## GEOMATICS CANADA OPEN FILE 27

# Ground Control Point Acquisition for Acadia Forest, New Brunswick, during Winter 2016, in Support of Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation Snow Depth from Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Activities

C. Prévost, R. Fernandes, F. Canisius

2016



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Ground Control Point Acquisition for Acadia Forest, New Brunswick, during winter 2016, in Support of Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation Snow Depth from Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Activities

#### Note:

This document, strictly orientated toward high precision GPS survey results, falls within the framework of a much larger project aiming at mapping snow cover depth (winter and spring) for flood mapping using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV-drone). The site is located in the Acadia Forest near Fredericton, New Brunswick.

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# <u>Abstract</u>

Natural Resources Canada has the mandate of providing essential geographic information. An improved knowledge of our physical environment represents one of the basis of this mandate. This knowledge is generally associated with the environment as it appears in summer. However, snow cover is present over most of Canada for a varying period of time during the year. Managers, engineers and researchers require up to date information with regard to snow: Its coverage, depth and water content. These elements are difficult to accurately measure and any initiative in this area must use a stepwise approach; mapping the snow surface extent, and monitoring of snow melt being the first steps of this process. Flood monitoring / forecasting practitioners also require up to date information about snow cover, specifically in the spring season.

For the last few years, versatile and low cost Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's), also called drones, allow for multitemporal aerial surveys of snow cover to extract various representations of the snow extent. To obtain products geographically located with precision, it is required to establish ground control points (reference points) which are visible to the UAV camera, and for which geographic location is known with precision. To fulfill this need, a high precision Global Positioning System (GPS) survey is required.

A case study was undertaken in a test site of a few tens of hectares located in the Acadia Forest near Fredericton, New Brunswick. This document describes in detail the method and results of the GPS survey required for the geographic rectification of the numerous photographs acquired by the UAV's within the scope of this project.

Keywords: GPS survey, UAV, UAV target, Acadia Forest.

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Summary	of Results	

Table i Summary of Results - GPS positions - UTM projection

			C POOMO110		project		11 . 14
GCP#		Northing	Easting	Er	ror	Height <sup>1</sup>	Height <sup>1</sup>
		(metre)	(metre)	Elli	pse²	Ellipsoïdal	Orthometric
				'	95%	(metre)	(metre)
					m)		00) (500
UTM Zone 20				North	East		CGVD28
NAD-83-CSRS							
Site A GCP-1		5093702.761	706970.655	2.1	6.8	11.941	33.807
Site A GCP-2		5093733.502	707005.814	2.0	6.3	11.228	33.093
Site A GCP-3 avrg		5093762.504	707044.191	2.0	6.2	10.073	31.937
Site A GCP-4		5093720.754	707108.749	2.3	6.4	6.625	28.488
Site B GCP-1		5093806.322	707169.568	1.1	2.4	6.733	28.594
Site B GCP-2		5093739.042	707217.232	1.7	5.3	0.760	22.621
Site B GCP-3		5093874.287	707283.873	1.6	4.5	5.836	27.694
Site B GCP-4		5093970.592	707233.297	1.2	2.5	9.222	31.080
Site B GCP-5		5093868.607	707188.183	1.5	4.6	8.818	30.678
Site C GCP-1		5094033.735	707201.748	1.5	4.3	11.961	33.819
Site C GCP-2		5093992.106	707134.322	2.0	6.1	12.409	34.269
1: Hoight at Antonna Pot	t	D ( / A D D)					

<sup>1:</sup> Height at Antenna Reference Point (ARP)
2: Based on 30 second acquisition interval

GCP#	Session	Latitude	Longitude	Height <sup>1</sup>	Height <sup>1</sup>
	duration	(deg-mn-sec)	(deg-mn-sec)	Ellipsoïdal	Orthometric
				(metre)	(metre)
Site A GCP-1	4h. 39m.	45° 57' 56.4007''	-66° 19' 43.3083''	11.941	33.807
Site A GCP-2	4h. 37m.	45° 57' 57.3575"	-66° 19' 41.6286''	11.228	33.093
Site A GCP # 3	Multiple	45° 57' 58.2545''	-66° 19' 39.8022''	10.073	31.937
		.=0 ==1 == 0 = 0			
Site A GCP-4	4h. 13m.	45° 57' 56.8331''	-66° 19' 36.8709''	6.625	28.488
0'' D 00D 4	401 0	450 571 50 500511	000 401 00 04 40	0.700	00.504
Site B GCP-1	13h. 9m.	45° 57' 59.5365''	-66° 19' 33.9148	6.733	28.594
Site B GCP-2	5h. 42m.	45° 57' 57.3071''	-66° 19' 31.8074''	0.760	22.621
Sile B GCF-2	311. 42111.	45 57 57.5071	-00 19 31.0074	0.700	22.021
Site B GCP-3	5h. 56m.	45° 58' 01.6120''	-66° 19' 28.5035''	5.836	27.694
Chic B CCi C	011. 00111.	10 00 01.0120	00 10 20.0000	0.000	27.001
Site B GCP-4	11h. 45m	45° 58' 04.7840''	-66° 19' 30.7008''	9.222	31.080
	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7				0.11000
Site B GCP-5	6h. 6m.	45° 58' 01.5322"	-66° 19' 32.9537"	8.818	30.678
Site C GCP-1	6h. 28m.	45° 58' 06.8620"	-66° 19' 32.0667"	11.961	33.819
Site C GCP-2	5h. 51m.	45° 58' 05.5879''	-66° 19' 35.2612''	12.409	34.269

<sup>1:</sup> Height at Antenna Reference Point (ARP)

# 1) Introduction

Natural Resources Canada has the mandate of providing essential geographic information. An improved knowledge of our physical environment represents one of the basis of this mandate. This knowledge is generally associated with the environment as it appears in summer. However, snow cover is present over most of Canada for a varying period of time during the year. Managers, engineers and researchers require up to date information with regard to snow: Its coverage, depth and water content. These elements are difficult to accurately measure and any initiative in this area must use a stepwise approach; mapping the snow surface extent, and monitoring of snow melt being the first steps of this process. Flood monitoring / forecasting practitioners also require up to date information about snow cover, specifically in the spring season.

