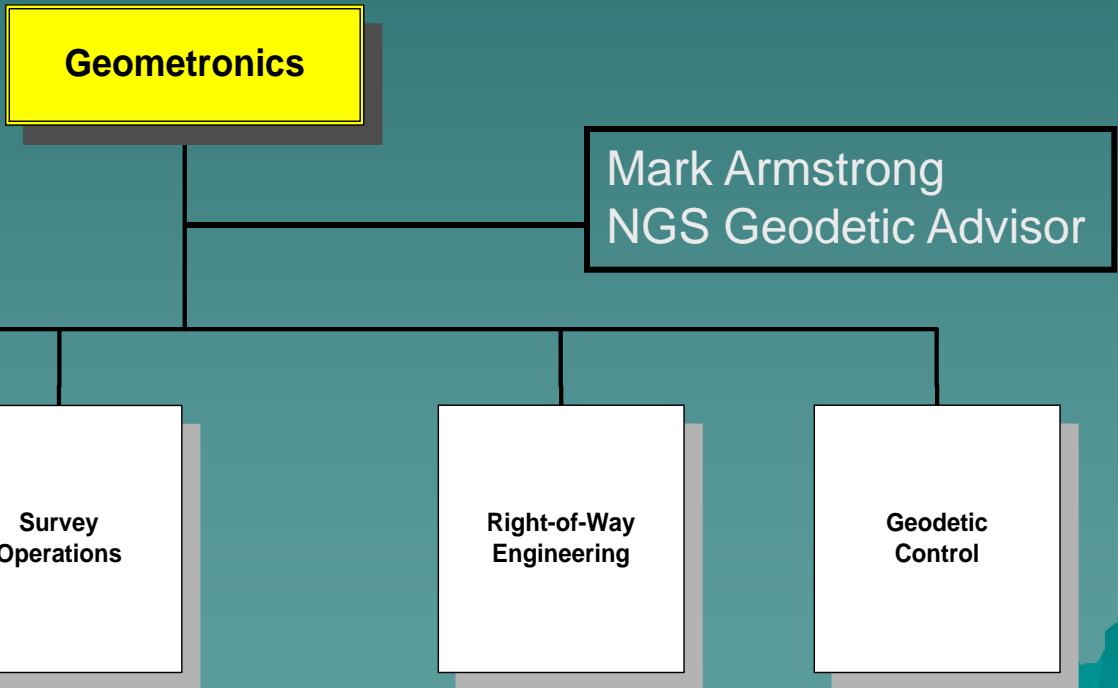
**Geodetic  
Control**



# Oregon DOT Geometronics Unit



Ron Singh, Chief of Surveys, Manager



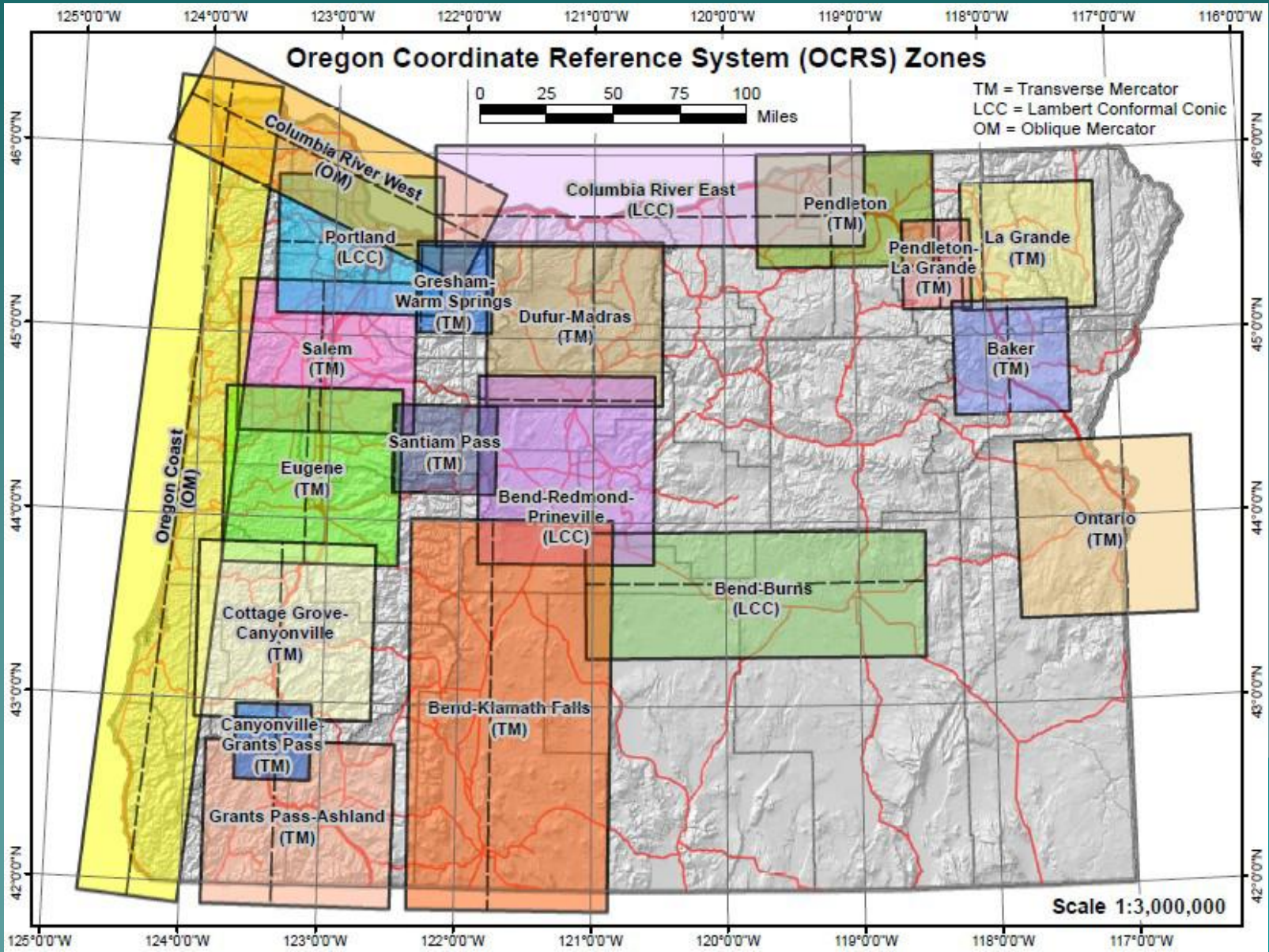


# Overview of ODOT Updates

- ◆ Oregon Coordinate Reference System
- ◆ Oregon Real-time GPS Network
  - Oregon DOT transition to NAD83(2011)(Epoch 2010.00)
- ◆ Moving towards Engineering Automation
- ◆ LIDAR Scanning

