Satellite and GPS technology



Tel: (011) 441 6163 mstrydom@srk.co.za

Overview



- General
- How Earth Observation Satellites work
- Uses of different EOS outputs
- How GPS work
- Types of GPS receivers and their different uses
 - What influences GPS accuracy

What to look out for if you implement postprocessing GPS

General info

- EOS's' GPS's, Astological and Telecommunication satellites all are different types and they do not overlap in function
- There are over 2000 satellites orbiting the earth, 230+ of which SA had some involvement in
- SAC's mandate and only mandate is to service govt, and is govt-subsidised, so private requests gets 2nd priority
- Soon: "open access telemetry license" with other countries, so SAC will be the only centre in SA through which to acquire satellite images
- No restrictions over Africa, but owner will still have ultimate control: currently no bi-lateral agreements re: any other African country









SA "Space Agency Bill" approved Dec 2007, will now become an Act.

- SAC will become NASA for SA
- Will do manufacturing of SA satellites in Stellenbosh (Denel)



- Launch capabilities: micro and macro satellites (up to 40kg): est 5-10 years after SASA is established
 - Will have SA constellation by 2018, can select own resolutions: more independent, but more costly





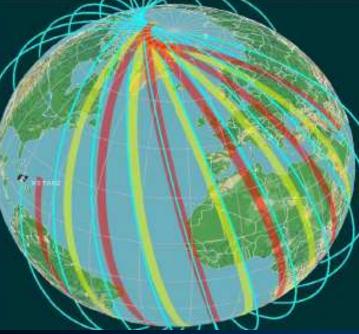
/Near-Polar

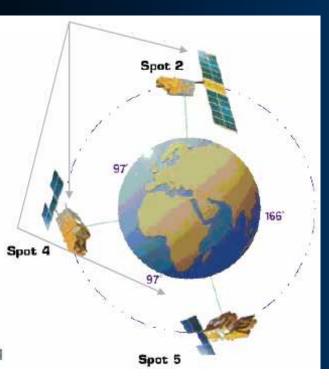
Geo-orbital <



40

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Earth Observation Reception Footprint



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Types of EOS's

Optical (Landsat; temporal revisits e.g. every 16 days: also measures e.g. water vapour and particulate matter)

Radar ("ping" and record info on refraction of the image: not nice to look at but can be very useful

Hyperspectral (becoming more common: e.g. to id indigenous vegetation in a forest; measures CO2, SO2, PM > 2 micron, Water vapour, Ozone; daily at the same time)



