Data Mining/Threat Assessment: ... GPS Issues

...the use of GPS as a primary reference mode for collected data (ILI, field, survey, as-built, etc.).

We're looking for a discussion of current technology and practices, limitations, and opportunities for improvement that might warrant R&D.

Steve Biagiotti, MSc, PE

Structural Integrity Associates, Inc Centennial, CO 80112 <u>sbiagiotti@structint.com</u>



GPS Starter Topics ...

- 1. Remote GPS Issues
- 2. Related to ICDA
- 3. Depth of Cover
- 4. Related to ECDA
- 5. Related to ICDA
- 6. Metadata Standards
- 7. Elevation Accuracy
- 8. Satellite Geometry
- 9. Using Historical Data



Remote GPS Issues ...

- 1. Resolving reproducibility issues of GPS readings in some remote locations, taken at the same time (with survey quality equipment)
- 2. Collecting GPS values remotely. For example, if a long hill is the point of interest, I would rather site the two points from the bottom of the hill and let the equipment take into account distance and angle (i.e., like a surveyor) without having to hike the hill to capture the data points. This would really speed up site selection for dig sheet planning purposes. A potential military tool like this may already exist
 - (a) some use a Range Finder for collecting GPS points remotely. It is a device that will give distance, bearing and inclination and integrates with Trimble GPS data collectors.











Fundamentally, that constitutes an understanding of and their geospatial relationship to each other. Given a disaster has accurred these features are more than likely altered or obstructed.

Current approaches to disaster mapping involve . The Social attude, longitude and altitude, numerous different stops and technologies that have not been seamlessly integrated.

That "seamless integration" can be provided by the From a "sale" stand off position the mobile operator can now capture a remote point of interest.

As its takes a photo it records geospatial information about the target point, linking and locking the data into a single record. The captured point is identified by Surveylabs patented crossheir feature.



- As its takes a photo it also records the fellowing information about the target point in the photo:
- The direction from where you are standing Gearing
- The difference in height from where you are standing (ptch)
- The distance from where you are standing. Kap to 1,000 metros)

From all this like calculates the latitude, longitude and altitude of the target point in the photo. A crossheir an the picture confirms the mapped point.

The captured point or polygon is then mapped into popular mobile mapping products such as ESRI's ArciPad¹⁴⁴ using ike application extensions.

ikeSyne allows data to be samply checked in and out of exterprise GIS systems.



Bridget 1 True Bearing: 395.3 Pith 51 Rot -0.4 Distance: 9.5 bek: 1335

nd: 63417

Prev Nest

Huspes | Raw Data | +

tave Data

Related to ICDA ...

- 1. Need a method for determining installed angle of directional drills (i.e., better DOC measurement equipment at deeper depths)
- 2. Improving the integration of pipeline depth (collected by GPS but not necessarily exactly over the spatial centerline) with DEM surface pipeline profiles (i.e., improving inclination calculation accuracy)
- 3. ICDA Data Interchange Exchange (IDX)
 - Similar to ECDA IDX (NACE TG357 ballot) to allow operator/vendors to easily exchange elevation/inclination & other ICDA info



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		207	Ending station series	END_SERIES	Number (16)
		208	Beginning station	BEGIN_STATION	Number (16,3)
		209	Ending station	END STATION	Number (16,3)
		210	Route identifier	ROUTE_ID	Number (16)
		211	Begin cumulative station	BEGIN_MEASURE	Number (16,3)
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Depth of Cover ...

The lack of an accurate Depth of Cover instrument is frustrating. In 2002 we did a study of electronic depth verses prod depth. We compared 884 prods verses electronic depth at the same location. The sample contained a 4 inch, 10 inch, 16 inch and 22 inch pipeline. Attached are some graphs from that report. This line sums up the report well. "The average electronic derived error (normal) was 5.8 inches per prod."

Hart Smalley, Mears



Related to ECDA ...

I would like a GPS meter that was designed to integrate with CIS, DCVG, Soil Resistivity, Depth of Cover and ACVG. All this equipment is separate and does not integrate. I have seen CIS meters collect GPS, but not post process sub-meter/sub-centimeter GPS. Since the actual location is in my opinion the most important feature, the GPS equipment should be the center piece to the data acquisition process.

Hart Smalley, Mears



Related to ILI ...

- When developing GPS from ILI ... We capture our centerlines using the DGPS Trimble Units (typically the ProXRS with the TSCe Ranger Units).
- We also capture the Above Ground References (Valves, Aerial Marker,etc) to sub-meter accuracy
- We are installing Marker Plates every mile along our pipelines and capturing to sub-meter accuracy
- We run the MFL tool and correlate the results (anomalies) back to our engineering station locations using the AGR's and Marker Plates as sub-meter control points to align the tool run log distance against our PODS Stationing to interpolate the location of the anomalies.
- We can then create a waypoint file with the lat/longs for each anomaly
- The field will then plug the waypoint file into their Trimble units and navigate to the anomaly. We have had tremendous success so far with this process

Moore Resources

Could there be an easier way?



Metadata standards ...

- One of the biggest headaches I have with GPS data from surveyors is they never include any meta data with the delivery.
- I've dealt with several so called expert surveyors that claim they have been doing GPS surveying for years and yet it never occurs to them that they need to tell the client what their codes mean or what coordinate system they used for the survey.

Kinder Morgan



Elevation Accuracy ...

 One thing that I think could be a benefit would be if there was a way to tighten up the elevation accuracy of GPS. My understanding is that there is a usually a 3 to 1 accuracy ratio on the Z component of an X,Y,Z coordinate, so even using sub meter, or even sub foot accuracy does not lend itself to using GPS to determine slope. I haven't been involved in the in-line applications but it would seem to me having a way to determine slope would provide a wealth of information not currently available.

American Innovations



Satellite Geometry

 Every since I have been doing GIS survey I have always had a problem with satellite geometry, this might be a great topic of discussion. If there is a way, which i am sure there is, improving precision would benefit us in so many ways. You know there have been times where we spend a week doing what could have been a two day survey all because of poor satellite geometry.

Structural Integrity



Using Historical data ...

 Lower cost Tools (possible calculators or software) for translating positional data into GPS coordinates based on routing information.



Other Wish List items...

Questions?