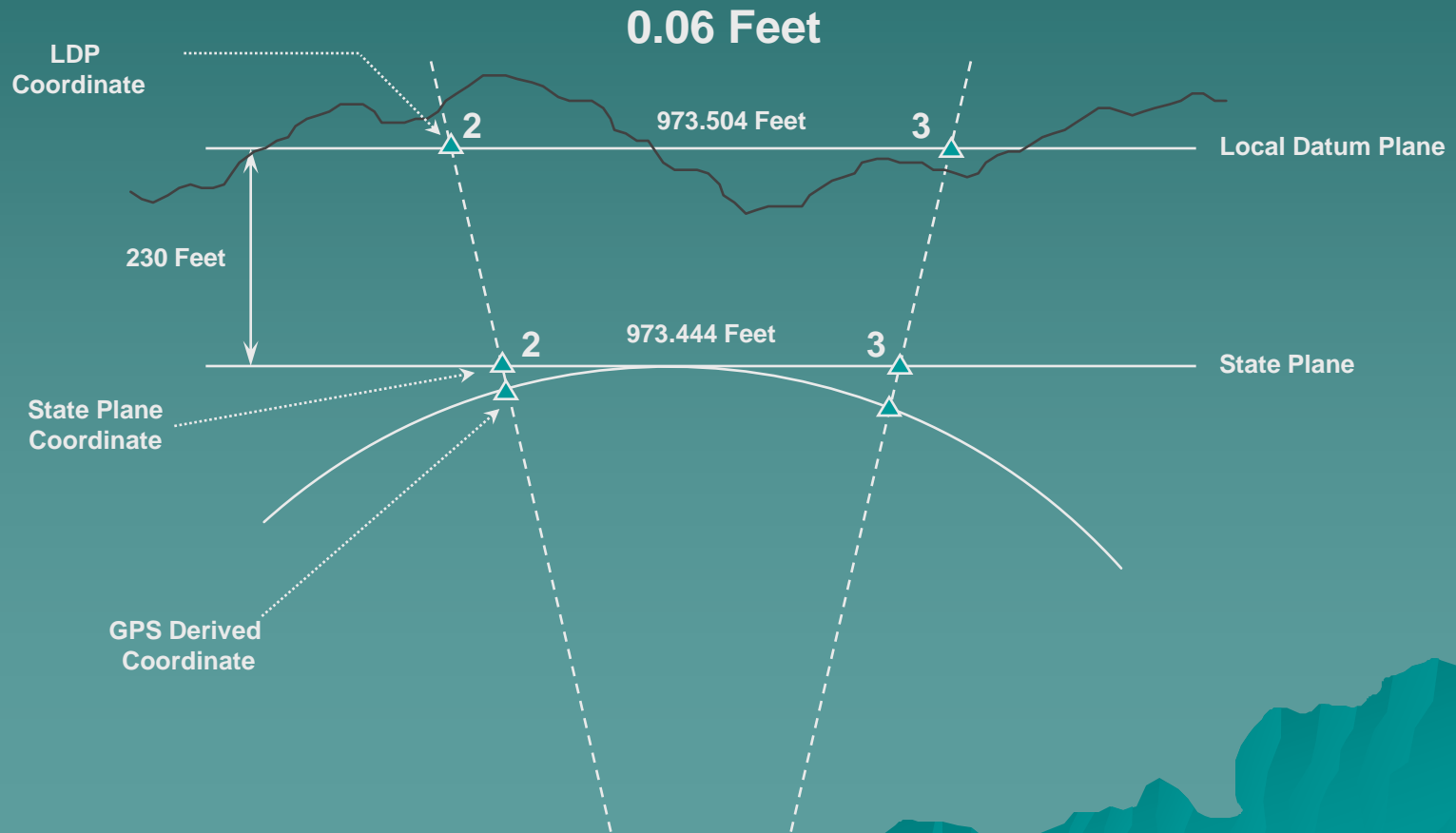


## Oregon Coordinate Reference System (OCRS)



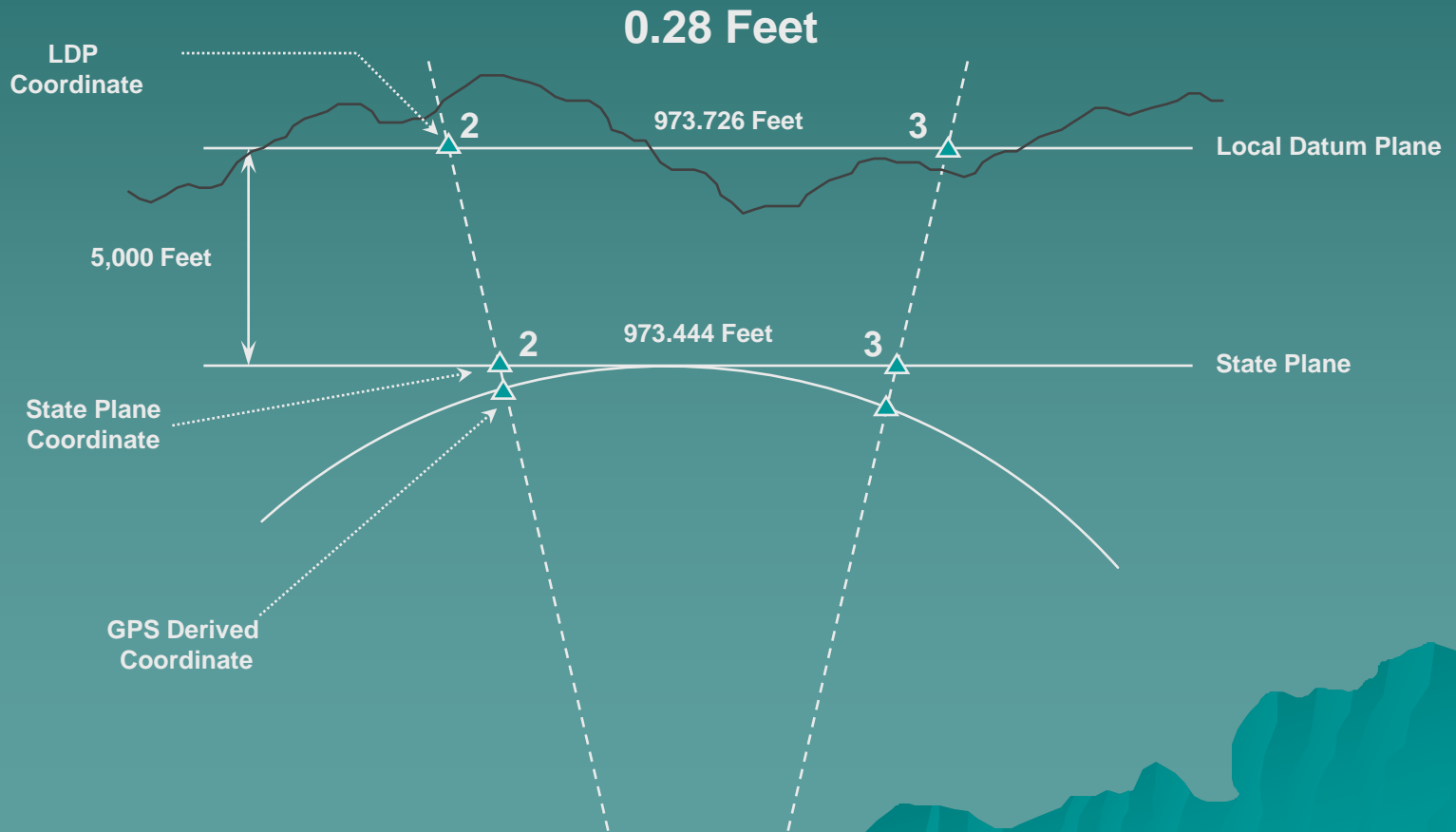


# Distortion Due to Elevation



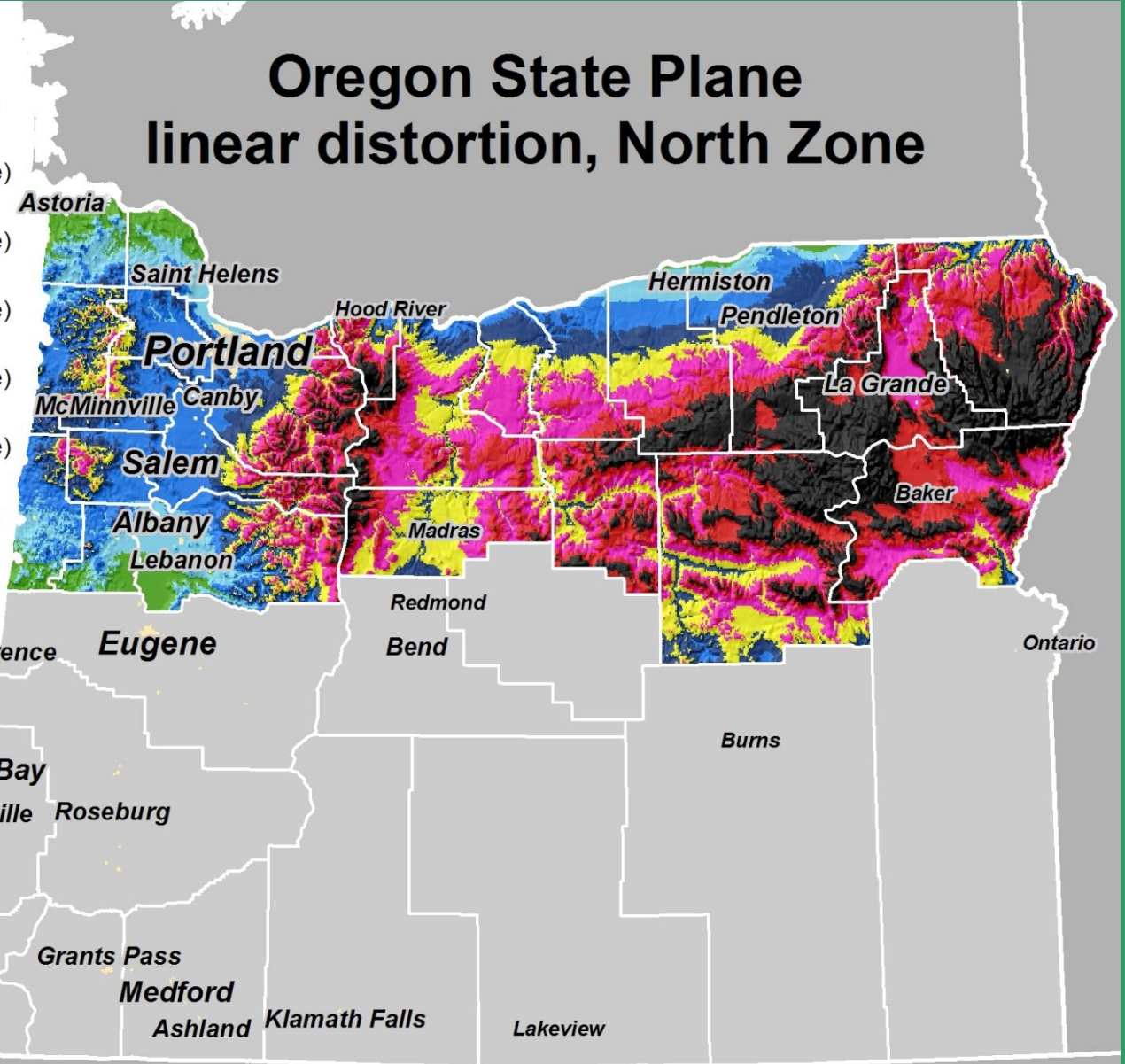
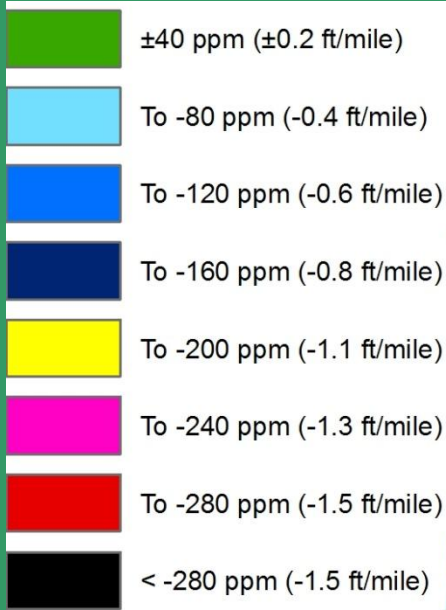


# Distortion Due to Elevation

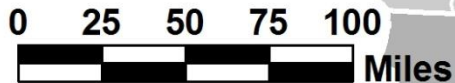




## Oregon State Plane linear distortion, North Zone



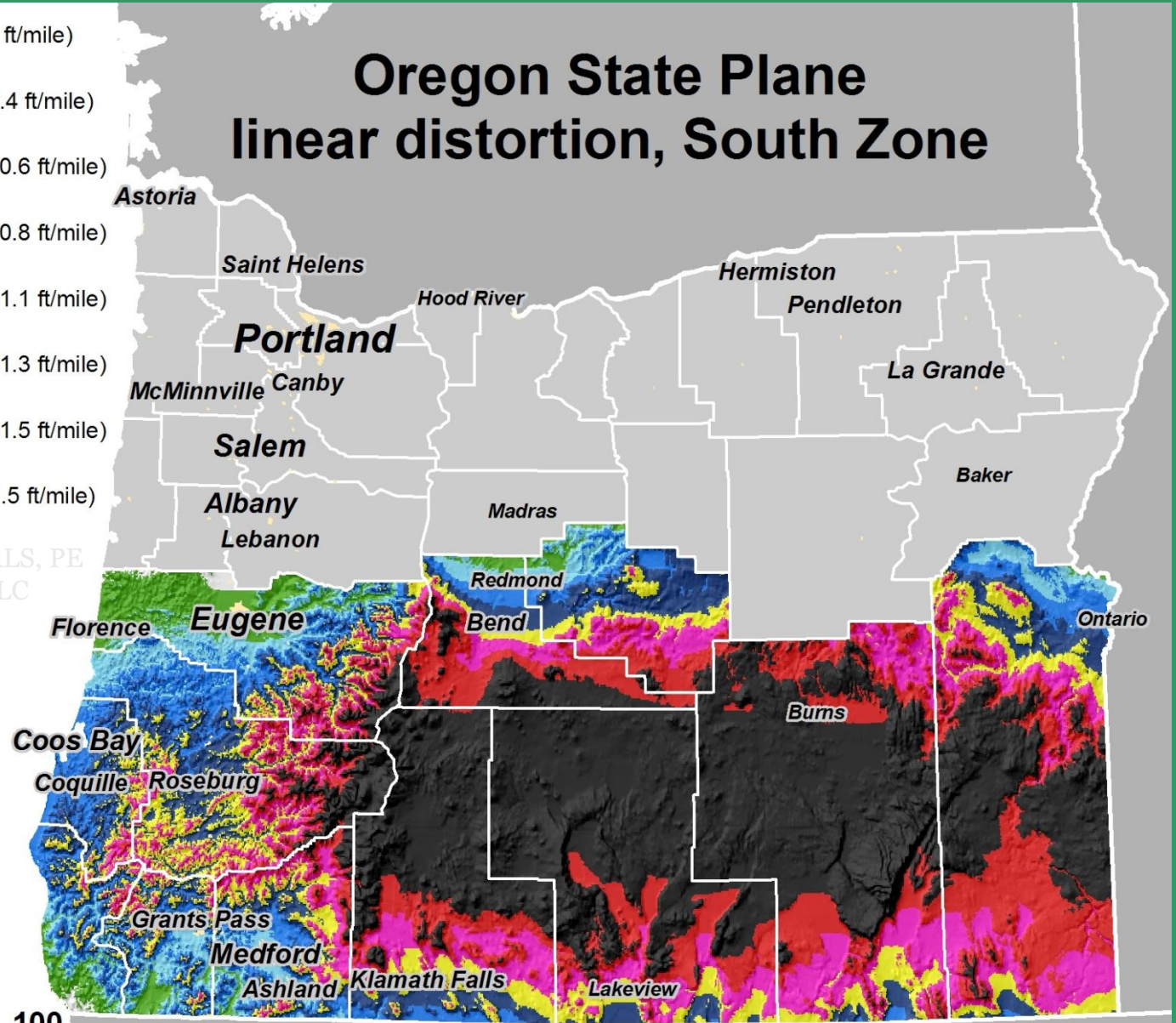
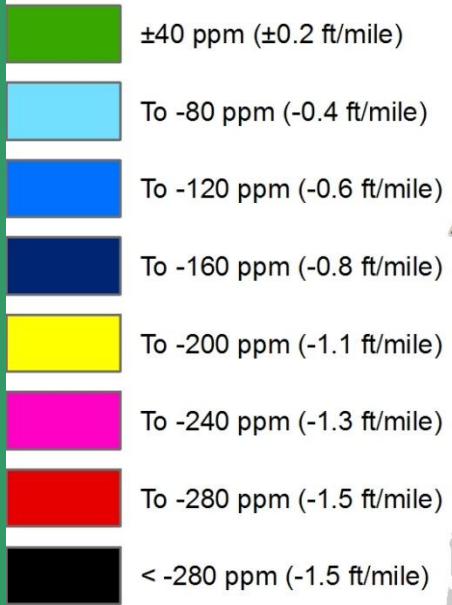
Michael L. Dennis, RLS, PE  
Geodetic Analysis, LLC



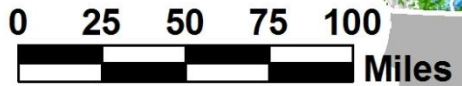




## Oregon State Plane linear distortion, South Zone



Michael L. Dennis, RLS, PE  
Geodetic Analysis, LLC



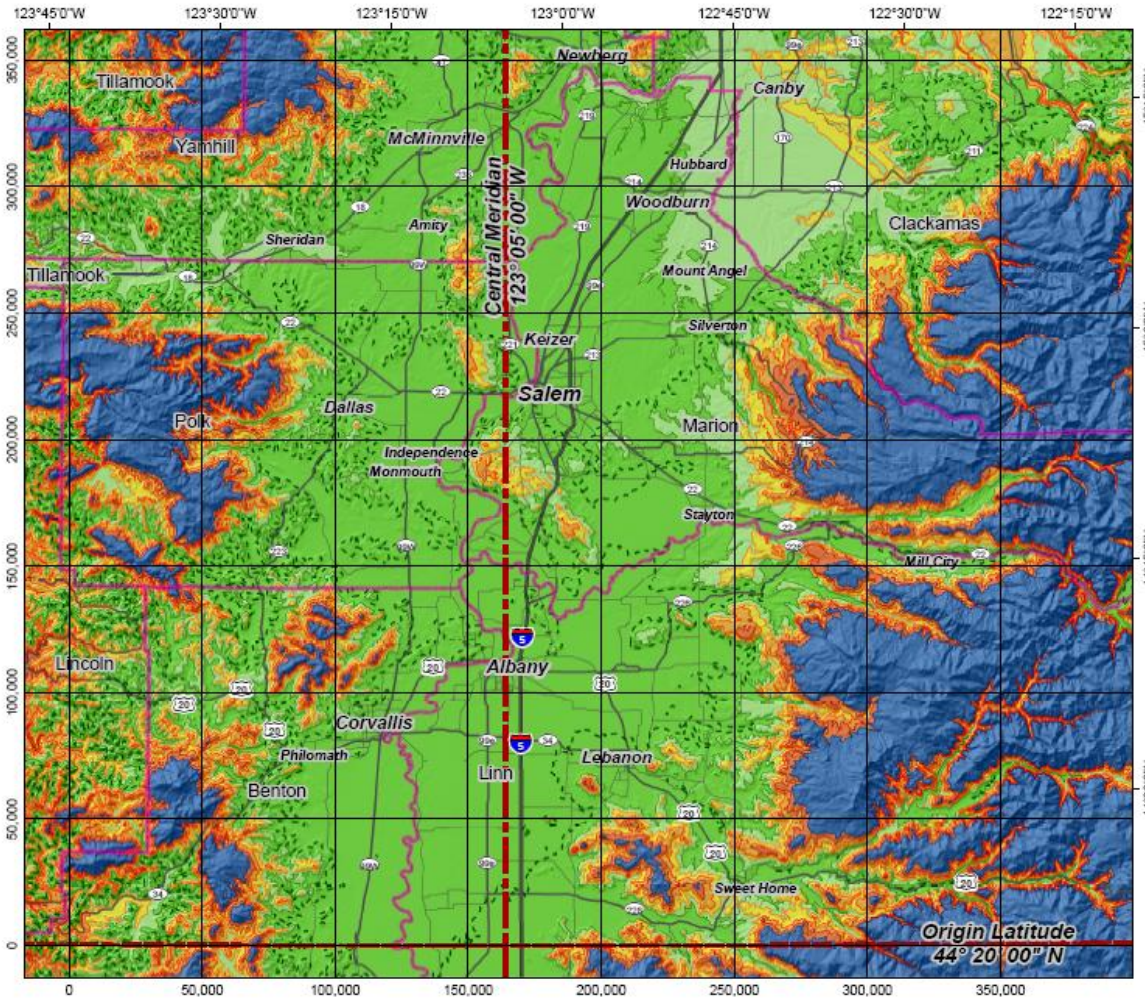


## Problems with SPC System

- Does not represent ground distances
- Does not minimize distortion over large areas
- Does not support modern surveying accuracy requirements



## Oregon Coordinate Reference System



### Oregon Coordinate Reference System Salem Zone

**Transverse Mercator projection  
North American Datum of 1983**

Latitude of grid origin: 44° 20' 00" N  
Central meridian: 123° 05' 00" W  
False northing: 0.000 m  
False easting: 50 000.000 m  
Central meridian scale: 1.000 010 (exact)



NOTE: Map grid is shown in units of international feet.

#### Linear distortion

- Zero distortion
- < -50 ppm (< -0.25 ft/mi)
- ±10 ppm (±0.05 ft/mi)
- 10 - 20 ppm (0.05 - 0.1 ft/mi)
- 20 - 30 ppm (0.1 - 0.15 ft/mi)
- 30 - 40 ppm (0.15 - 0.2 ft/mi)
- 40 - 50 ppm (0.2 - 0.25 ft/mi)
- > +50 ppm (> +0.25 ft/mi)

Prepared by:  
Michael L. Dennis, RLS, PE  
Geodetic Analysis, LLC  
8775 S Cluff Ranch Road  
Pima, AZ 85543  
mld@geodeticanalysis.com



Origin Latitude  
44° 20' 00" N



## OCRS Update

- ◆ 20 zones created in Oregon
- ◆ Enabling legislation passed by Oregon State Legislature
- ◆ On-line OCRS Tool has been developed
- ◆ Several software manufacturers have added the OCRS zones in their coordinate system managers



# Oregon Real-time GPS Network

- ◆ Update to NAD83(2011)Epoch 2010.00
  - Plan developed
  - NGS Guidelines for Real Time Networks/ possible “certification
  - OPUS-Projects Least Squares Adjustment
    - ◆ Fix “computed” CORS in and surrounding Oregon
  - User Support for epoch change:
    - ◆ Fiducial passive marks for users
    - ◆ Oregon State U: NAD83 Epoch Converter



National Geodetic Survey Positioning America for the Future

www.ngs.noaa.gov



## National Geodetic Survey Guidelines for Real Time GNSS Networks



March 2011  
v. 2.0

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration • National Geodetic Survey



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - GEOMETRONICS UNIT



House Mountain PBO/ORGN Station

# Guidelines for Positioning the Oregon Real Time Network With NGS National Spatial Reference System Validation

Mark L. Armstrong, Lead Author

DRAFT v.1.0, 7-01-2011



## Major Elements of ODOT's Plan

- ◆ *Process/Adjust with NGS OPUS Projects online*
- ◆ *Pick NGS MYCS sites to fix in adjustment*
  - *All are "**computed sites**" with at least 2 ½ years of data*
    - ◆ *Versus "**modeled sites**" with less than 2 ½ years of data.*
- ◆ *Use 5 days of data during high pressure period over the state*
- ◆ *Check adjustment with other least squares software*
- ◆ *A minimum of 10% of the stations in the ORGN will be NGS CORS*
- ◆ *Site standards meet NGS CORS requirements*
- ◆ *Test final coordinates using ORGN real-time correctors*
- ◆ *Provide fiducial points on passive control that users of ORGN real-time correctors can check in to.*
- ◆ *Provide user support to ease changeover*





## OPUS-Projects (OP)

- ◆ A valuable addition to the NGS OPUS suite
- ◆ Currently in beta format
  - Has integrated Epoch 2010.00 positions for CORS
  - Has integrated ANTEX IGS08 antenna calibrations
- ◆ OP Provides:
  - Uploading of GPS data via the OPUS portal
  - Processing baselines via NGS PAGES software
  - Least squares adjustment of data via GPSCOM software
  - Google Earth-based map view of project and baselines
  - Improved positioning over OPUS-Static averaging of single base line positions
- ◆ Software author: Dr. Mark Schenewerk, NGS



# Oregon Data Conversion Tool



## Oregon Data Conversion Tool

NAD83CORS conversion - [Data Viewer]

File View Controls Help

Input Parameters

Input Point File (\*.txt, \*.csv)  
Points: C:/programs/n83cors-build-desktop/mytestdata - Copy.csv

Output  
Mode: 1 = NAD83CORS96 -> NAD83CORS96a

**Convert!**

Output Information

```

P386 From: -118.968 44.4028 1103.97 To: -118.968 44.4029 1103.95
P390 From: -118.928 43.034 1555.36 To: -118.928 43.034 1555.37
P391 From: -118.412 42.2546 1834.23 To: -118.412 42.2547 1834.23
P022 From: -118.014 45.2318 888.118 To: -118.014 45.2318 888.114
P393 From: -117.892 43.2345 1238.85 To: -117.892 43.2345 1238.85
BURN From: -117.844 42.7795 1180.91 To: -117.843 42.7794 1180.93
P394 From: -117.8 44.8349 1011.2 To: -117.8 44.8348 1011.19
P739 From: -117.726 42.0201 1378 To: -117.726 42.0202 1378.01
P013 From: -117.33 41.4287 1433.99 To: -117.33 41.4286 1433.99
P372 From: -117.252 45.4281 1208.31 To: -117.252 45.4282 1208.32
P018 From: -117.065 42.9817 1434 To: -117.065 42.9817 1433.98
Completed in 328 ms.