Resolution

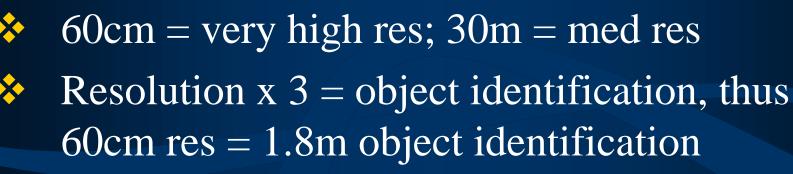


Image catalogue



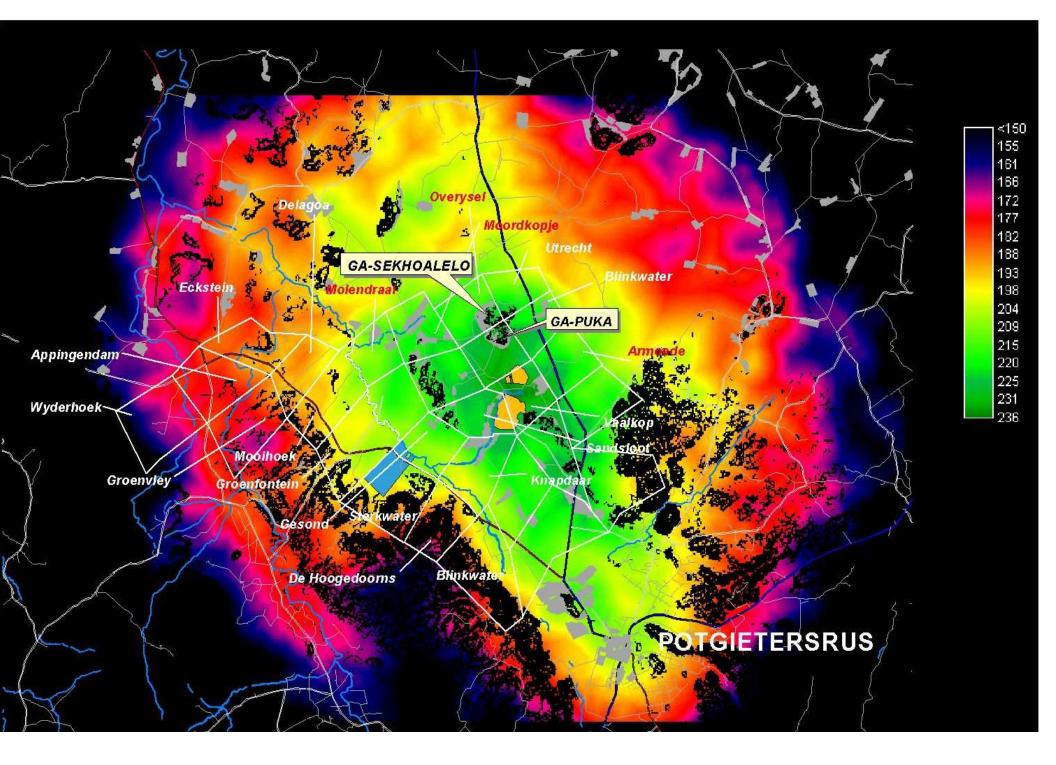
www.csir.co.za



<u>www.sac.co.za</u> > find image catalogue > space



Satellite Name	Res / Swath	What is it good for	Cost/Owner	Details
ERS2	30m Panchromatic; 100x100 km	Flooding analysis	ESA: Particularly expensive	Direct Ingestion (D/I) Radar : cloud cover o.k.
Landsat 5 (7 broke down)	30m Multispectral; 120m Thermal 180x180 km	Enforcing water legislation: check who uses how much	USGS (USA); Cost depends on size of area required	D/I; 1986 – present
NOAA	1.1 km; 2000 km	Vegetation, drought	NOAA (USA)	D/I
Quickbird	60cm Panchromatic; 2.4m Multispectral 16x16km	See smoke particles: for air pollution	Digital Globe (USA)	Distributor (D)
World View 1	50cm Pan; 16x16 km		Digital Globe (USA)	D; Aerial photo resolution
IKONOS	1m Panchromatic; 11x11 km		Space Imaging (USA)	D
Spot 2 & 4	20m Multispectral; 10m Panchromatic	Environmental applications	Spot Image (France)	D/I; Lens can swivel
Spot 5	2.5m; All Spot: 60x60 km	Change detection (2006 vs 2007); 3D; Pleiades (next version); enforcing water legislation: who uses how much	Spot Image (No cost to SA Govt agencies)	Entire SA covered; 2 nd version avail in March 08
TerraSAR-X	Various 1m – 50m; 5 km – 500 km	Disaster Management: while disasters occur: 24hr turnaround time	Infoterra GBMH	Interpretation & mapping by SAC takes 48 hrs only after download received
ENVISAT		Environmental		Need special software tools
FormoSat	2m Panchromatic 8m Multispectral; 24x24 km	Every day same angle same time: Short- term change detection	Spot Image	Eastern part of SA more covered than Western side
Meteosat		Every 15 minutes: Weather		



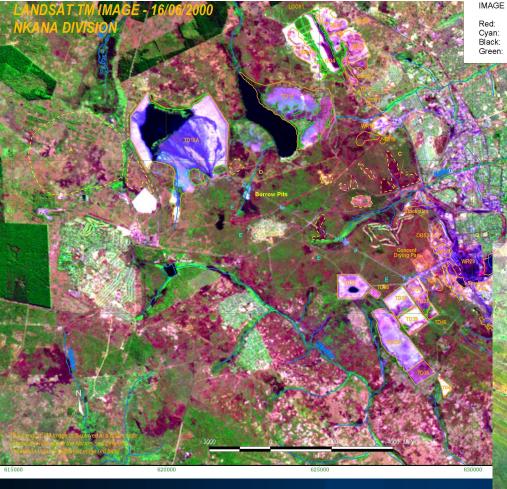
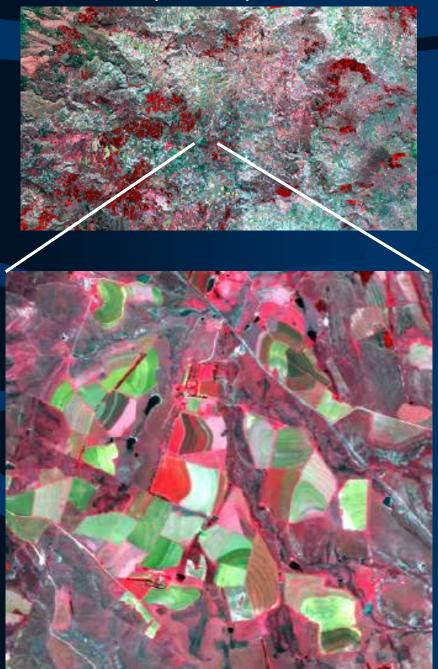




IMAGE CODES:

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index Infrastructure/Tailings Material Water/Slag Material n: Low Vegetation Cover Spot5 multi-spectral