For the last few years, versatile and low cost Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV's), also called drones, allow for multitemporal aerial surveys of snow cover to extract various representations of the snow extent. One of the great capabilities of these tools is that they can acquire photographs in such a way that it is possible to produce an orthorectified mosaïc of the area as well as a digital elevation model, both from the same survey flight. A research project on that topic was undertaken by researchers at the Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation of the Earth Science Sector of NRCAN. The case study was undertaken in a test site of a few tens of hectares located in the Acadian forest near Fredericton, New Brunswick.

To obtain products geographically located with precision, it is required to establish ground control points (reference points) which are visible to the UAV camera, and for which geographic location is known with precision. To fulfill this need, a high precision GPS survey is required.

This document, describes in detail the method and results of the GPS survey required for the geographic rectification of the numerous photographs acquired by the UAV'S within the scope of this project.

A high precision GPS survey campaign was undertaken between January 19 and 21, 2016 in the Acadia Forest in New-Brunswick. Its purpose was to establish the position of manmade ground targets with regards to imagery acquired by UAV surveys, to be conducted during the winter - spring period of 2016.

The positions (latitude-longitude-altitude) of the points were all established based on long (~4-13 hour) static GPS survey. In some cases, especially for shortest time of acquisition, position confirmation was also calculated using differential baseline processing. Processing report summary page is included for each point.

## 2) Survey Site and Material Used

The Acadia forest survey site is located 25 km east of Fredericton, NB. It mainly consists of harvested, regenerating and mature forests. Eleven GPS survey points were established.



Figure 1. Location of the Acadia forest survey site within New Brunswick, Canada.



Figure 2. Location of the Acadian forest survey site near Fredericton, N.B.



Figure 3. Location of the eleven GPS Points within the Acadia Forest site

Three working areas named site A-B-C were defined, each of which having 3 to 4 ground control points established for a total of 11 points. The GCPs were positioned so that a UAV flight over the site would be able to exploit the GCPs in the adjacent site. Previous work in Gatineau, Québec determined that four GCPs are sufficient for UAV absolute geolocation meeting the requirements of the project,

The positions (latitude-longitude-altitude) of the eleven points were all established based on acquisition period of 4 to 13 hours – Table 1) static GPS survey using Ashtech<sup>tm</sup> Pinwheel antennas and Ashtech dual frequency Zxtreme<sup>tm</sup> receivers. Processing of the resulting RINEX files was performed, several days after acquisition, by NRCAN Precision Point Processing (PPP) Service. Processing report summary page is included for each point. Planimetric precision is approximately 1.7-5.0 cm @95% probability, estimated with acquisition interval decimated to 30 seconds. None of the points are on rock, bedrock or solid concrete. They are made of temporary plastic/plywood targets placed on the ground, suitable for UAV camera photos.

GPS acquisition period where sometimes short for static processing. Therefore, latitude and longitude (planimetric) positions should be used with caution. As for the altitude of the points, they were calculated at the antenna reference point (ARP).

In brief, the 3D positions of these points are not of geodetic accuracy but they are the best position estimates obtainable in this type of physical environment.

In some cases, especially for shortest time of acquisition, position confirmation was also calculated using differential baseline processing using the Fredericton station of the Canadian Active Control System (CACS), 26 km away, as a reference station.

The Fredericton CACS station being fairly far, it was used only to verify estimated position previously obtained from static PPP processing.

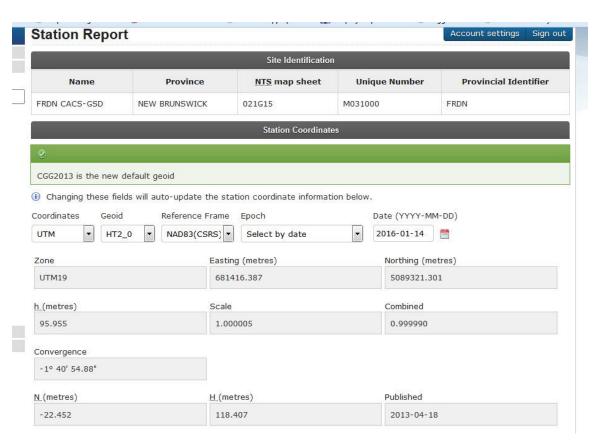


Figure 4. Position of the Fredericton CACS reference station

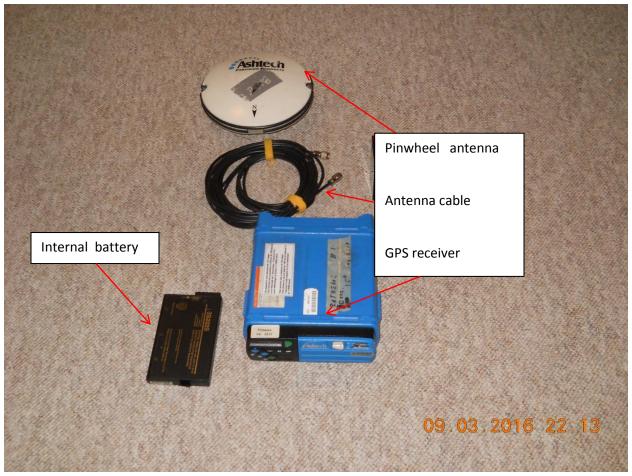


Figure 5. GPS receiver and associated components

The material used for the survey is comprised of GPS receivers, antenna cables, pinwheel antennas and internal batteries.