```

Model Display

Last Click: X = -123.1011 Y = 43.9489 Z = -1048.79

Display Controls

Reset Display

Vector Length Mult: 1500

Display Optimization: Culling

Data Gen

Show Ref Data

Label Points

Show Proc Data

Label Points

Show Base Map

Draw Triangles

Light Control

Position:

X: 0.00

Y: 0.00

Z: 0.00

Shift between datum realizations shown at each CORS-- (exaggerated distance)



## What the “Tool” will do:

- ◆ **Converts users positions back and forth from:**
  - NAD 83 (CORS96) Epoch2002.00
  - to/from
  - NAD 83 (2011) Epoch2010.00



## Who is developing the “Tool”

- ◆ Michael Olsen, Assistant Professor of Geomatics, Oregon State University, is developing the mathematical algorithms and software.
- ◆ Cooperation, input, and assistance from:
  - Oregon DOT Geometronics Unit
  - Mark Armstrong, NGS State Geodetic Advisor for Oregon

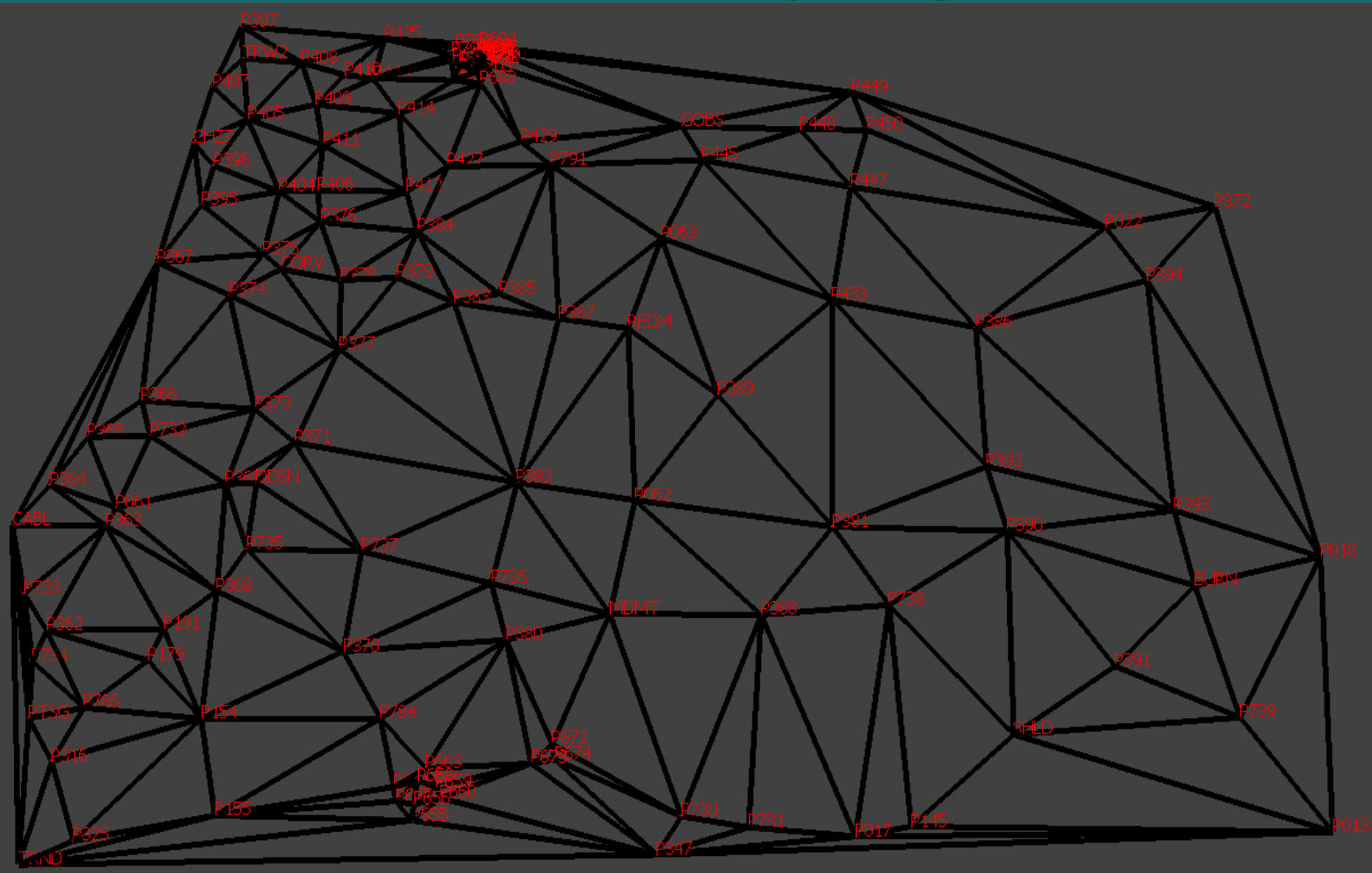


## Why do ORGN users in Oregon need this Tool?

- Will ensure continuity within projects
  - ◆ User may keep a single datum realization for a project spaced over the change from the superseded to the new datum realization.
- Provides an immediate datum realization transition solution until user projects are solely within the new datum realization
- “Keep my phone from ringing off the hook!”
- Note: For surveying/engineering accuracy, should perform an calibration/localization and not rely on this tool.



# The CORS Position Delaunay Triangle Network





- ◆ Oregon DOT is poised for field-to-finish automation:
  - Surveying: pre-design & construction
  - 3-D Digital Design: machine control ready
  - 3-D Digital As-Builts
  - Digital Signature technology & legislation
  - Construction Administration





# 2010 Design to Dozer Demonstration

## Computer Controlled Heavy Equipment





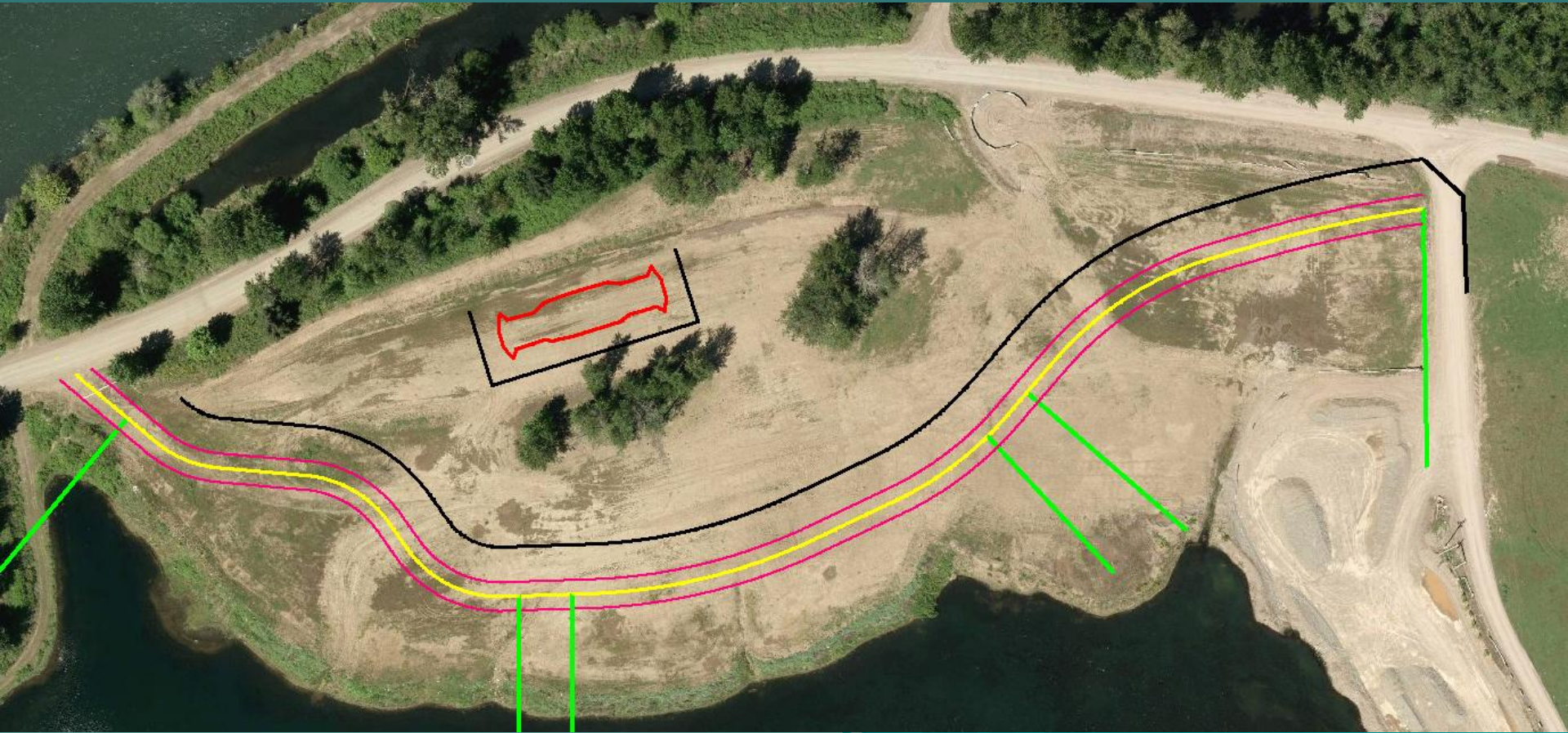
# Pre-design Survey



- ◆ Geodetic Control:
  - Oregon Real-time GPS Network
- ◆ Coordinate System:
  - Oregon Coordinate Reference System
- ◆ Digital signatures for Professional Filed Documents