Spot5 natural colour



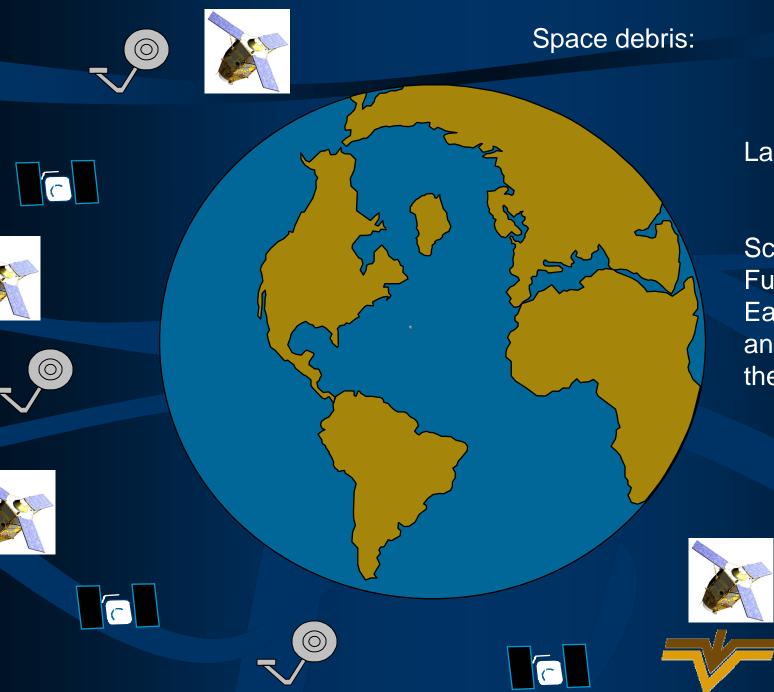


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Landsat 1; 7... etc

Scheduled to have Fuel to re-enter Earth's atmosphere and land in the sea... theoretically

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AFIS (Advanced Fire Information System)

www.wamis.co.za/eskom/checkboxes/eskom.htm

Ikm res for veld fires
Update every 15 minutes
History search of fires in particular area

Meraka Institute: Philip Frost; CSIR; University of Maryland



CSIR AFIS- Web Fire Mapper



ESKOM

Select data layers from the list to be displayed in the initial interactive map.

Data layers

- Countries
- Province
- 🗹 Labels: Province
- Dams
- Protected Areas (IUCN categories 1-6)
- Roads
- ESKOM Distribution grid
- SKOM Transmission grid
- ESKOM Transmission Sub stations
- Major cities
- Cities
- Towns
- V Towers

Active fire detection

MODIS

Fire detections are updated at 03:00 AM ,06:00AM,11:30AM,1:30PM,3:00PM,6:00PM,10:30PM