Table 1. GPS acquisition time

Reference Point	GPS acquisition time	Position confirmed by Fredericton CACS station <sup>1</sup>
Site A GCP- 1	4 h 39 min.	yes
Site A GCP- 2	4 h 37 min.	yes
Site A GCP- 3	4 h 40 min + 2 h 31 min	no
Site A GCP- 4	4 h 13 min.	yes
Site B GCP- 1	13 h 9 min	no
Site B GCP- 2	5 h 42 min.	no
Site B GCP- 3	5 h 56 min.	no
Site B GCP- 4	11h 45 min	no
Site B GCP- 5	6 h 6 min	no
Site C GCP-1	6 h 28 min.	no
Site C GCP- 2	5 h 51 min.	no

<sup>1</sup> Processing performed using Differential baseline method with Canadian Active Control System (CACS) station.

## 3) Data Acquisition - GPS Survey

The reader will find hereafter the precise location (to the precision limits described above) of the 11 GPS points for the Acadia Forest UAV survey area:

- -Latitude, Longitude, Altitude (ellipsoidal) and Altitude (orthometric sea level)
- -UTM zone 20, Easting and Northing
- -Planimetric positions: NAD 83 CSRS
- -Geoid model: CGVD28
- -Geoid variation: 21.9 m
- -Altitude is at Antenna Reference Point (ARP)
- -Points acquired in January 2016
- -Data recorded at 10 second intervals
- Error ellipse calculated from measurements subsampled at a 30 second interval. This interval being considered as the reference for Precise Point Positioning (PPP) estimation of positioning error.

Table 2. GPS acquisition details of point: Site A GCP-1

Site :	<u>'</u>		GCP-1				
Receiver (GPS)		Ashted	Ashtech Zxtreme				
Antenna		Ashted	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A				
Antenna height		0	(See note above)				
Acquisition start			2016 01 19 15 h 47 min. 40 sec. (day 019)				
Acquisition end		2016		nin 00 sec.	_		
Duration			n 20.00		_		
Acquisition interv		10 sec	onds				
Number of acqui	sition	1676					
Raw GPS files		SA16.019					
Rinex files		0191.16n					
		019	0191.160				
	T		T -	1			
Position	Latitude	!	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal	Orthometric		
established by PPP				Height (metre)	Height (metre)		
Geographic	45° 57' 56	5.4007"	-66° 19' 43.3083"	11.941 m	33.807 m		
<u> </u>							
UTM	5093702.	761	706970.655		33.807 m		
Error Ellipse <sup>1</sup>	2.1 cm		6.8 cm				

Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

Vorkb	ook.tbl - dadas	d - CANADA/NAD83-CS	RS/UTM zone 19	N - Meters		/ /	_	
	Name	Description	East	North	Ellips height	Status	Constraints	Surv_Horz_0
Y								4
1	Site A GC	Site A GCP no 1 - BÅ	706970.638	5093702.770	11.791	Processed (static)	No constraints	0
2	FRDN CACS	FRDN CACS-GSD M0	681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Estimated	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	34
3	FRDN		681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Imported	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	0

Figure 6. Confirmation of position (approximate) using baseline processing. Site A GCP-1

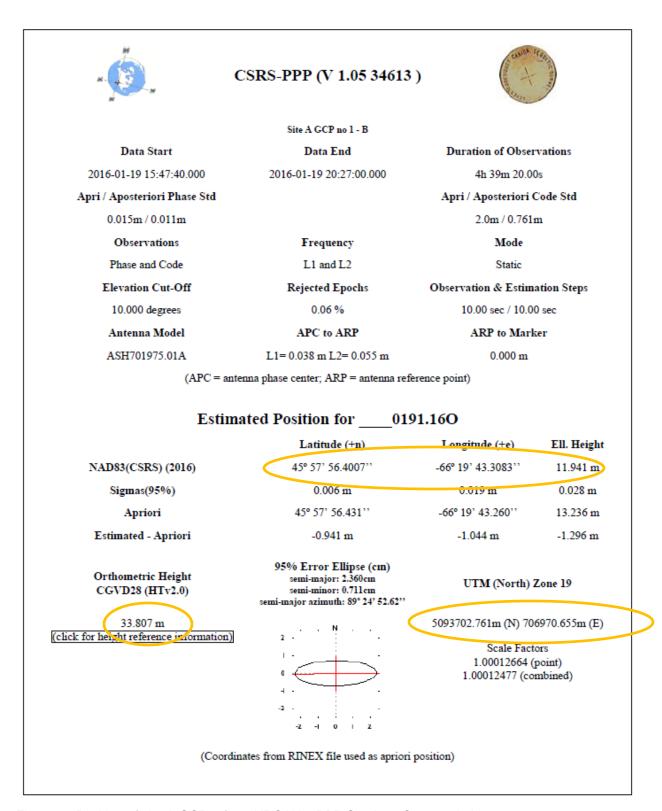


Figure 7. Position of site A GCP-1 from NRCAN – PPP Service. Orange circles represent most frequently requested information.

Table 3. GPS acquisition details of point: Site A GCP-2

Site:	Site A GCP-2
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech Zxtreme
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model ASH701975.01A
Antenna height	0 (See note above)
Acquisition start	2016 01 19 15 h 54 min. 10 sec. (day 019)
Acquisition end	2016 01 19 20 h 31 min 30 sec.
Duration	4h 37 20.00
Acquisition interval	10 seconds
Number of acquisition	1664
Raw GPS files	SA16.019
Rinex files	0191.16O
	0191.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 57' 57.3575"	-66° 19' 41.6286"	11.228	33.093
UTM	5093733.502	707005.814		33.093
Error Ellipse	2.0 cm	6.3 cm		
@ 95 % <sup>1</sup>	d recording at 20 accord into			