# 3-D Design





# 3-D Design





## Design input into heavy equipment





# Computer Controlled Construction





# Section of Sub-grade completed

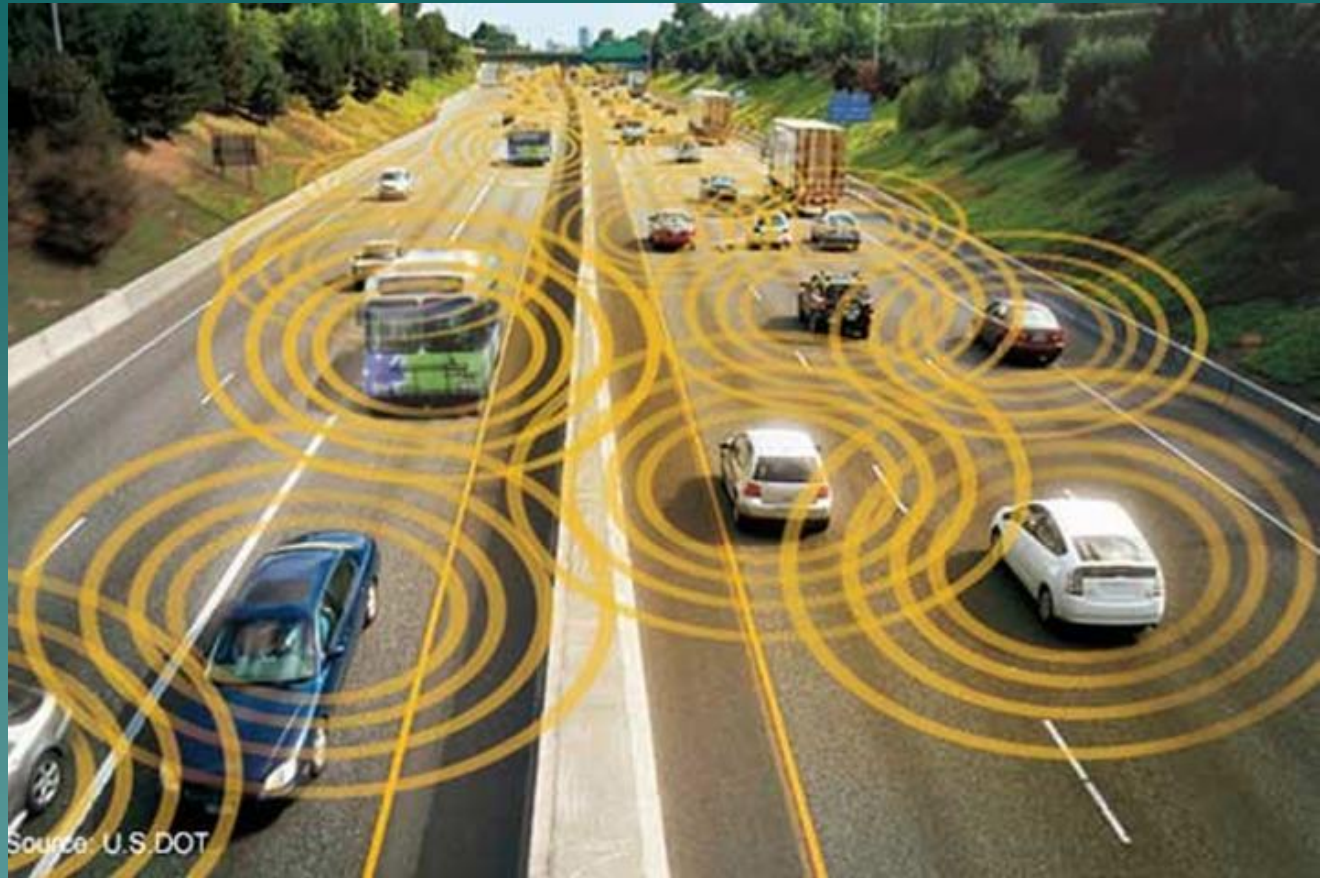




# Visualization of Paved Surface





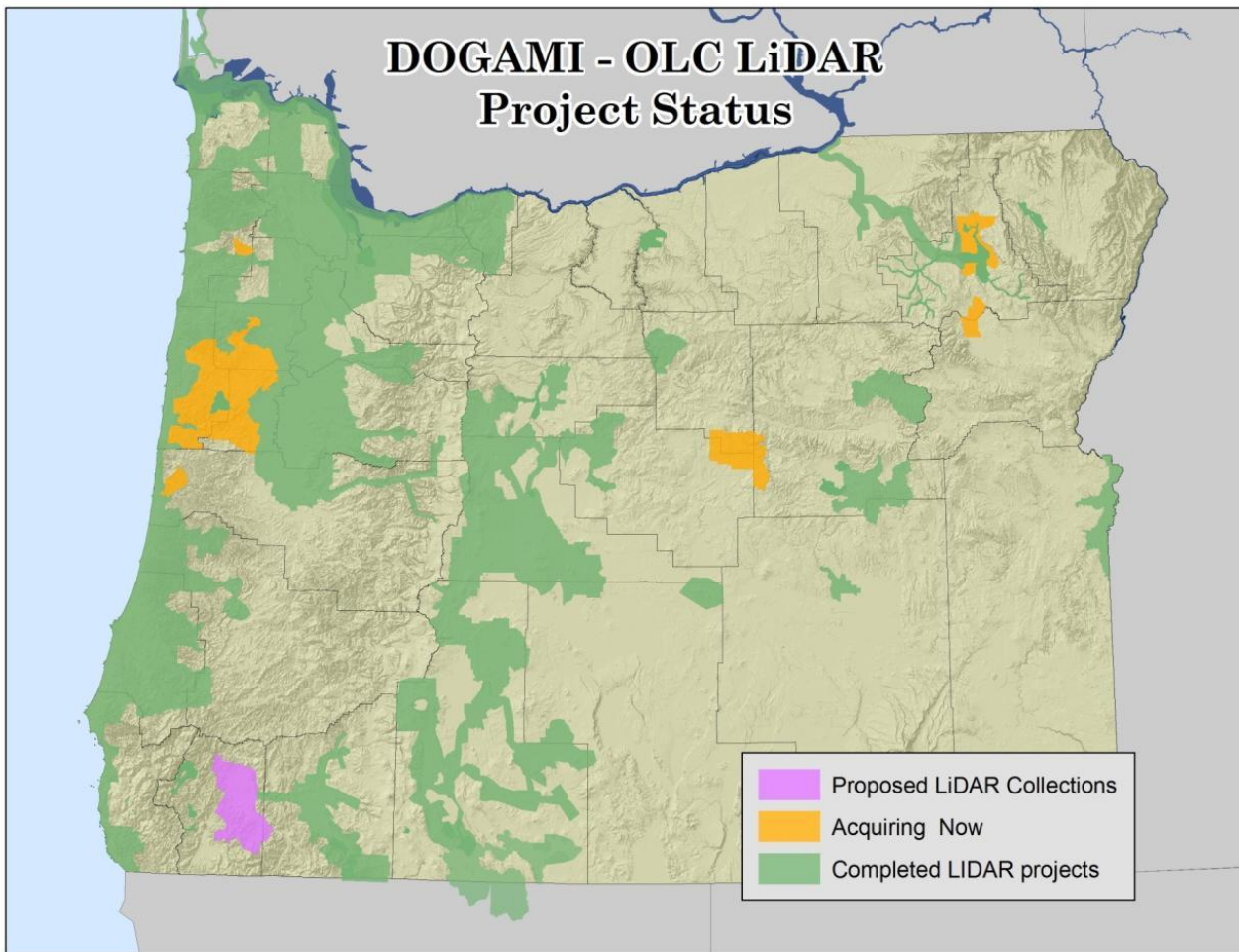


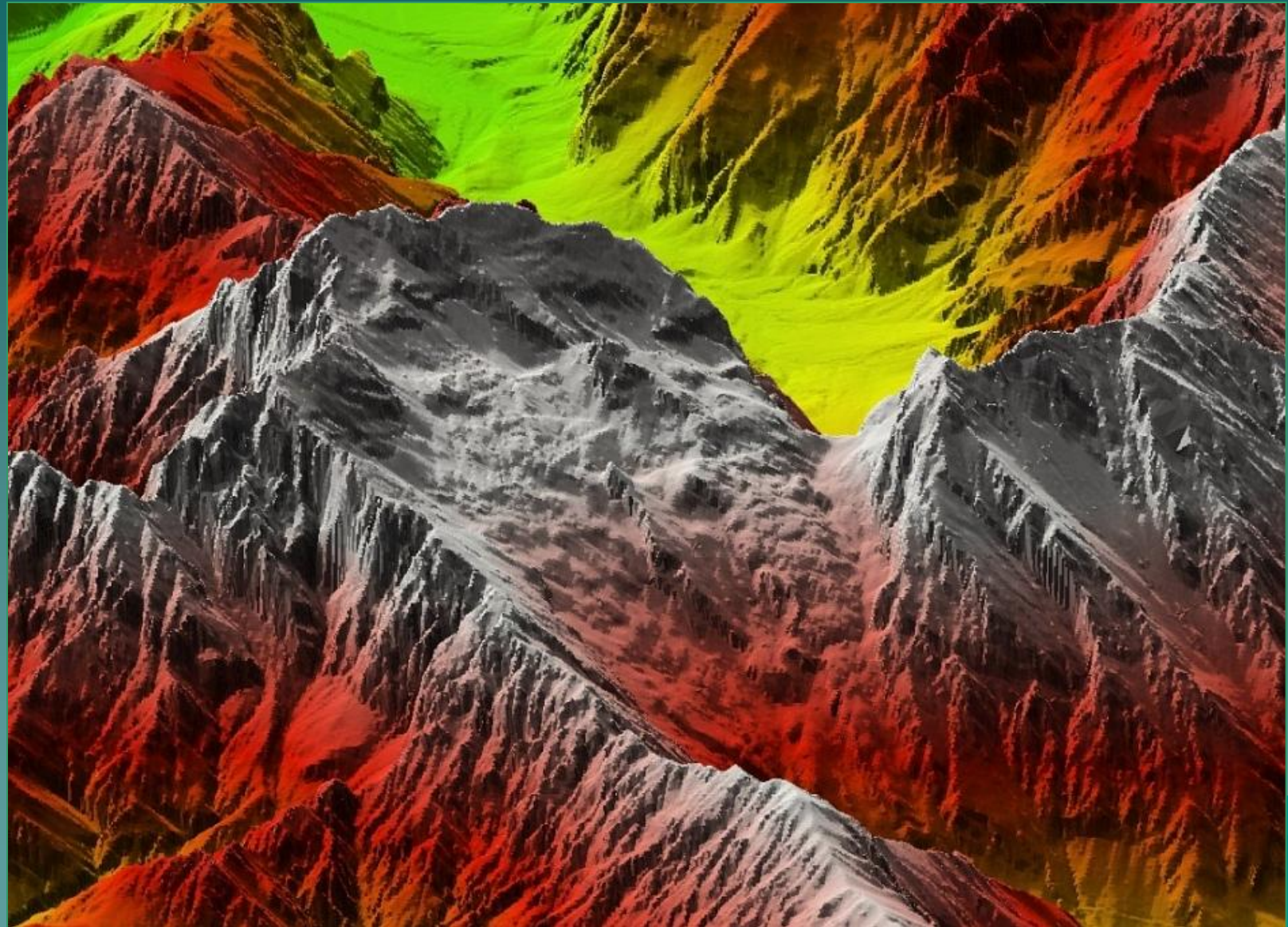
- ◆ Engineering Automation, i.e., 3-D digital as-builts contribute to the enabling technology for “connected vehicle” highway safety programs.



# LIDAR Use in Oregon

- Airborne
  - ◆ Fixed Wing (high altitude)
  - ◆ Helicopter (low altitude)
- Terrestrial
  - ◆ Static
  - ◆ Mobile



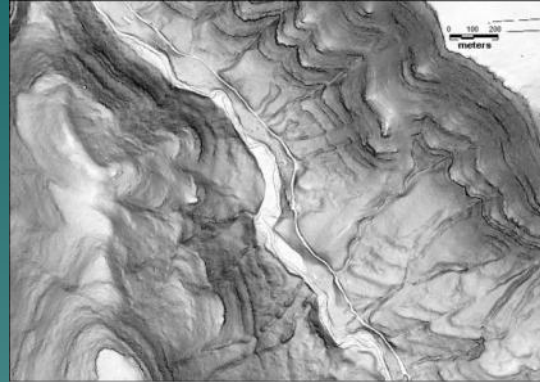




# OLC DATA PRODUCTS



3 ft pixel bare earth DEM ESRI format (quad tiles)

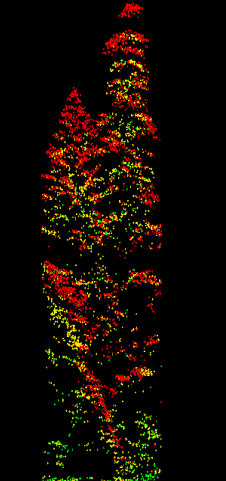


3 ft pixel first return DEM ESRI format (quad tiles)

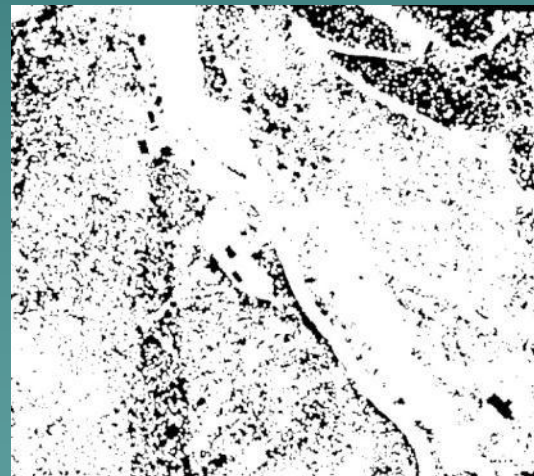


Point cloud, LAS format 1/100 quad tiles  
All returns  
Ground Points

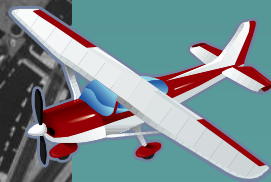
Forest Service - Pacific Northwest



1 ft pixel intensity images (tiled by 1/100<sup>th</sup> quad)



Ground point density grid



Aircraft Trajectories and date-stamped flightlines



Report and metadata !!



# AIRBORNE (FIXED WING)

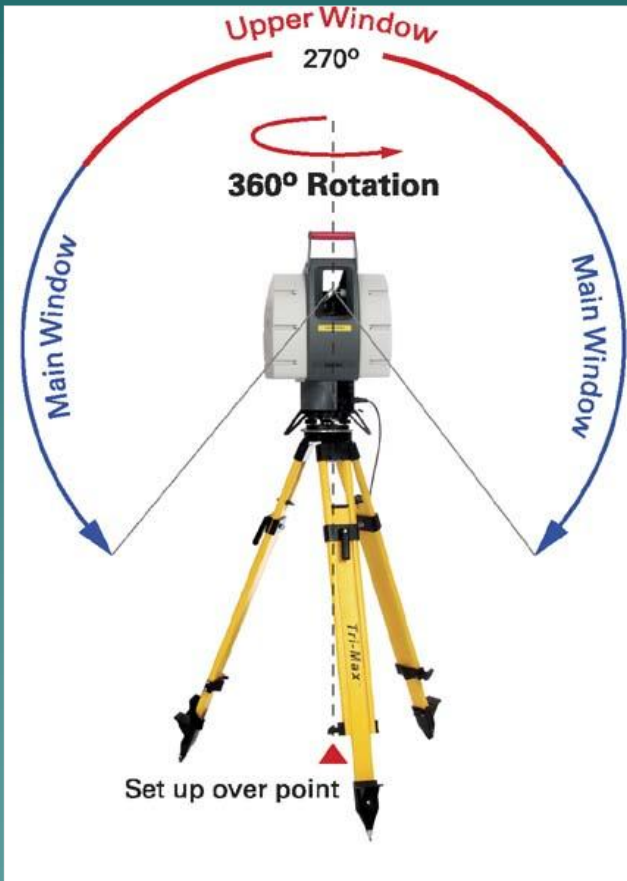
- Find landslides, old cuts and grades
- Measure and estimate fills and cuts
- Find stream channels, measure gradients
- Measure the size and height of buildings, bridges
- Locate and measure every tree in the forest
- Characterize land cover
- Model floods, fire behavior
- Locate power lines and powerpoles
- Support archeological investigations
- Map wetlands and impervious surfaces
- Define watersheds and viewsheds
- Map road center and sidelines
- Find law enforcement targets
- Map landforms and soils
- Assess property remotely
- Monitor quarries, find abandoned mines
- Enhance any research that requires a detailed and accurate 2D or 3-D map



# STATIC SCANNING



# STATIC SCANNING



- Captures the geometry of existing physical objects
- Allows Virtual Surveying in office
- Facilitates Solid Object Modeling





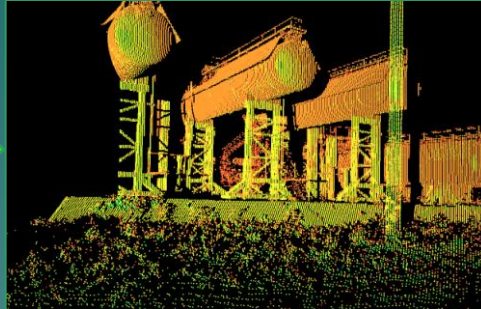
# STATIC SCANNING

- ◆ 2-6mm accuracy
- ◆ Structures: inaccessible, unsafe, delicate
- ◆ Complex Geometry
- ◆ Fast Data Collection (thousands of points/sec)
- ◆ Extensive Detail
- ◆ Immediate Results

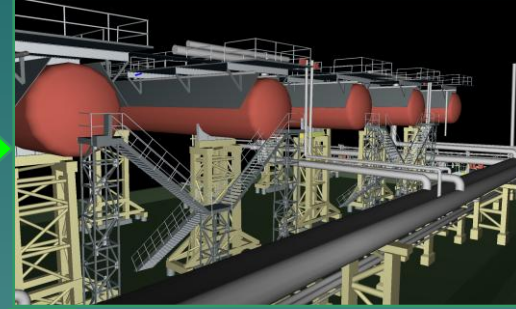


# STATIC SCANNING

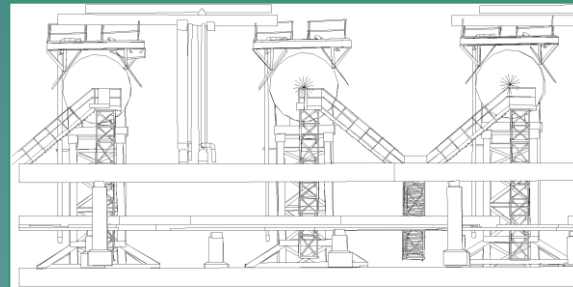
## TYPICAL WORKFLOW



ACQUISITION



MODELING



2D / 3D CAD



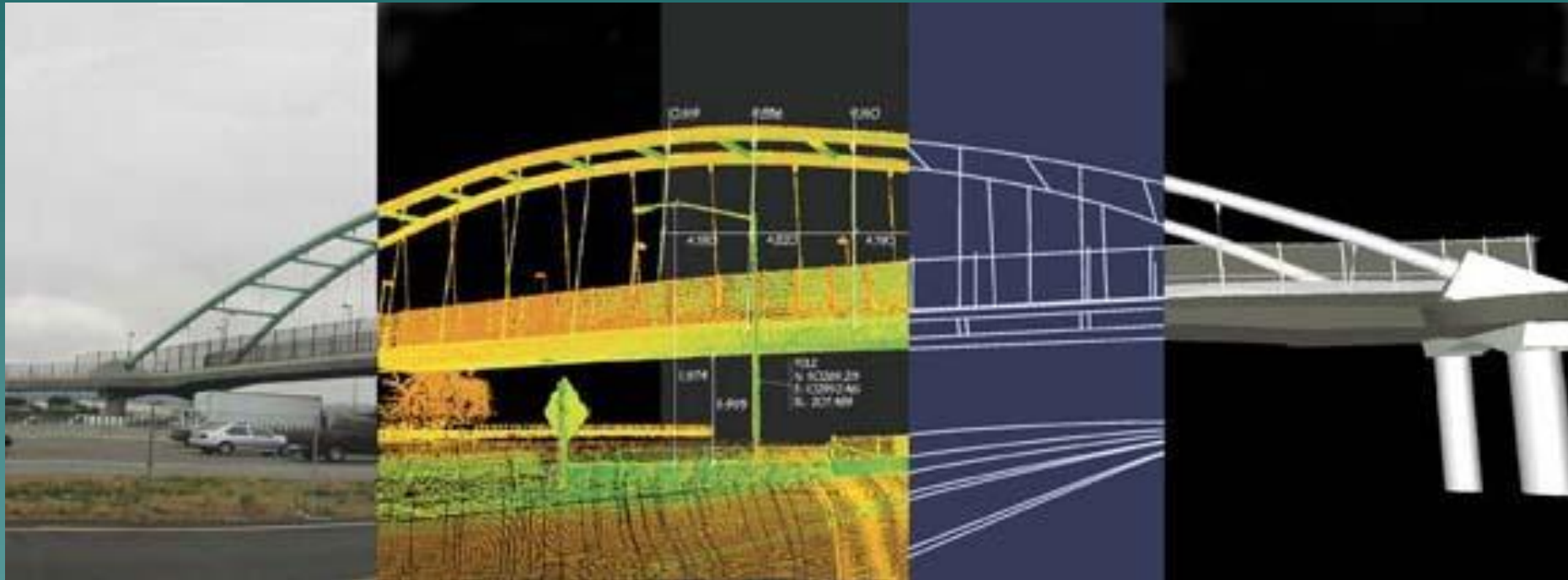
# STATIC USES



- Virtual Surveying
- Mapping
- Reverse engineering
- Non-contact inspection
- Structure analysis and testing
- Determine fit before shipping to site
- As-built surveys
- Historical archive