MODIS Active Fire Detections - (27th April 2004 onwards)
 ✓ Fires Last 24 hours

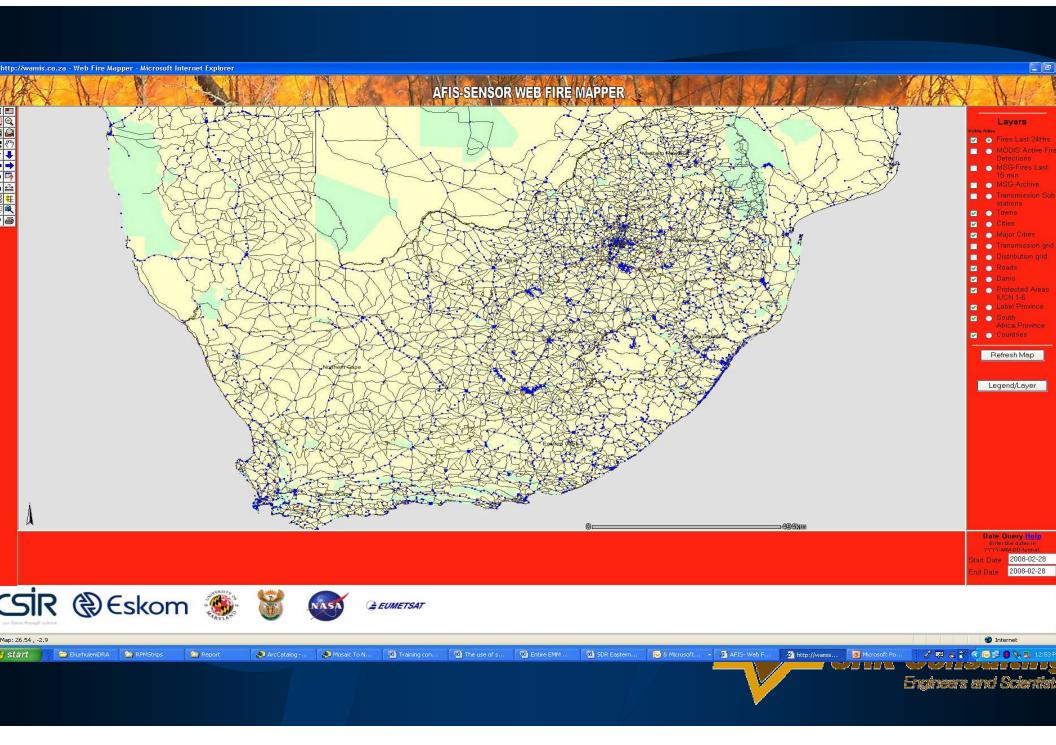
MSG

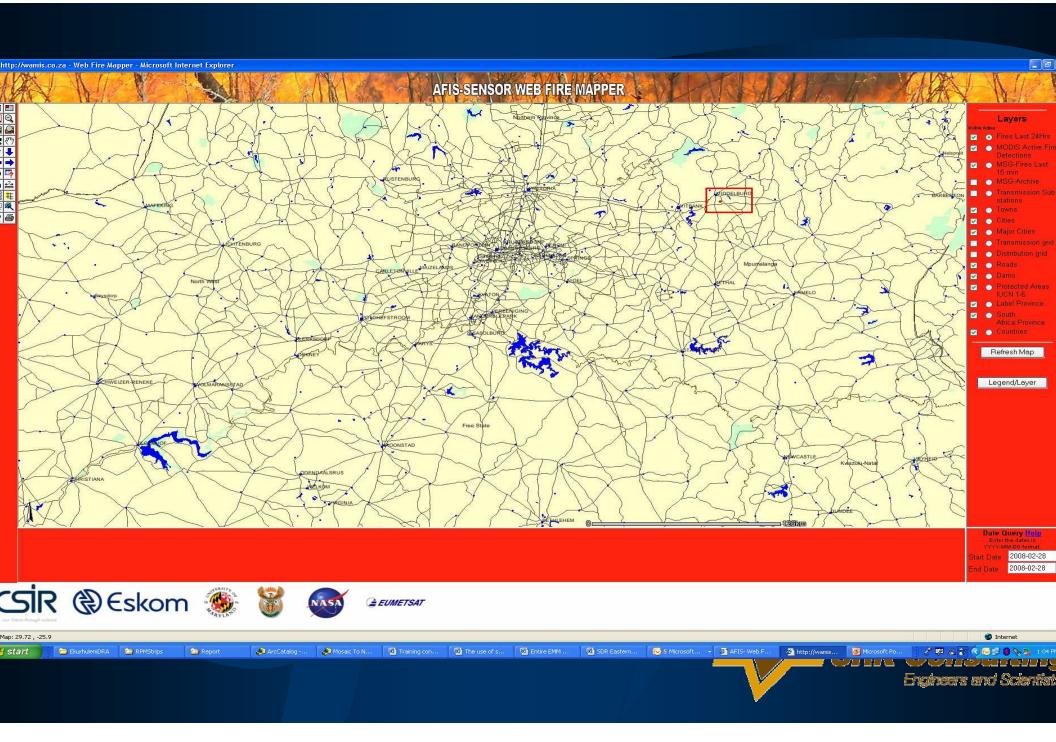
MSG Active Fire Detections -- Last 15 minutes MSG Fires Archive

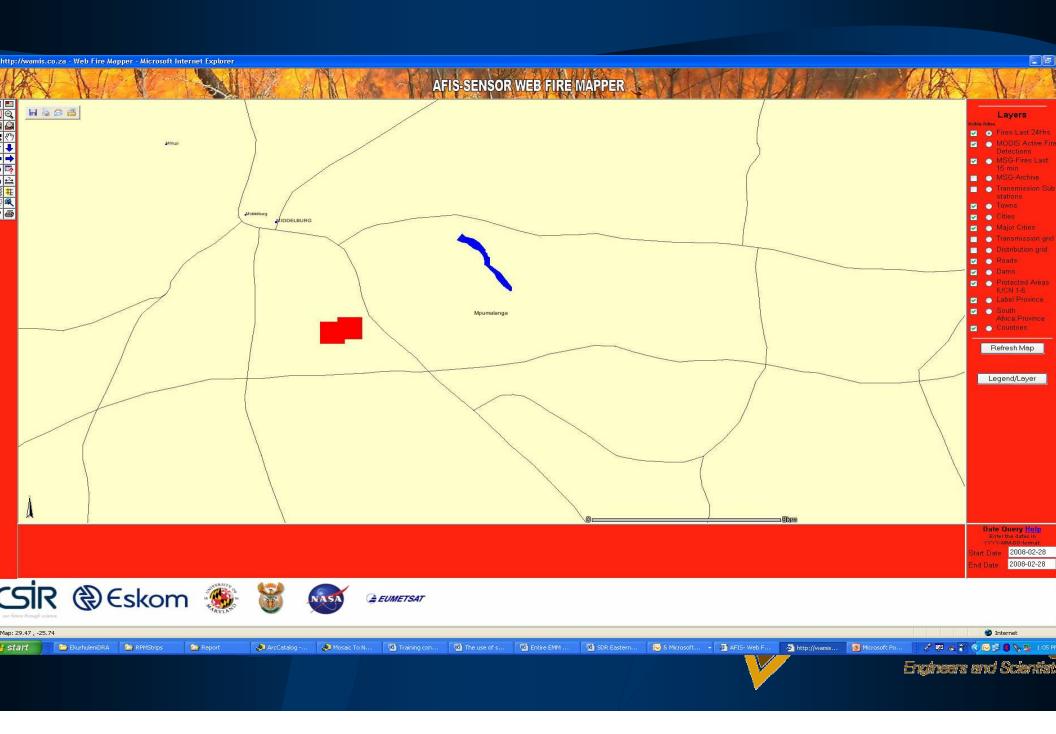
Note: A new version of AFIS web mapper will be replacing this one in the near future.