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

### Differential baseline processing position confirmation

	Name	Description	East	North	Ellips height	Status	Constraints	Surv_Horz_Conf	Su
7									
1	Site A GC	Site A GCP 2	707005.822	5093733.497	11.095	Processed (static)	No constraints	0.066	
2	FRDN CACS	FRDN CACS-GSD M0	681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Estimated	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	34.648	
	FRDN		681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Imported	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	0.000	

Figure 8. Confirmation of position (approximate) using baseline processing. Point Site A GCP-2

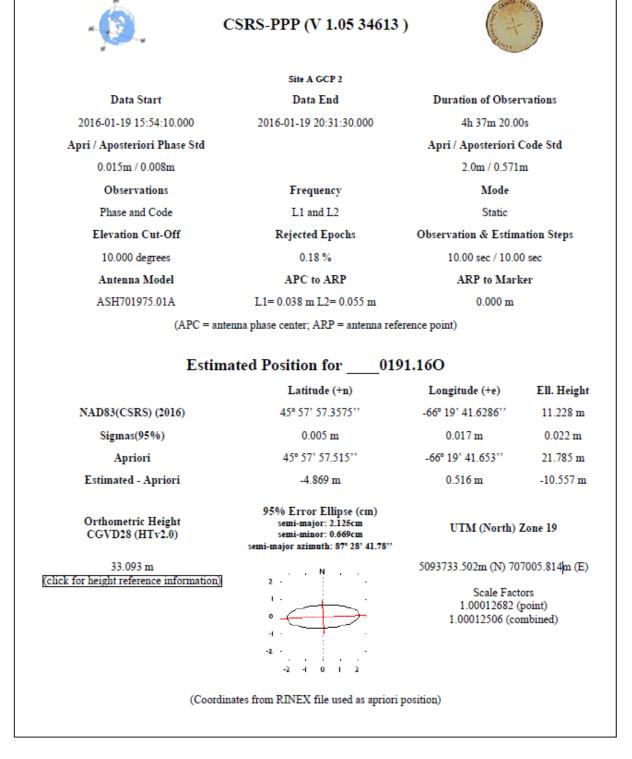


Figure 9. Position of site A GCP-2 from NRCAN - PPP Service

Table 4. GPS acquisition details of point: Site A GCP-3

Site:	Site A GCP-3				
	Nota: This point was acquired during two sessions. The results				
	of the two sessions were merged.				
	First acquisition				
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXteme				
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A				
Antenna height	0 (See note above)				
Acquisition start	2016 01 19 15 h 58 min. 40 sec. (day 019)				
Acquisition end	2016 01 19 20 h 38 min 40 sec.				
Duration	4h 40m 00 sec				
Acquisition interval	10 seconds				
Number of acquisition	1680				
Raw GPS files	SA16.019				
Rinex files	0191.16O				
	0191.16N				

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 57' 58.2535"	-66° 19' 39.8030"	10.172	32.036
UTM	5093762.473	707044.175		32.036
Error Ellipse <sup>1</sup> @ 95%	2.0 cm	6.2 cm		

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals...

## Differential baseline processing position confirmation

	Name	Description	East	North	Ellips height	Status	Constraints	Surv_Horz_Conf
V			<b>A</b>	<b>K</b>				
1	Site A GC	Site A GCP 3 - A	707044.169	5093762.471	10.043	Processed (static)	No constraints	0.086
2	FRDN CACS	FRDN CACS-GSD M0	681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Estimated	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	34.648
3	FRDN		681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Imported	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	0.000

Figure 10. Confirmation of position (approximate) using baseline processing. Point Site A GCP-3

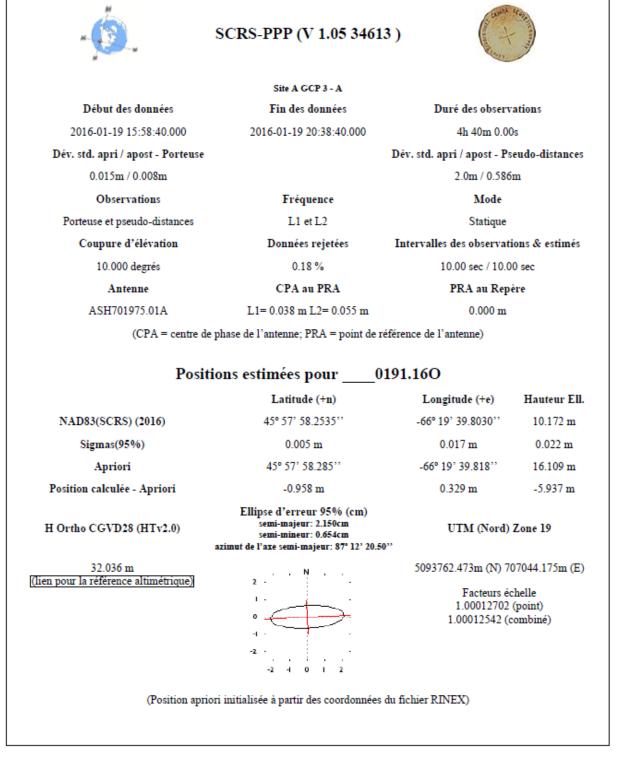


Figure 11. Position of site A GCP-3 – 1<sup>st</sup> acquisition - from NRCAN – PPP Service

Table 5. GPS acquisition details of point : Site A GCP-3

Site:	Site A GCP-3
	Second acquisition
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech Zxtreme
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A
Antenna height	0 (See note above)
Acquisition start	2016 01 19 20 h 49 min. 00 sec. (day 019)
Acquisition end	2016 01 19 23 h 20 min 24 sec.
Duration	2h 31m 40 sec
Acquisition interval	10 seconds
Number of acquisition	910
·	
Raw GPS files	SC16.019
Rinex files	0193.16O
	0193.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 57' 58.2555"	-66° 19' 39.8014"	9.974	31.838
UTM	5093762.536	707044.208		31.838