# STATIC SCANNING PRODUCTS

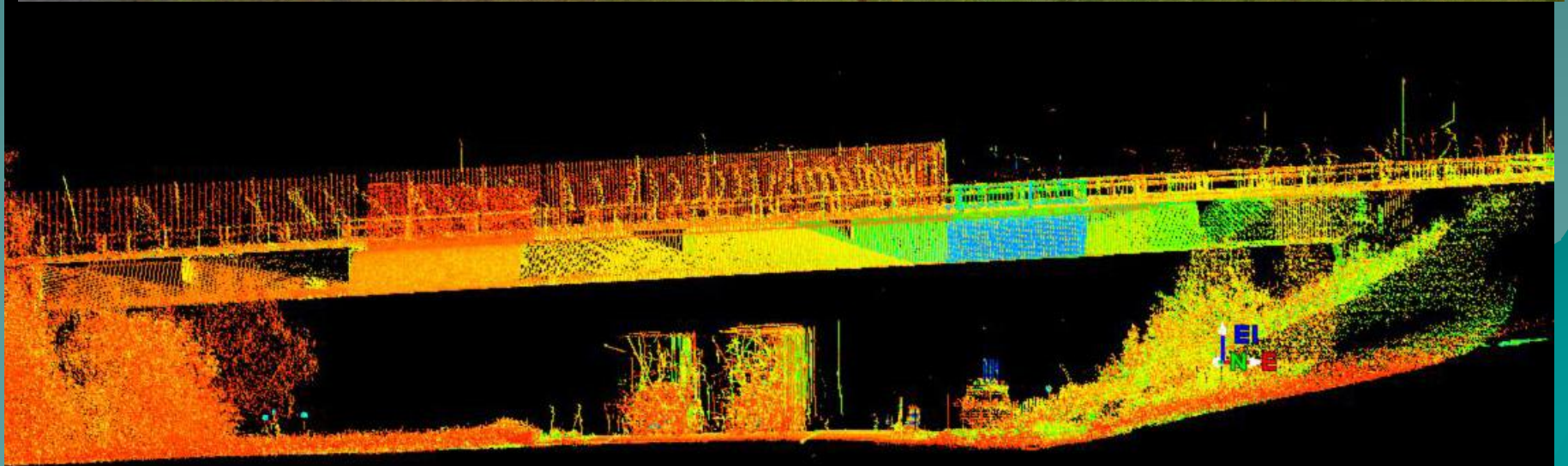


Photo

Scan

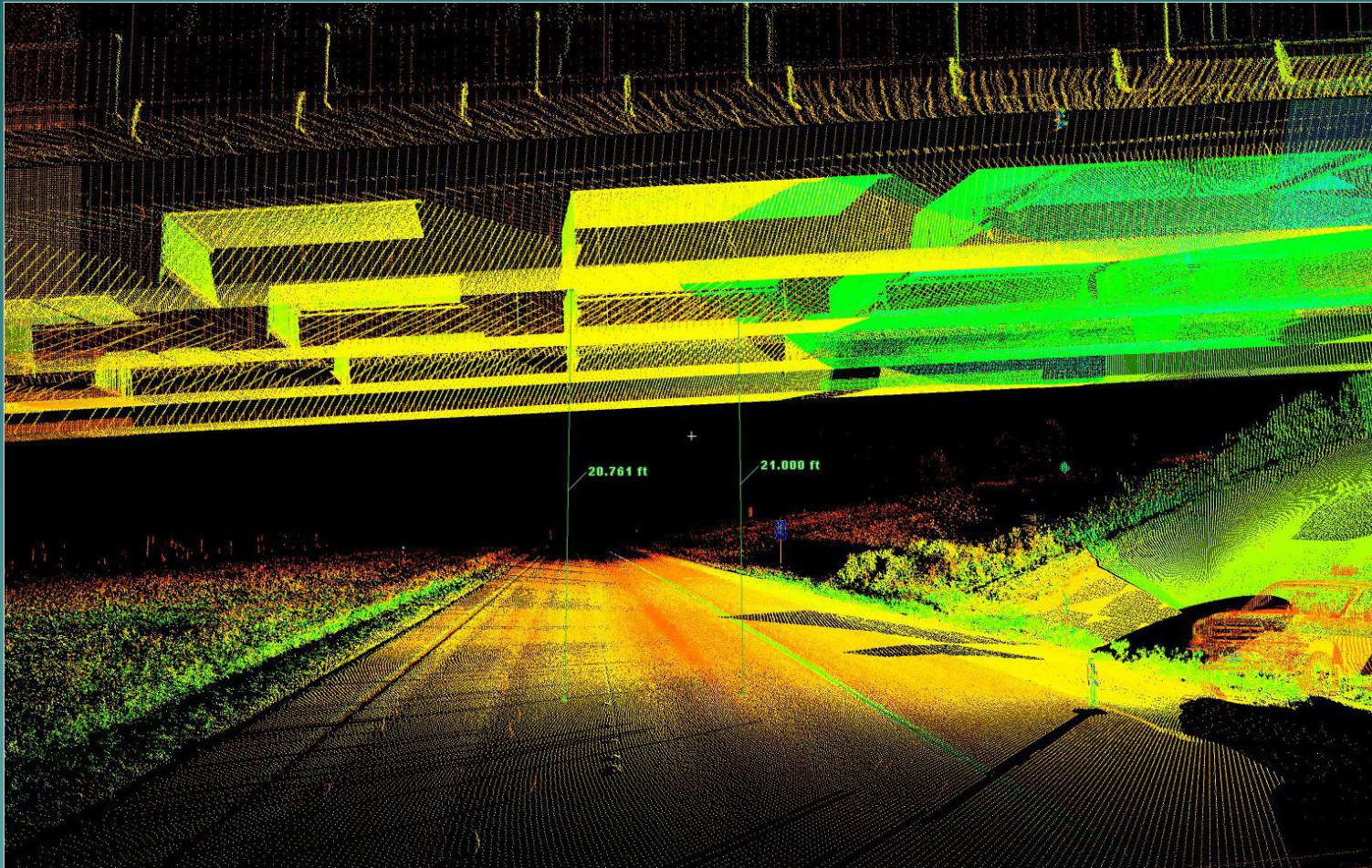
Vector

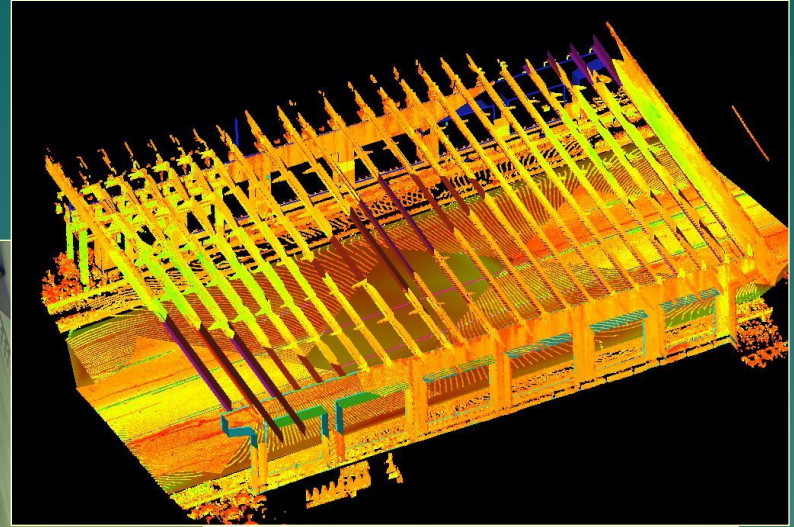
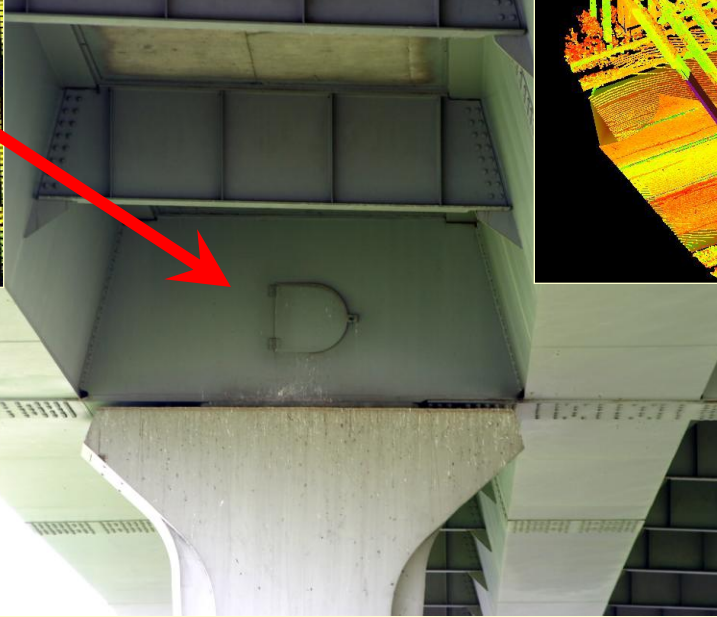
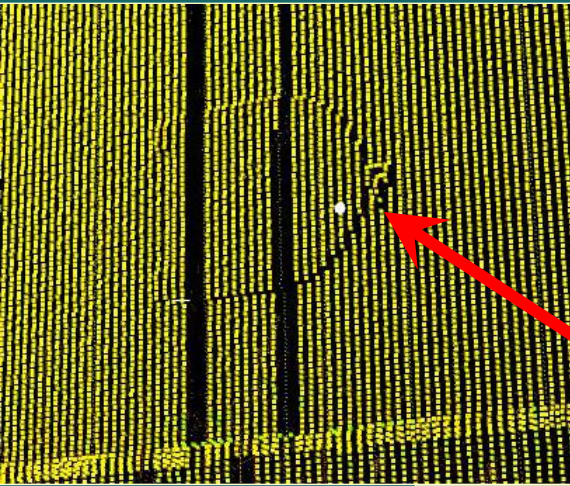
Solid Objects