Open Map









EOS's: conclusion

- Bilateral cooperation with other African countries are envisaged
 - Want to negotiate "Southern African License" for SPOT
 5, but not there yet
- International Charter on Space and Major Disasters: www.disastercharter.org/charter_e.html :

Aim to provide: first satellite over an area will provide image: in next 5 - 10 years (need own satellite to share, to be a priority-member, else: the current turn-around time can be up to two months)

What is GPS??

"Global Positioning System"

SPACE SEGMENT:

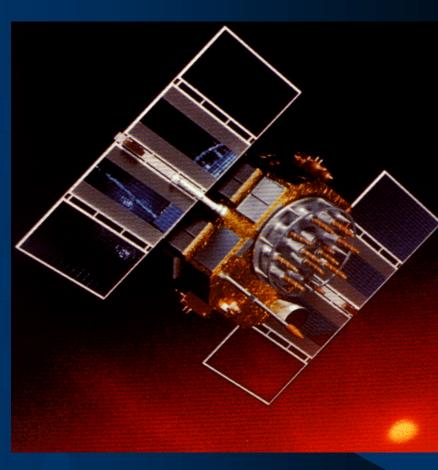
- ✤ 24+ Satellites orbiting Earth at 20,000km
- Orbital period 12 hours
- ✤ 3 Orbital planes at 55 degrees to Equator

CONTROL SEGMENT:

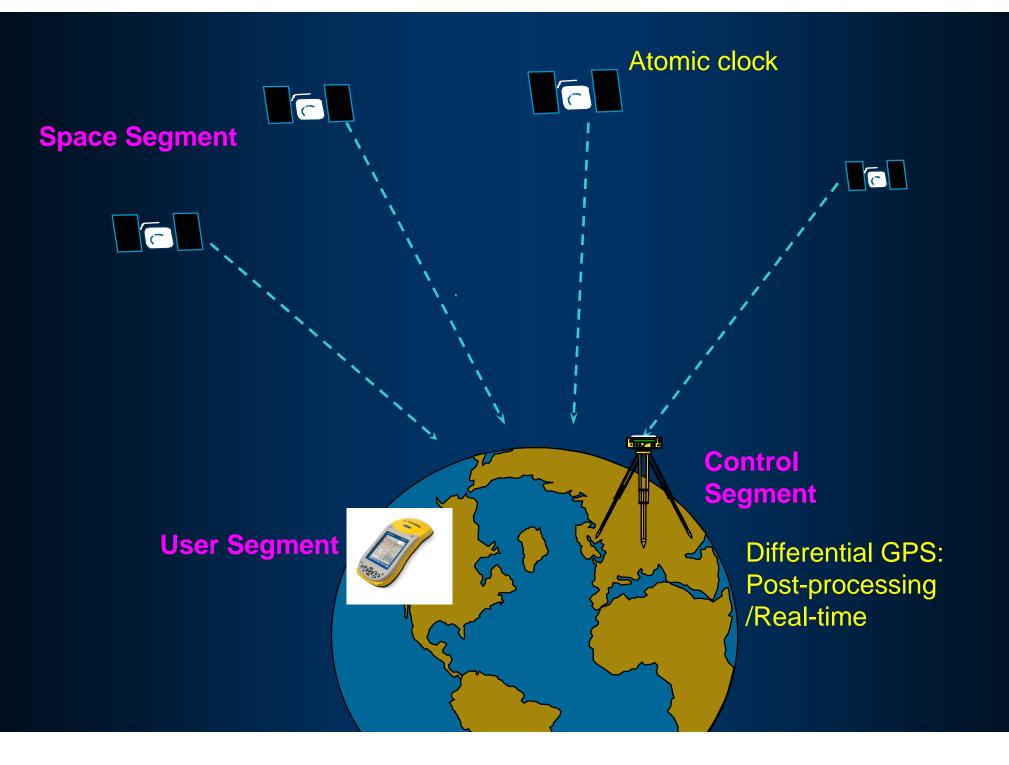
- 4 ground monitoring stations
- ✤ 1 ground master control station