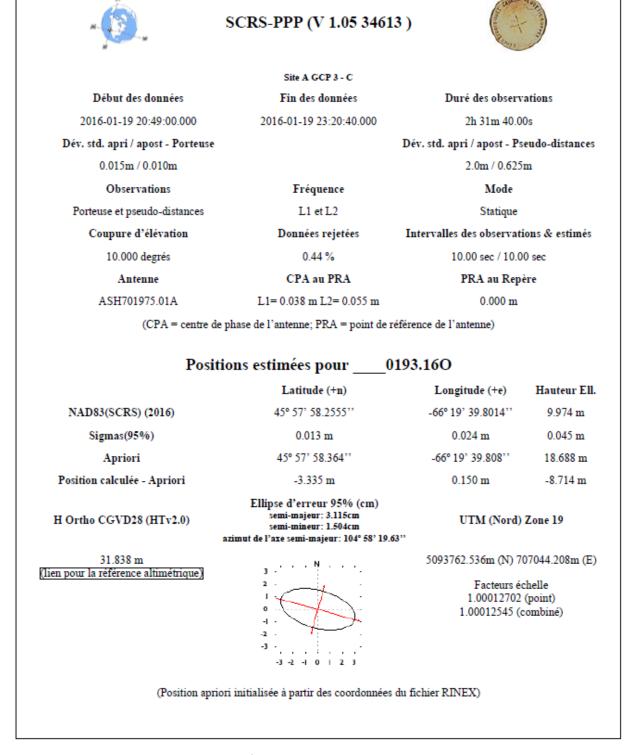


Figure 12. Position of site A GCP-3 – 2<sup>nd</sup> acquisition -from NRCAN – PPP Service

Table 6. GPS acquisition details of point : Site A GCP-3 Averaged position for : Site A GCP-3

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 57' 58.2545"	-66° 19' 39.8022"	10.073	31.937
UTM	5093762.504	707044.191		31.937

Table 7. GPS acquisition details of point: Site A GCP-4

Site :	<u> </u>	Site A	GCP- 4			
Receiver (GPS)		Ashted	ch ZXtreme			
Antenna		Ashtech Pinwheel Model : ASH701975.01A				
Antenna height		0	(See note above)			
Acquisition start				min. 20 sec.	(day 019)	
Acquisition end				min 40 sec.		
Duration			m 20.00			
Acquisition interv		10 sec	onds			
Number of acqui	sition	1520				
Raw GPS files		SB16.019				
Rinex files		0192.16O				
		0192.16N				
	T		T			
Position	Latitude	!	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal	Orthometric	
established by				Height	Height	
PPP				(metre)	(metre)	
Geographic	45° 57' 56	5.8331"	-66° 19' 36.8709"	6.625	28.488	
UTM	5093720.	754	707108.749		28.488	
Error Ellipse @ 95%¹	2.3 cm		6.4 cm			

Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

### Differential baseline processing position confirmation

<u>!</u>	J		Time View.t	Survey Vie	t]			
/orkb	ook,tbl - BBBB	BB - CANADA/NAD83-C	SRS/UTM zone 19N	- Meters	,			
	Name	Description	East	North	Ellips height	Status	Constraints	Surv_Horz_Conf
7			K	<b>K</b>				
1	Site A GC	Site A GCP 4	707108.737	5093720.755	6.465	Processed (static)	No constraints	0.087
2	FRDN CACS	FRDN CACS-GSD M0	681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Estimated	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	34.648
3	FRDN		681416.387	5089321.301	95.955	Imported	Horizontal & Vertical Fixed	0.000

Figure 13. Confirmation of position (approximate) using baseline processing. Site A - GCP-4

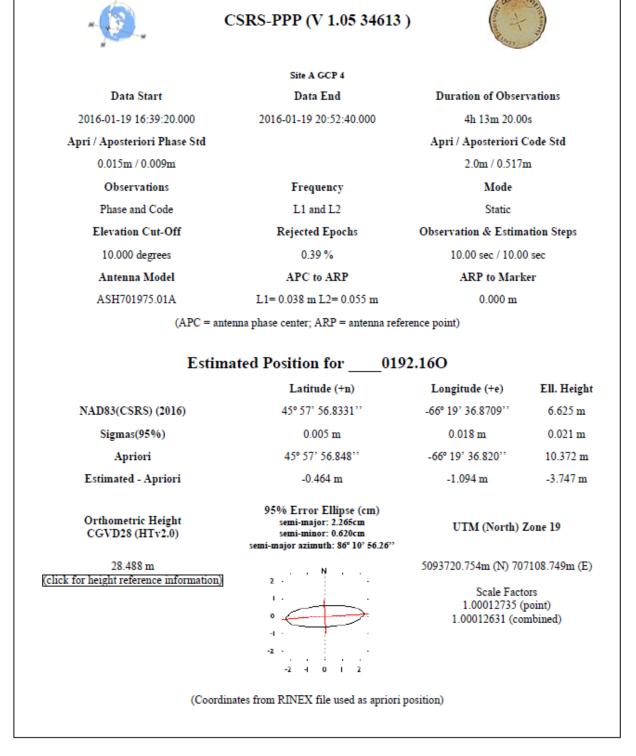


Figure 14. Position of site A GCP-4 from NRCAN – PPP Service

Table 8. GPS acquisition details of point : Site B GCP-1

Site:	Site B GCP-1
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A
Antenna height	0 (See note above)
Acquisition start	2016 01 20 14 h 24 min. 40 sec. (day 020)
Acquisition end	2016 01 21 03 h 34 min 40 sec.
Duration	13h 09 m 60.00
Acquisition interval	10 seconds
Number of acquisition	4740
Raw GPS files	SA16.020
Rinex files	0201.16O
	0201.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 57' 59.5365''	-66° 19' 33.9148	6.733	28.594
UTM	5093806.322	707169.568		28.594
Error Ellipse @95%¹	1.1 cm	2.4 cm		