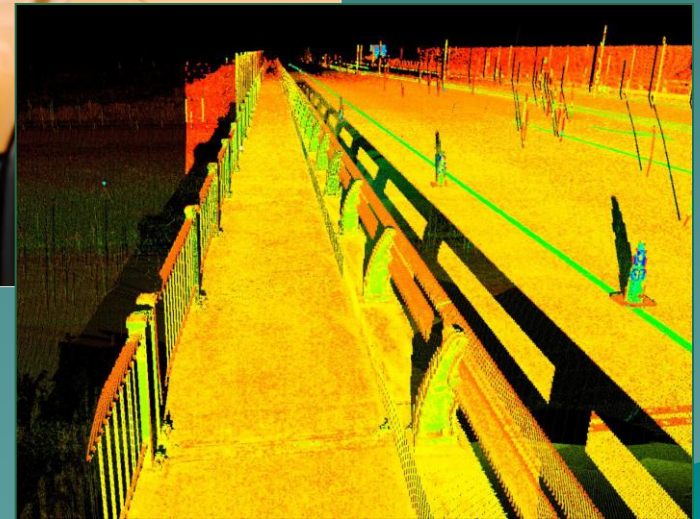
# STATIC SCANNING







# STATIC SCANNING

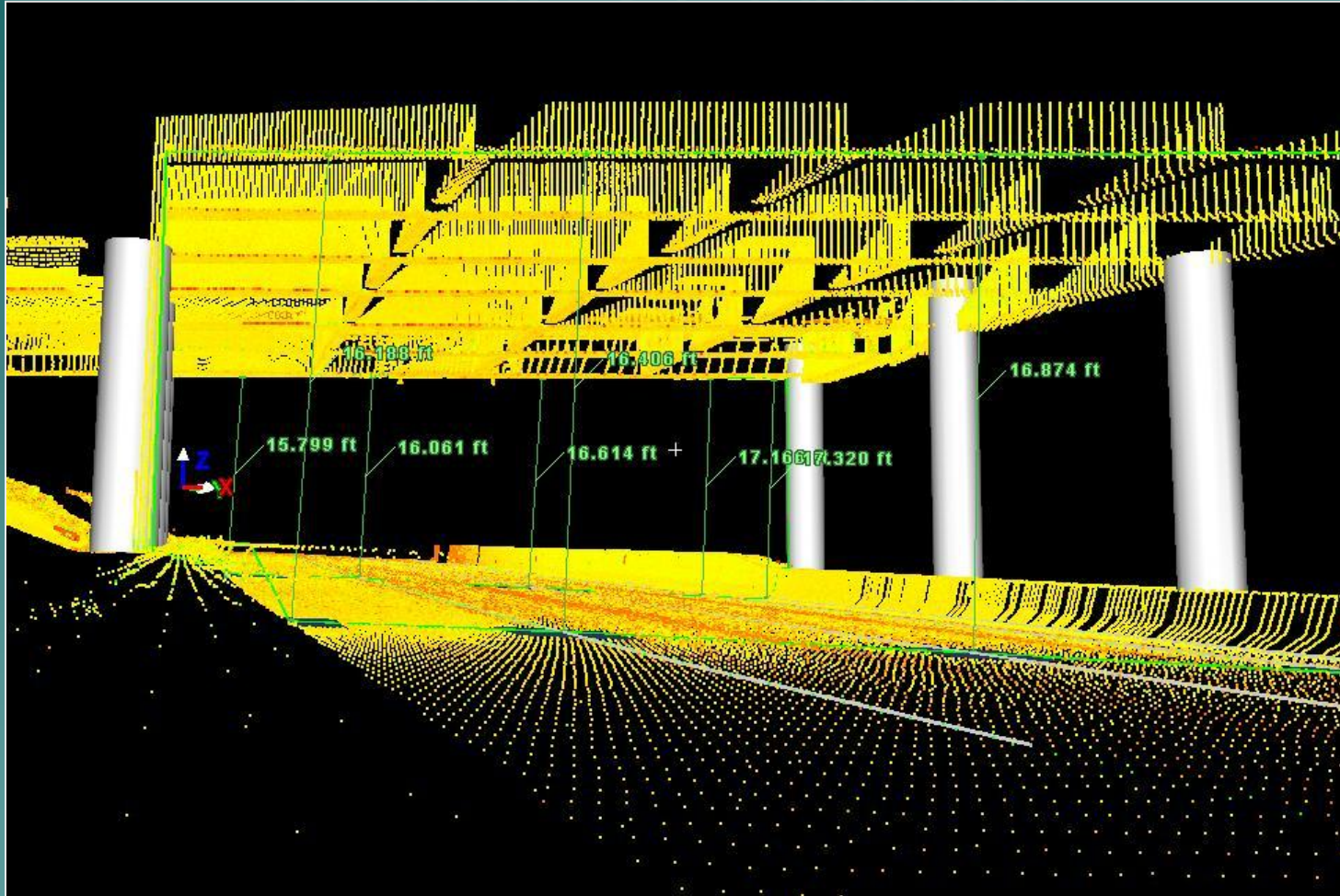








# STATIC SCANNING

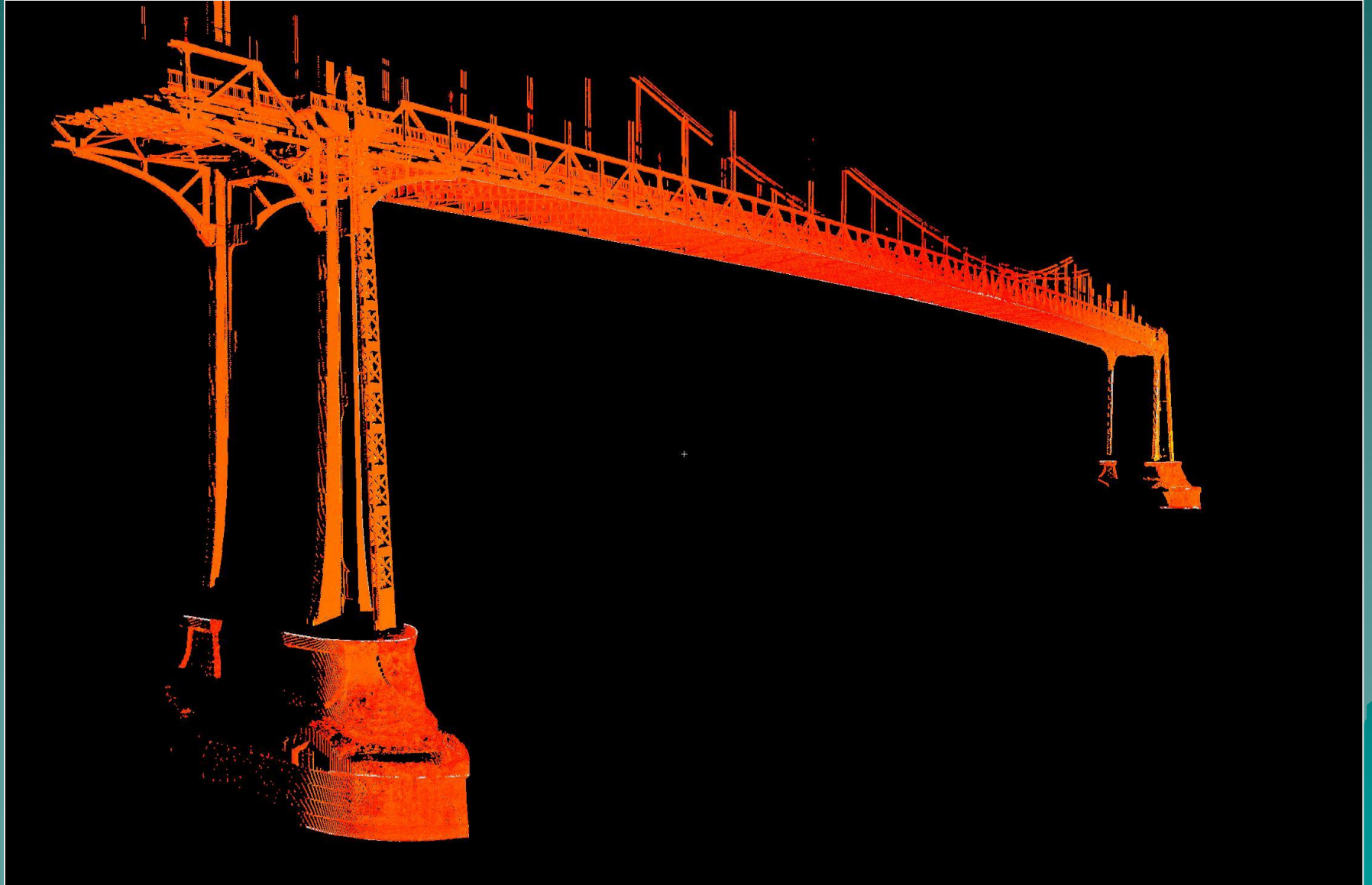


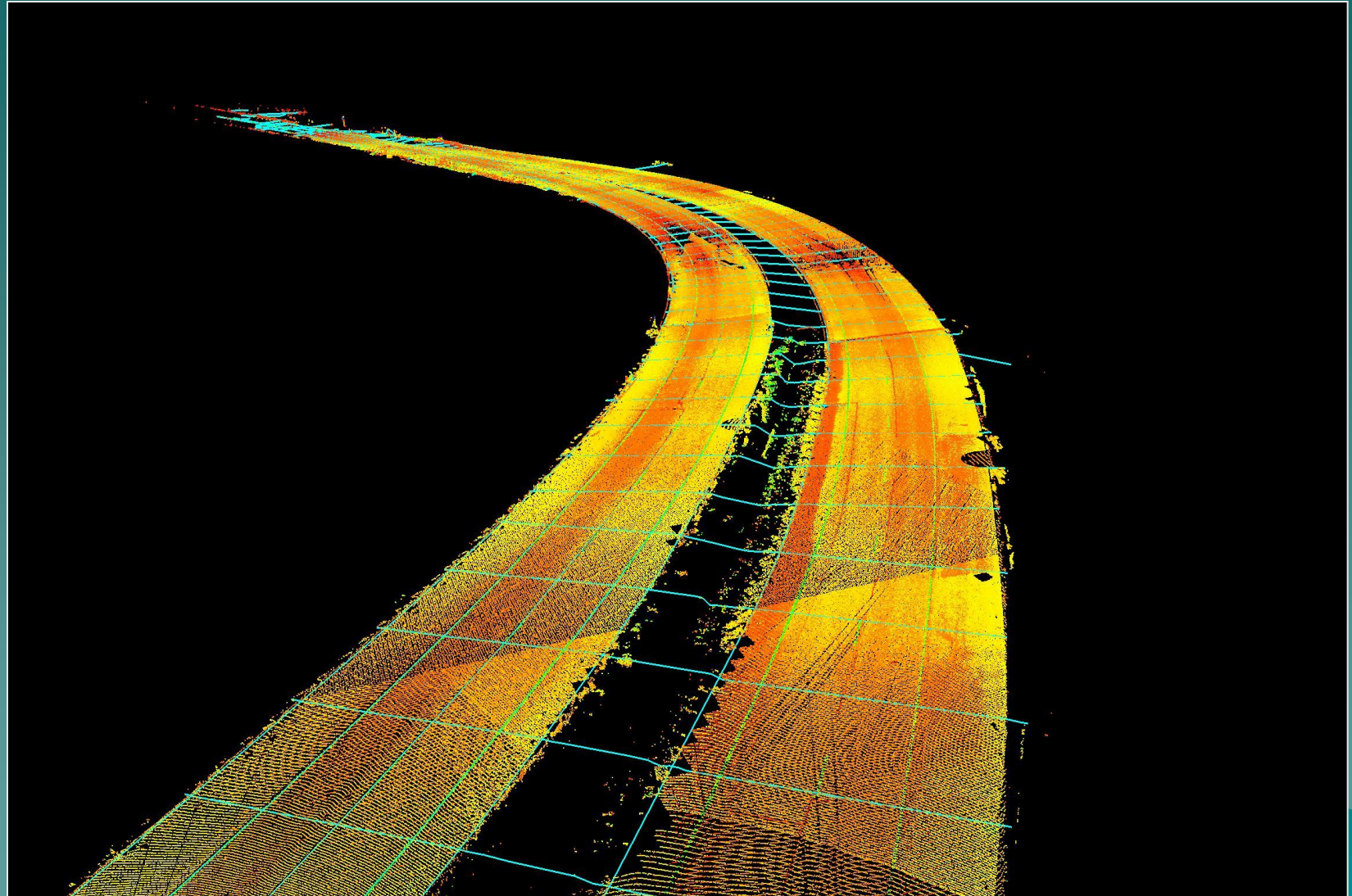


Oregon Department of Transportation



# STATIC SCANNING

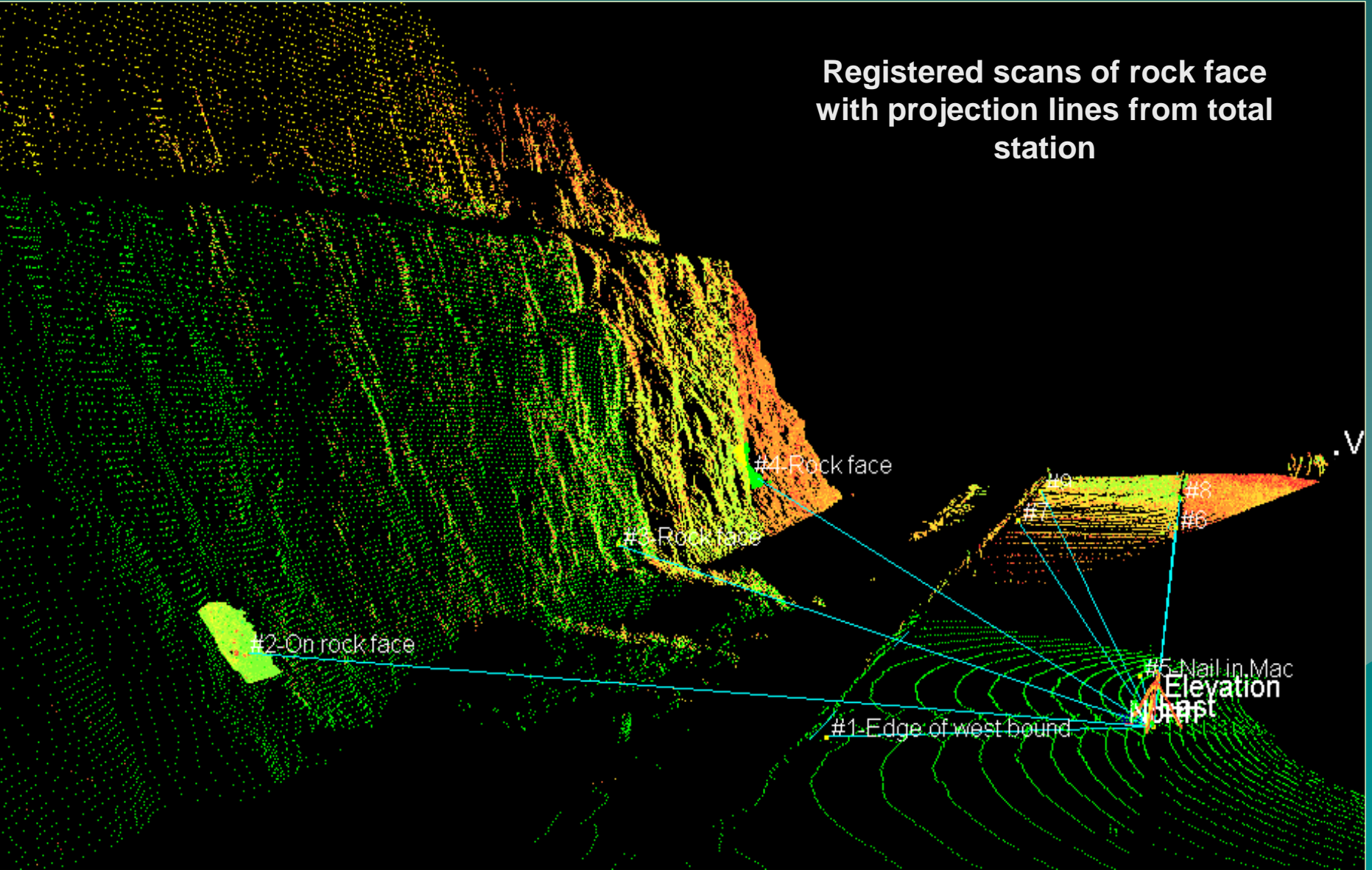


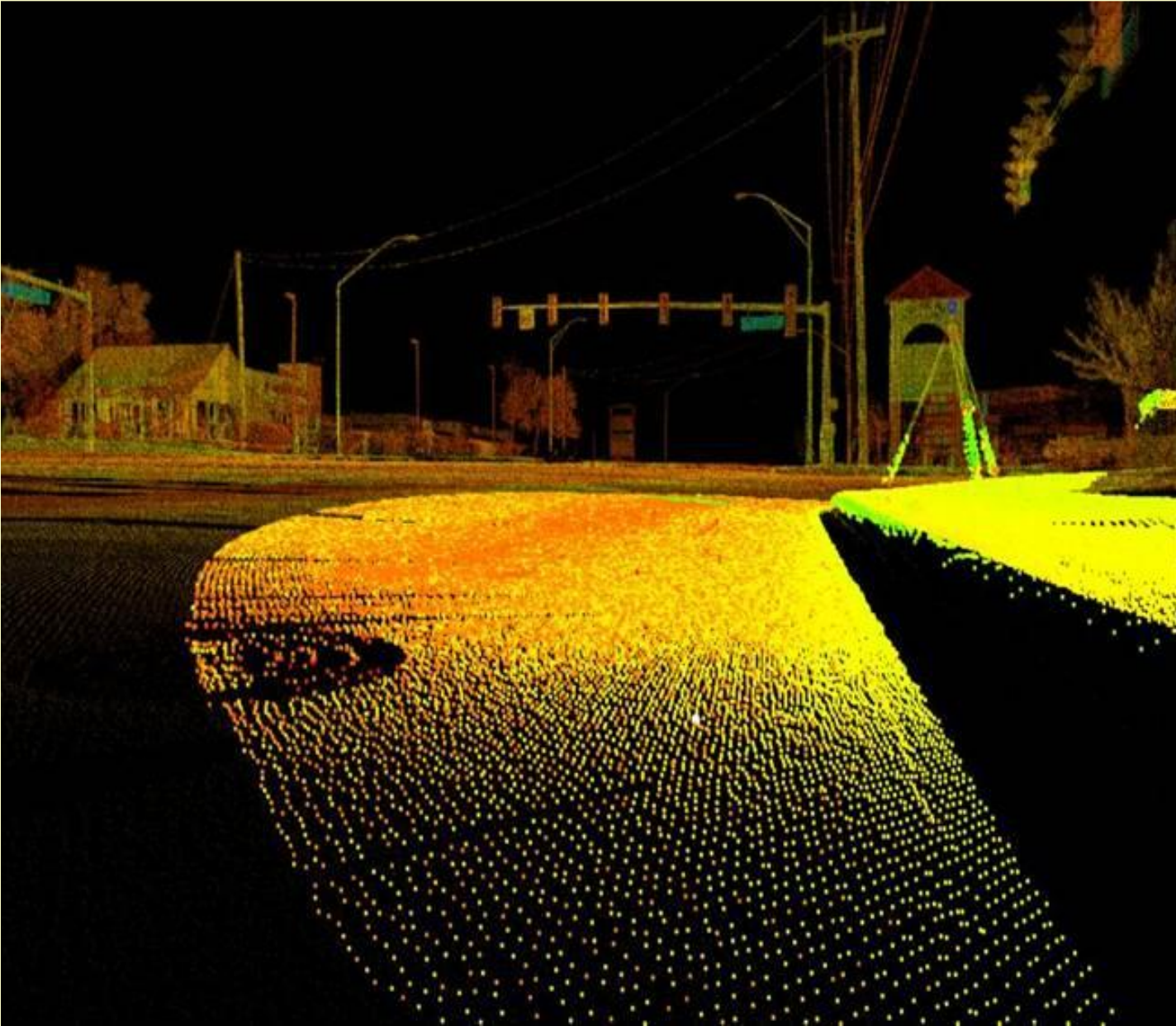


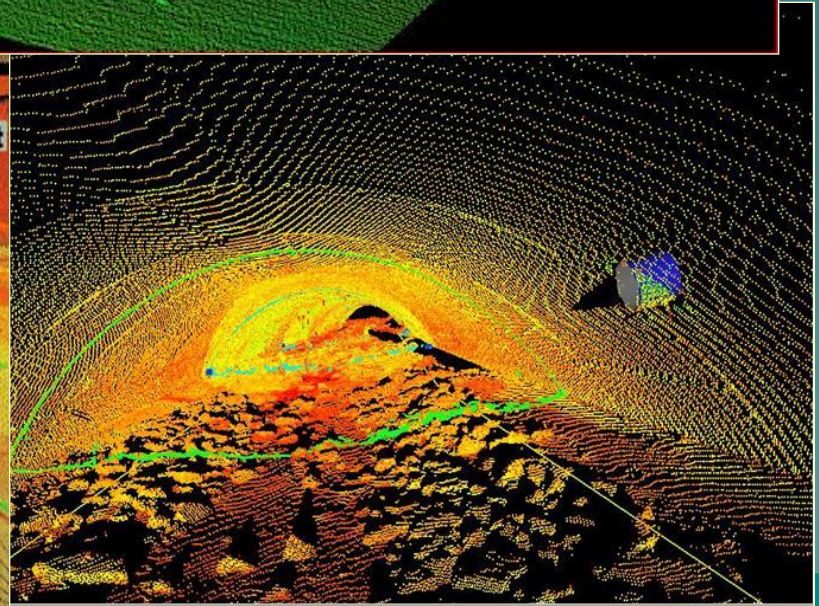