USER SEGMENT:

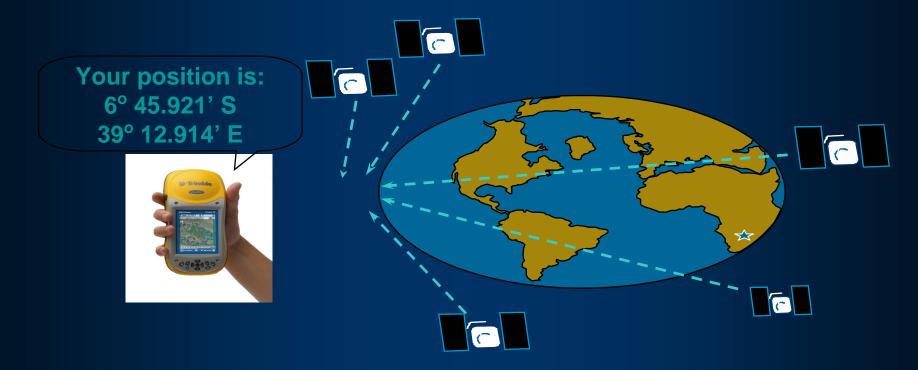
🔶 You and me



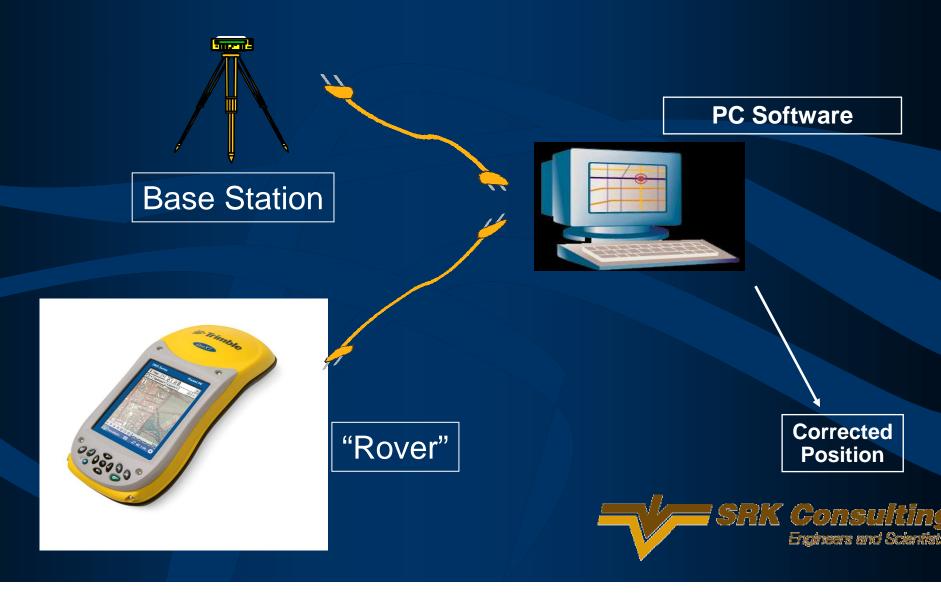




Global Positioning System: A system of radio-emitting and -receiving satellites used for determining positions on the earth. The orbiting satellites transmit signals that allow a GPS receiver anywhere on earth to calculate its own location through triangulation and trilateration (known location & orbits, accurate timing, distances).



Post-processed Differential GPS



GPS Equipment

*Recreational(15m)......Garmin/ Magellan/TopNav/TomTom/JNC/Trimble etc...

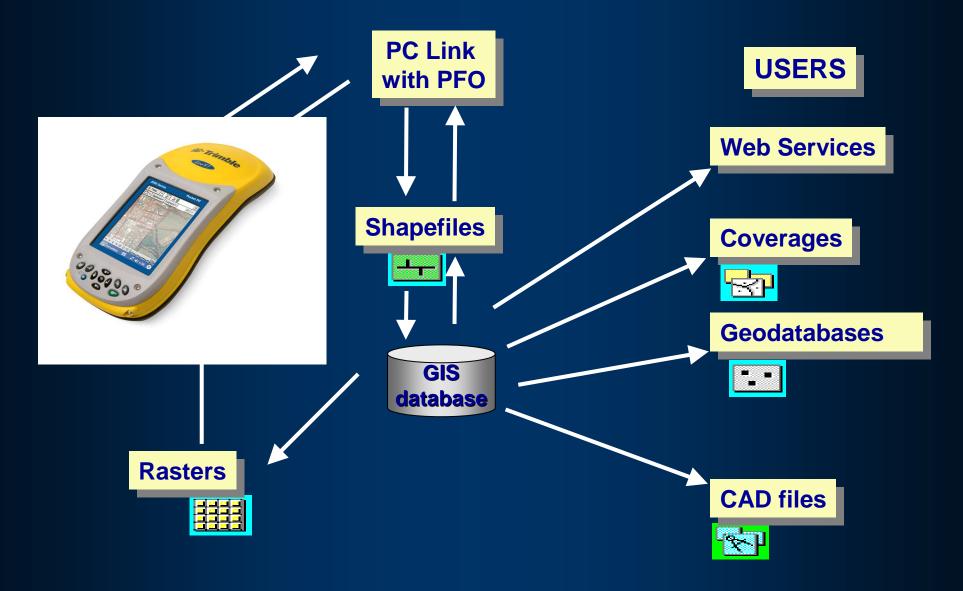
GIS/Mapping (30 cm - 5m)