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

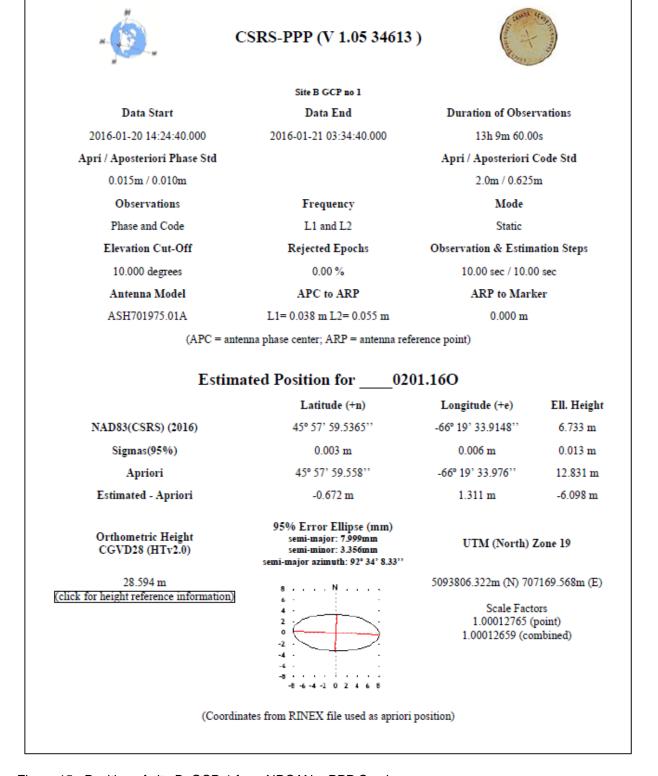


Figure 15. Position of site B GCP-1 from NRCAN - PPP Service

Table 9. GPS acquisition details of point : Site B GCP-2

Site:	Site B GCP-2
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A
Antenna height	0 (See note above)
Acquisition start	2016 01 20 15 h 03 min. 40 sec. (day 020)
Acquisition end	2016 01 20 20 h 45 min 40 sec.
Duration	5 h 42m 00
Acquisition interval	10 seconds
Number of acquisition	2052
Raw GPS files	SA16.020
Rinex files	0201.16O
	0201.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 57' 57.3071"	-66° 19' 31.8074"	0.760	22.621
UTM	5093739.042	707217.232		22.621
Error Ellipse @ 95%¹	1.7 cm	5.3 cm		

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

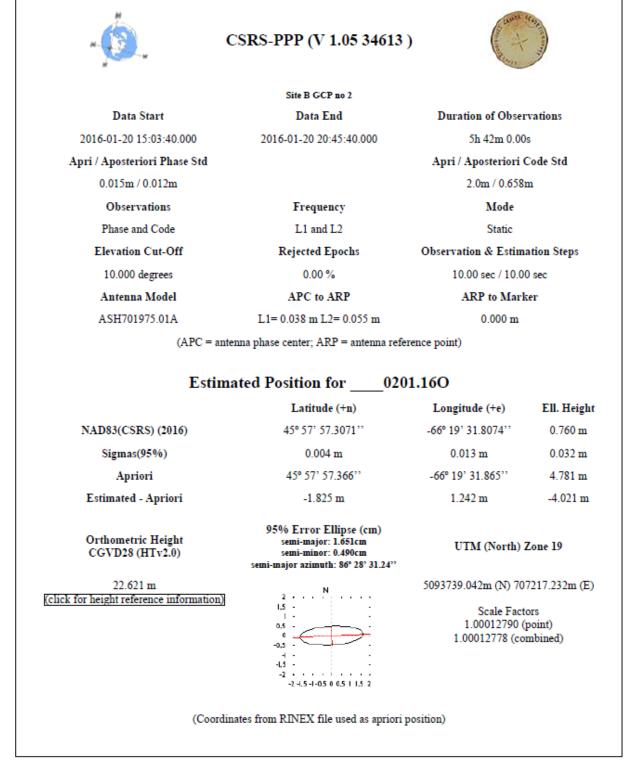


Figure 16. Position of site B GCP-2 from NRCAN - PPP Service

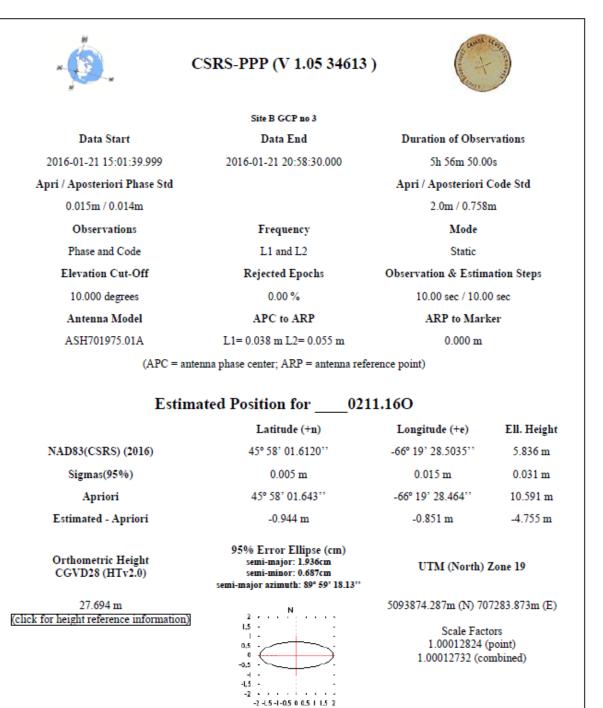
Table 10. GPS acquisition details of point : Site B GCP-3

Site:	Site B GCP-3
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A
Antenna height	0 (See note above)
Acquisition start	2016 01 21 15 h 01 min. 40 sec. (day 021)
Acquisition end	2016 01 21 20 h 58 min 30 sec.
Duration	5h 56m 50.00
Acquisition interval	10 seconds
Number of acquisition	2141
·	

Raw GPS files	SA16.021
Rinex files	0211.16O
	0211.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 58' 01.6120"	-66° 19' 28.5035"	5.836	27.694
UTM	5093874.287	707283.873		27.694
Error Ellipse @ 95% <sup>1</sup>	1.6 cm	4.5 cm		

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.