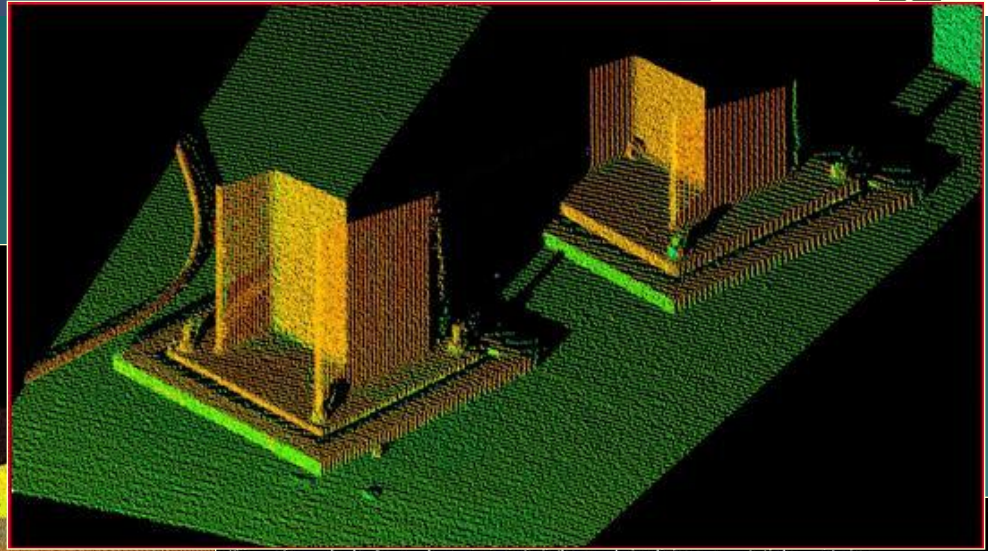
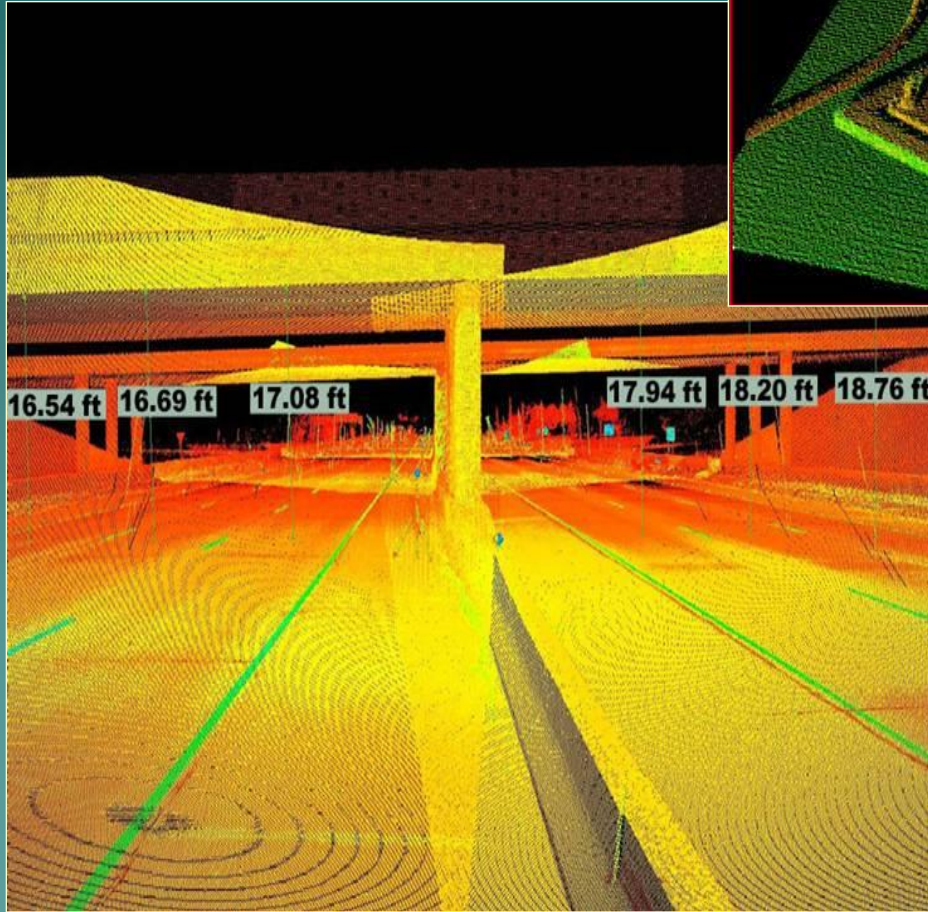




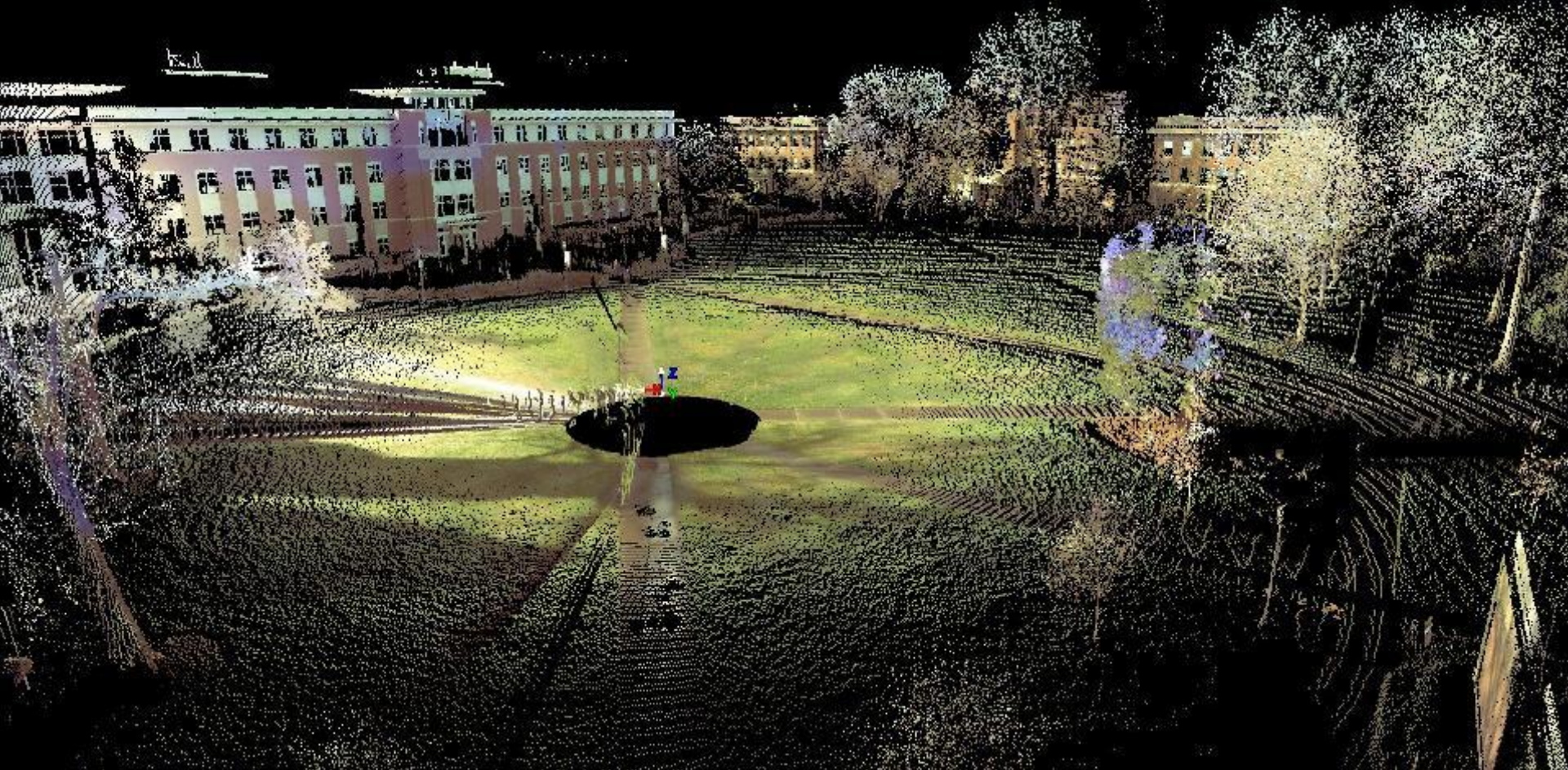
## Registered scans of rock face with projection lines from total station



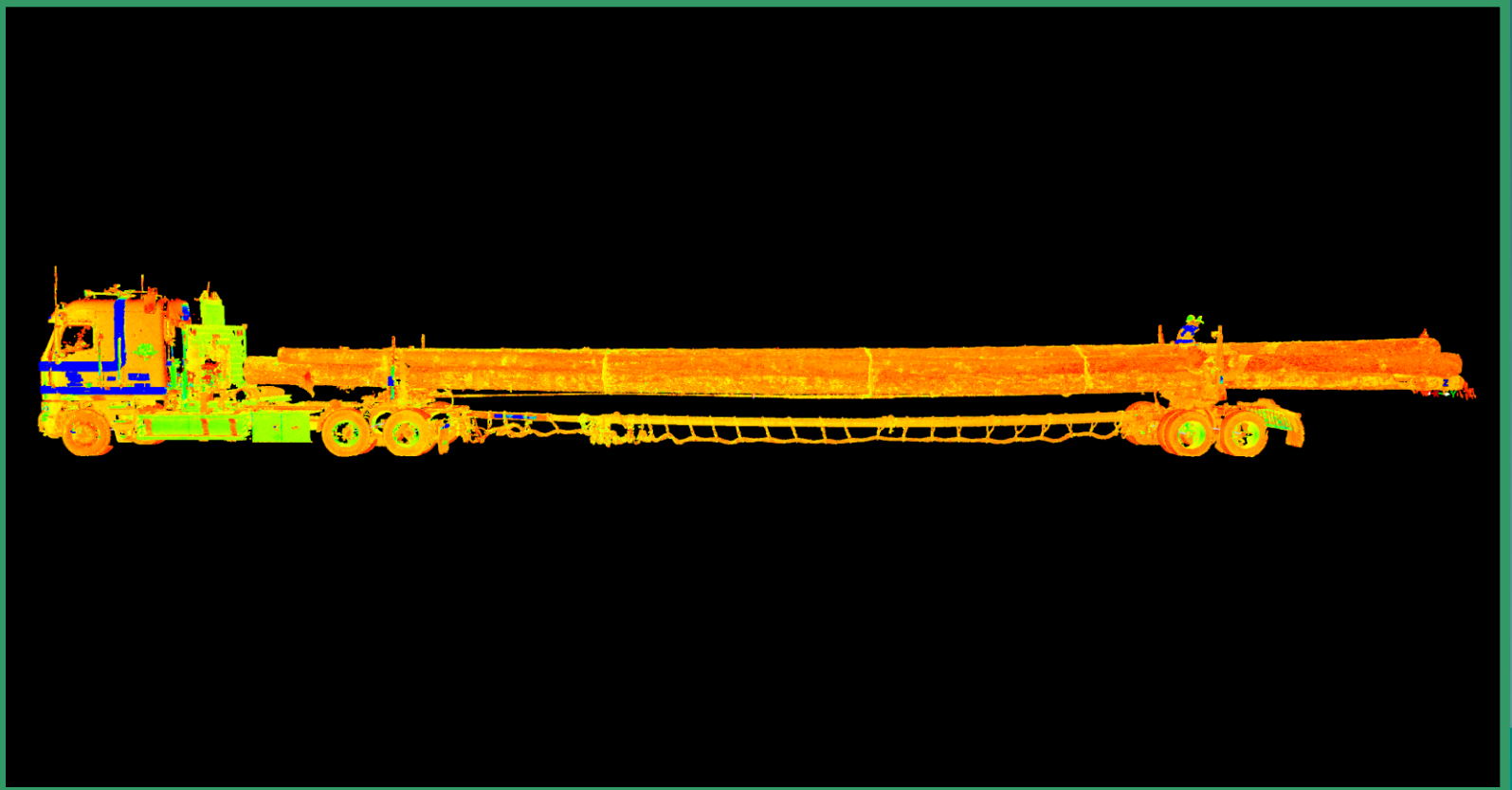


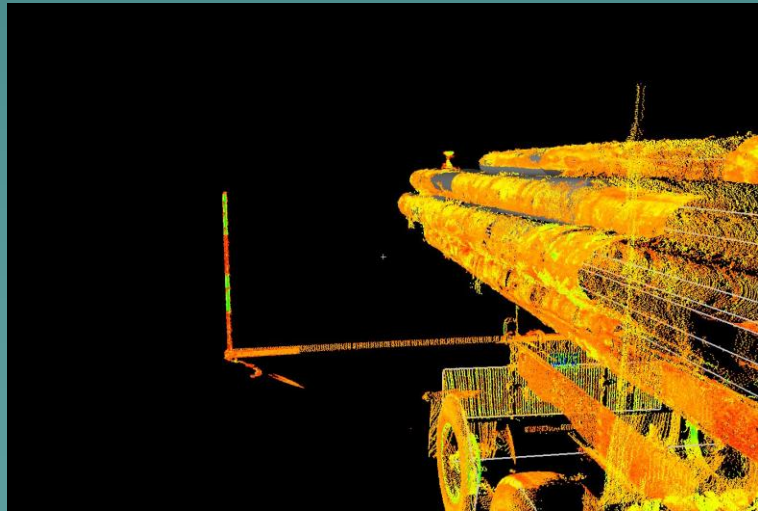
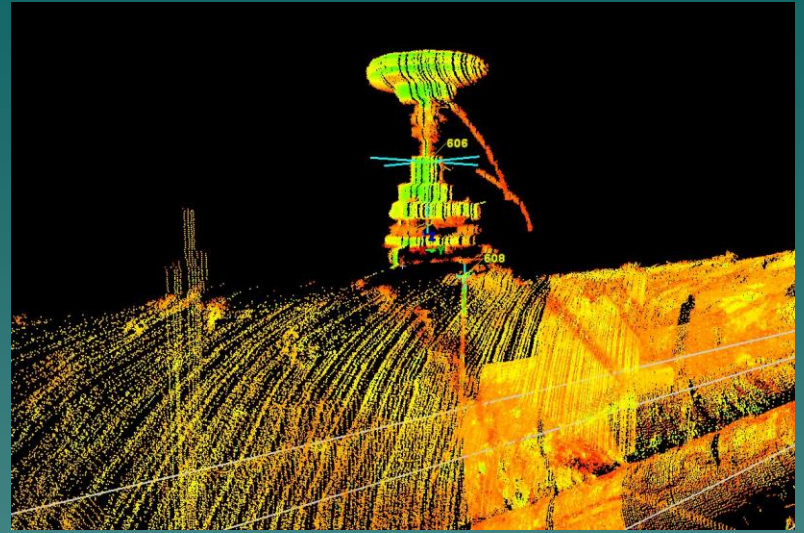
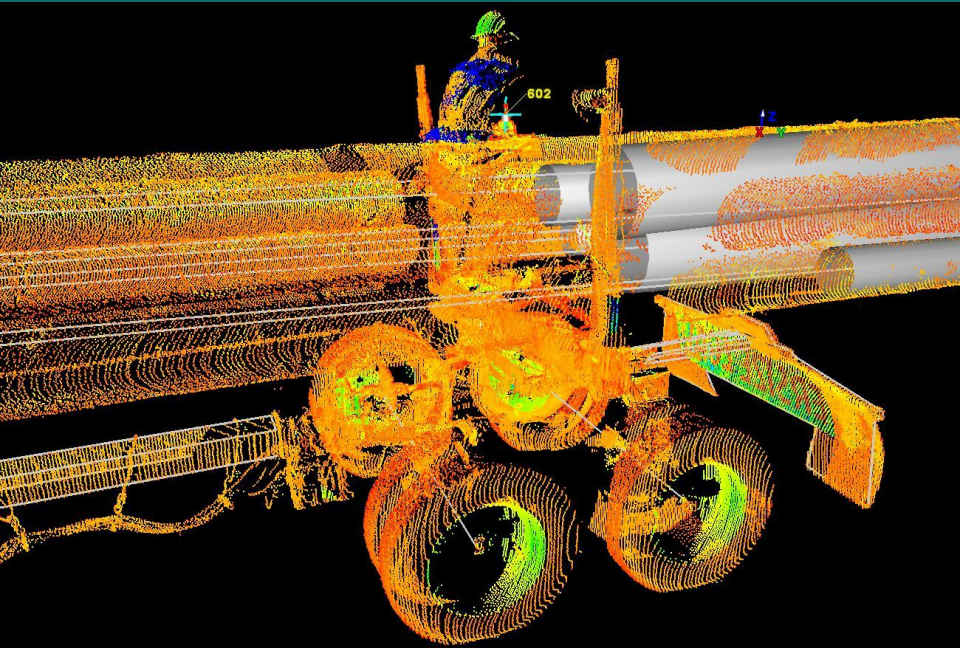