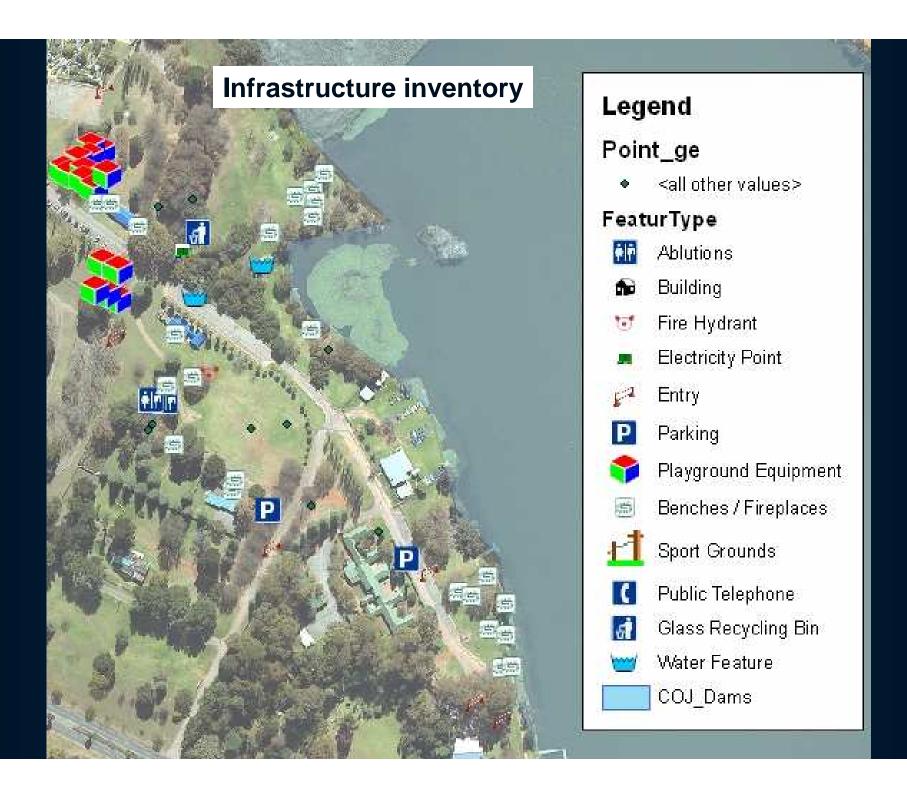
GIS/Mapping (1m Real-Time) (e.g. Trimble ProXRS, OmniSTAR)