(Coordinates from RINEX file used as apriori position)

Figure 17. Position of site B GCP-3 from NRCAN - PPP Service

Table 11. GPS acquisition details of point : Site B GCP-4

Site:	Site B GCP - 4
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A
Antenna height	0 (See note above)
Acquisition start	2016 01 20 14 h 47 min. 40 sec. (day 020)
Acquisition end	2016 01 21 02 h 33 min 00 sec.
Duration	11h 45m 20.00
Acquisition interval	10 seconds
Number of acquisition	4232

Raw GPS files	SA16.020
Rinex files	0201.16O
	0201.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 58' 04.7840''	-66° 19' 30.7008"	9.222	31.080
UTM	5093970.592	707233.297		31.080
Error Ellipse @95% <sup>1</sup>	1.2 cm	2.5 cm		

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

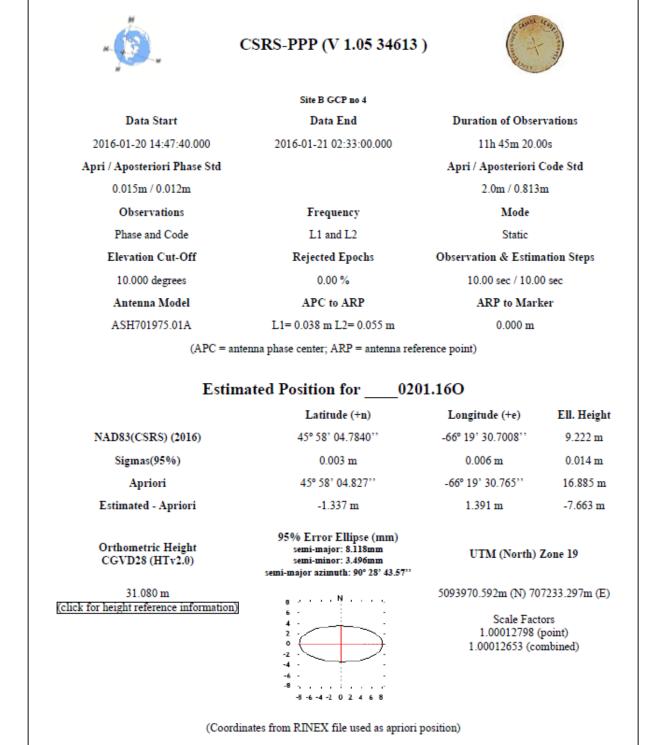


Figure 18. Position of site B GCP-4 from NRCAN - PPP Service

Table 12. GPS acquisition details of point : Site B GCP-5

Site:	Site B GCP-5	
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme	
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A	
Antenna height	0 (See note above)	
Acquisition start	2016 01 20 14 h 34 min. 20 sec. (day 020)	
Acquisition end	2016 01 20 20 h 40 min 50 sec.	
Duration	06 h 06 m 20 sec.	
Acquisition interval	10 seconds	
Number of acquisition	2198	

Raw GPS files		SA	16.020		
Rinex files			01.16O 01.16N		
		020	J1. ION		
Position established by PPP	Latitude		Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 58' 01	.5322"	-66° 19' 32.9537"	8.818	30.678

707188.183

4.6 cm

@95%<sup>1</sup> | 1: Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.

1.5 cm

5093868.607

UTM

Error Ellipse

30.678

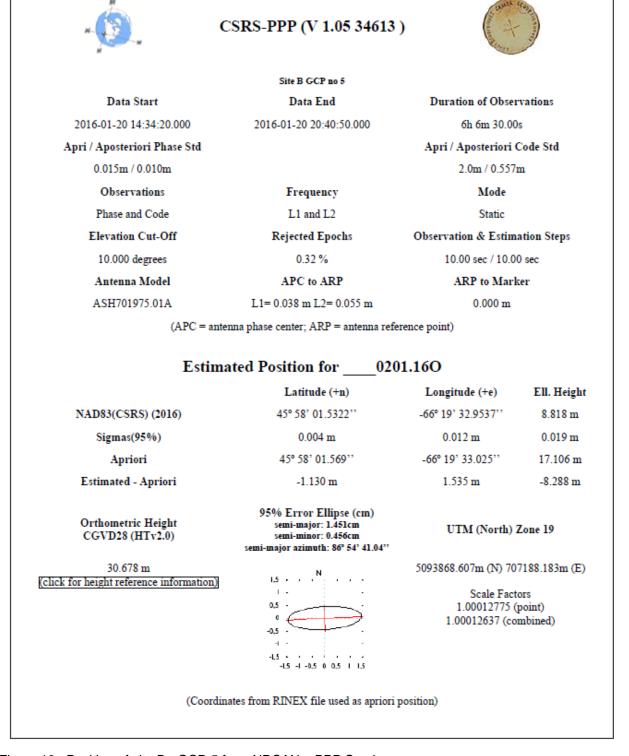


Figure 19. Position of site B - GCP-5 from NRCAN - PPP Service

Table 13. GPS acquisition details of point : Site C GCP-1

Site:	Site C GCP-1	
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme	
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel Model: ASH701975.01A	
Antenna height	0 (See note above)	
Acquisition start	2016 01 21 14 h 15 min. 10 sec. (jour 021)	
Acquisition end	2016 01 21 20 h 43 min 10 sec.	
Duration	6h 28m 00.00	
Acquisition interval	10 seconds	
Number of acquisition	2328	
·		

Raw GPS files	SA16.021
Rinex files	0211.16O
	0211.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 58' 06.8620"	-66° 19' 32.0667"	11.961	33.819
UTM	5094033.735	707201.748		33.819
Error Ellipse	1.5 cm	4.3 cm		
@95%1				

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.