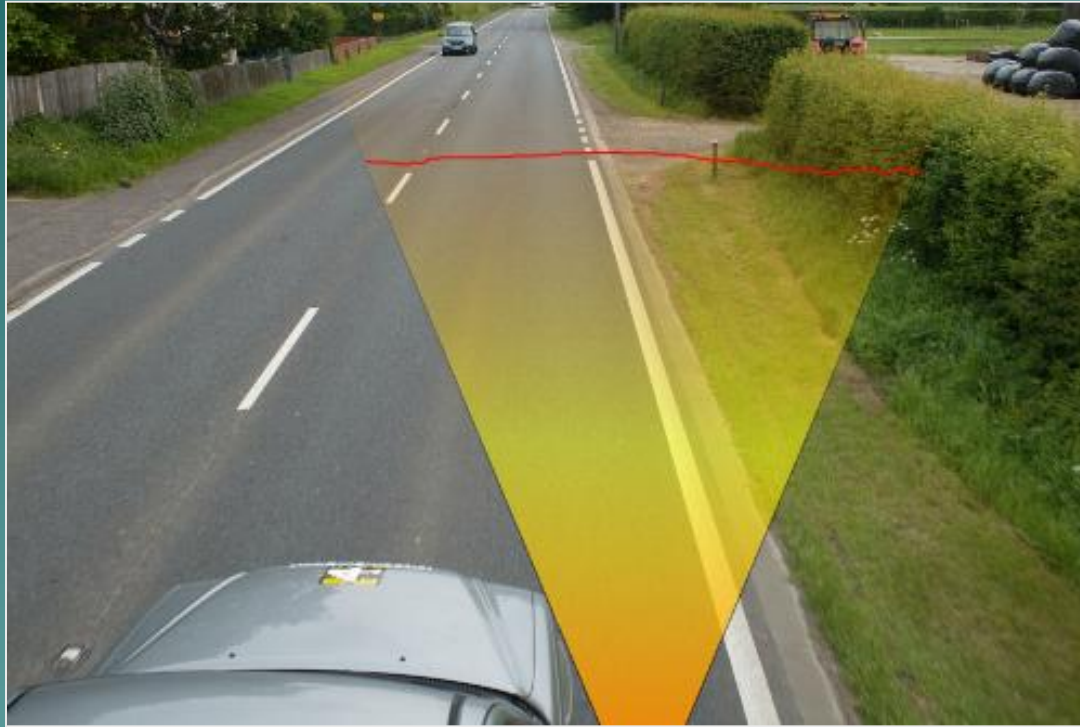
# MOBILE SCANNING DATA





# MOBILE SCANNING

# TERRESTRIAL





# MOBILE SCANNING

- ◆ GPS Positioning
- ◆ Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)
  - Roll
  - Pitch
  - Yaw
- ◆ Extremely Fast Data Collection (millions points/sec)



# IP-S2 HD System

HD Laser Scanner

GNSS Antenna

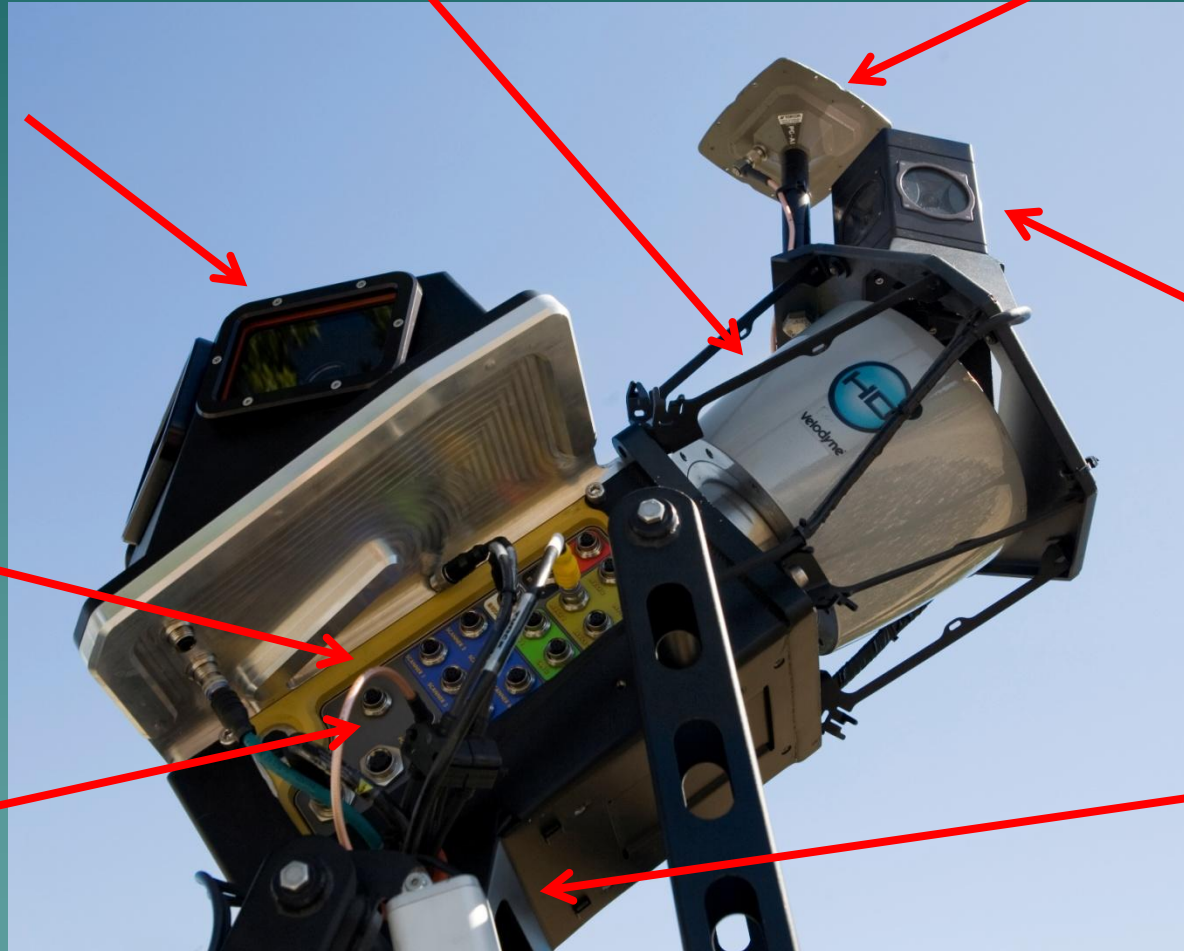
Prosilica HD  
Camera Array

360° Camera

IP-S2 Box

Hydraulic Lift  
Mount

Internal IMU





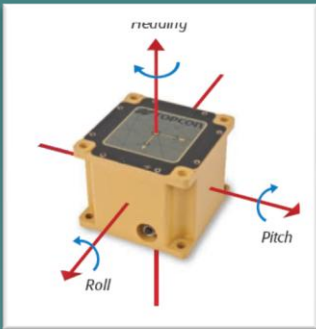


# How it all works

IP-S2 uses data from various sensors to obtain an accurate position and orientation



GNSS Receiver Delivers the Position Information to the System (Latitude, Longitude and Altitude)  
40 Channel GPS L1/L2 & GLONASS L1/L2



IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit) Supplies Accurate Altitude Data for the System (Roll, Pitch and Heading information)  
Either 1°/hr or 3°/hr Gyro Bias



Vehicle Odometry Information is Obtained Via External Wheel Speed Sensors or From the Vehicle's CAN Bus  
(Used to estimate the velocity and position based off a known location)



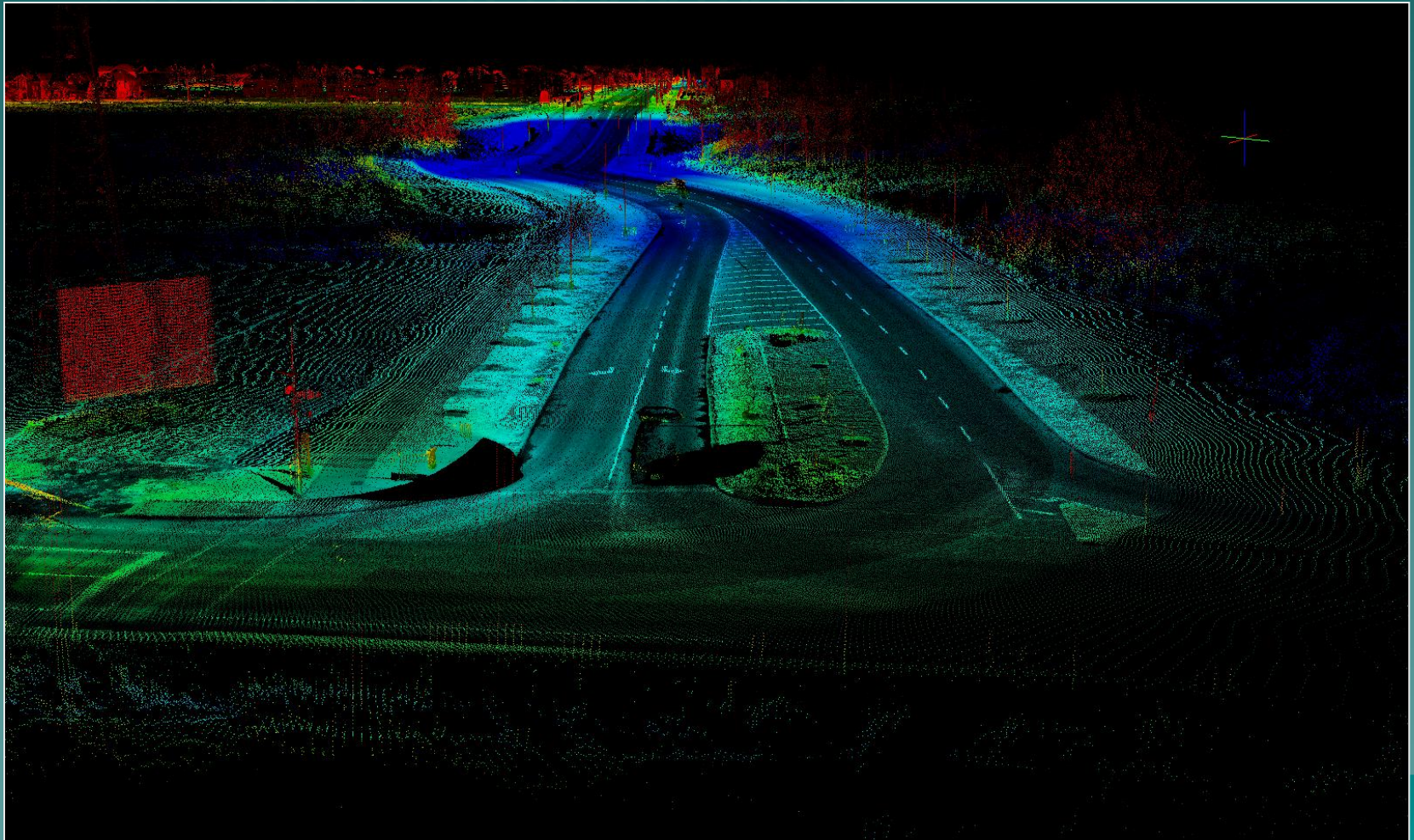
# MOBILE SCANNING USES

- ◆ Long Linear (from the road viewpoint) Mapping
- ◆ Virtual Surveying
- ◆ Asset Inventory & Management
  - Faster, safer than GPS handhelds in roadway
  - Approaches
  - Culverts
  - Signs
  - Guardrails



# MOBILE SCANNING

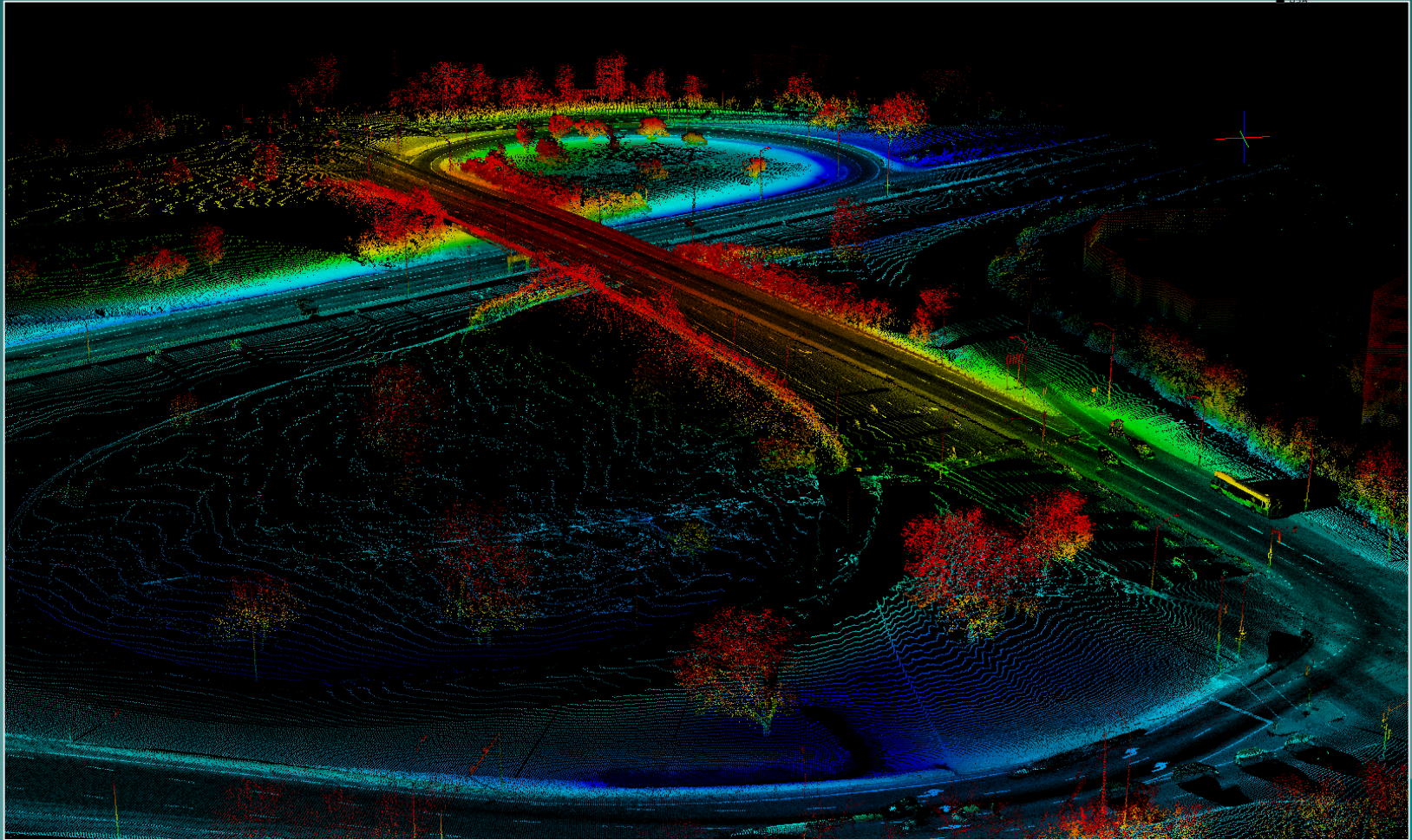
TERRESTRIAL  
**tterrapoint**  
USA





# MOBILE SCANNING

TERRESTRIAL  
TerraPoint





# CURRENT LIMITATIONS AND OBSTACLES



# LIMITATIONS AND OBSTACLES

- ◆ Massive Files
- ◆ Limited Lossless Compression
- ◆ Limited Data Transmission Bandwidth
- ◆ Lack of Standards
- ◆ Limited use in Civil Design Software



# CAUTIONS



# STAY CURRENT

- ◆ Low Maturity
- ◆ Hardware Ahead of Software
- ◆ Rapidly Changing





## BE AWARE OF...

- ◆ Data Sources (often combined)
- ◆ Limitations
- ◆ Accuracies
- ◆ Coordinate Systems
- ◆ Metadata



## Summary

- ◆ Status of the Oregon Coordinate Reference System
- ◆ Status of the Oregon Real-time GPS Reference Network's changeover to a NAD38(2011)Epoch 2002.00
- ◆ Status of the Engineering Automation Efforts
- ◆ Status of Mobile Scanning



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