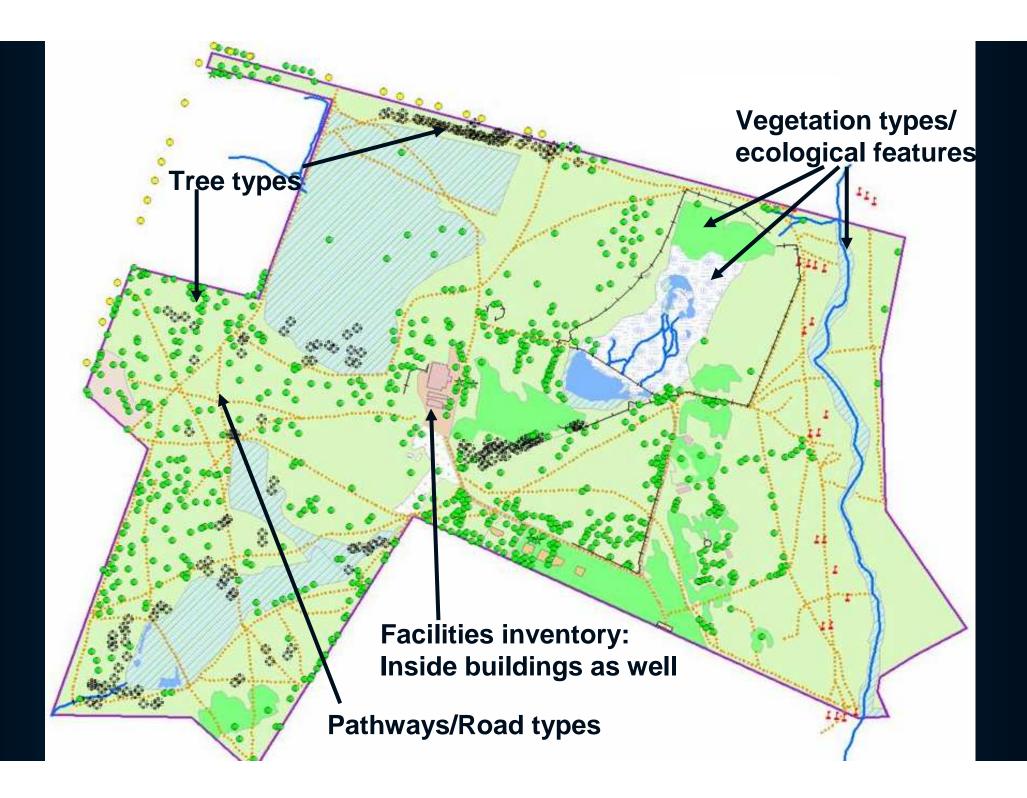
Receivers

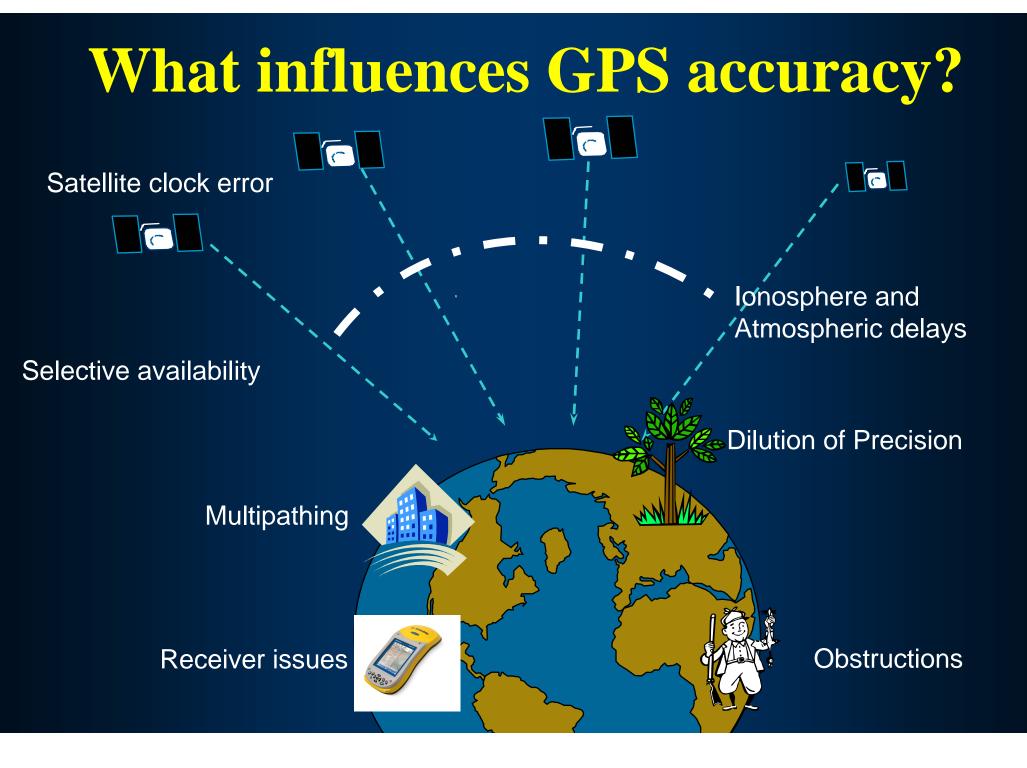


Seamless Integration into GIS









Common fieldwork problems/GPS set-up issues/15m vs 1m



Post-processing corrections

EMPIRE

What criteria can be used to select hardware and software?

Hardware:

- Rugged: water-resistant; impact-resistant?
- ♦ (15)m; > 1m accuracy?
- Antenna-connections (to push through tree foliage/over fences/walls)?
- Connection to digital camera?
- Physical size?
- Battery life?
- RAM / SD card additional?



Software:

- * Easy to operate for non-GIS and non-PC literate personnel/Specialists?
- Data dictionary / lookup-list creation?
- Forced actions / users able to do own work?
- Easy upload and download / reporting?
- GIS-compatible?
- Bluetooth / transfer mode?







Lessons learned

"Over-the-counter" GPS's usually does not allow for customised forms/lookup tables;

- Lookup tables need testing: do not roll out for final work immediately: first do selected sites/tests and then edit the lookup lists (data dictionaries).
- Get information regarding the need for e.g. capmounted antennas and pole-mounted antennas.
- Understand the influence that tall buildings, fences, trees can have, esp. when capturing lines/polygons (areas): include editing time afterwards.



Maryna Strydom

Tel: (011) 441 6163 mstrydom@srk.co.za