# CSRS-PPP (V 1.05 34613)



	Site C GCP no 1	
Data Start	Data End	<b>Duration of Observations</b>
2016-01-21 14:15:10.000	2016-01-21 20:43:10.000	6h 28m 0.00s
Apri / Aposteriori Phase Std		Apri / Aposteriori Code Std
0.015 m / 0.011 m		2.0m / 0.710m
Observations	Frequency	Mode
Phase and Code	L1 and L2	Static
Elevation Cut-Off	Rejected Epochs	Observation & Estimation Steps
10.000 degrees	0.04 %	10.00 sec / 10.00 sec
Antenna Model	APC to ARP	ARP to Marker
ASH701975.01A	L1= 0.038 m L2= 0.055 m	0.000 m

(APC = antenna phase center; ARP = antenna reference point)

## Estimated Position for \_\_\_\_0211.16O

	Latitude (+n)	Longitude (+e)	Ell. Height
NAD83(CSRS) (2016)	45° 58' 06.8620''	-66° 19' 32.0667''	11.961 m
Sigmas(95%)	0.005 m	0.015 m	0.028 m
Apriori	45° 58' 06.867''	-66° 19' 32.060''	19.682 m
Estimated - Apriori	-0.165 m	-0.143 m	-7.722 m
Orthometric Height CGVD28 (HTv2.0)	95% Error Ellipse (cm) semi-major: 1.824cm semi-minor: 0.660cm semi-major azimuth: 91° 45' 47.99''	UTM (North)	Zone 19
33.819 m (click for height reference information)	2	5094033.735m (N) 70 Scale Fact 1.00012782 ( 1.00012594 (co	ors point)
(Coordinat	es from RINEX file used as apriori p	osition)	

Figure 20. Position of site C GCP-1 from NRCAN – PPP Service

Table 14. GPS acquisition details of point : Site C GCP-2

Site:	Site C GCP-2	
Receiver (GPS)	Ashtech ZXtreme	
Antenna	Ashtech Pinwheel ASH701975.01A	
Antenna height	0 (See note above)	
_		
Acquisition start	2016 01 21 14 h 38 min. 10 sec. (day 021)	
Acquisition end	2016 01 21 20 h 29 min 40 sec.	
Duration	5h 51m 30.00	
Acquisition interval	10 seconds	
Number of acquisition	2109	
·		

Raw GPS files	SA16.021
Rinex files	0211.16O
	0211.16N

Position established by PPP	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoïdal Height (metre)	Orthometric Height (metre)
Geographic	45° 58' 05.5879''	-66° 19' 35.2612''	12.409	34.269
UTM	5093992.106	707134.322		34.269
Error Ellipse	2.0 cm	6.1 cm		
@95% <sup>1</sup>	d recording at 20 according to			

<sup>1 :</sup> Calculated from decimated recording at 30 second intervals.



Figure 21. Position of site C GCP-2 from NRCAN - PPP Service

## 4) Conclusion

Reference targets were located using dual frequency GPS receivers in static mode. Raw GPS data were processed using NRCAN Precision Point Processing online software. These targets are marked on the ground such that they could be used in future years for the geocoding of airborne imagery. As the targets are not located on bedrock, care should be taken to ensure the vertical position is not modified by changes in local soil (erosion) or vegetation (regrowth).

#### 5) Related Publications & References

This document is one of many documents related to the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle imagery for snow melt and flood monitoring. GPS positioning of georeference targets is one of the elements of these initiatives. The reader will find below a list of publications related to this topic.

- -Fernandes, R.A., Canisius, F., Leblanc, S., Maloley, M., Oakes, S., Prévost, C., Assessment of UAV Based Photogrammetry for Snow Depth Mapping: Data Collection and Processing, Geomatics Canada Open File, 8058.
- -Prévost, C., R. Fernandes, 2016, Relevé GPS de cibles de référence au site test de Gatineau, Québec, dans le cadre du projet d'évaluation de l'épaisseur de neige par aéronef sans pilote. 67 pages, Geomatics Canada Dossier Public no 8088.
- -Prévost, C., P. White, 2016. Mer Bleue Arctic Surrogate Study Site Project GPS Survey Report. Geomatics Canada Open File, 51 pages, in review
- -Maloley, M., Leblanc, S., Canisius, F., Fernandes, R., 2016. Operations manual for Phantom 3 Professional UAV surveys of Gatineau and Acadia in Support of CCMEO Snow Depth from UAV Activities, Geomatics Canada Open File, in review.
- -Oakes, S., Fernandes, R.A., Canisius, F., 2016. Protocol for photographic survey of snow depth stakes in Support of CCMEO Snow Depth from UAV Activities, Geomatics Canada Open File, 8057..
- -Ashtech Precision Product. Z-Xtreme GPS Receiver-System Guide for Post Process Surveying. November 2000, 49 pages. <a href="http://sup.xenya.si/sup/info/magellan(thalesnavigation)/z-xtreme/Manuals/630845-01-Post-ProcessSurveying.pdf">http://sup.xenya.si/sup/info/magellan(thalesnavigation)/z-xtreme/Manuals/630845-01-Post-ProcessSurveying.pdf</a>
- -Natural Resources Canada, Precision Positioning System (PPP) Tools and Applications. <a href="http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geomatics/geodetic-reference-systems/tools-applications/10925">http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geomatics/geodetic-reference-systems/tools-applications/10925</a>
- -Natural Resources Canada, Geodetic Reference Systems, Canadian Active Control System (CACS). <a href="http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geomatics/geodetic-reference-systems/data/10923#cacs">http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geomatics/geodetic-reference-systems/data/10923#cacs</a>