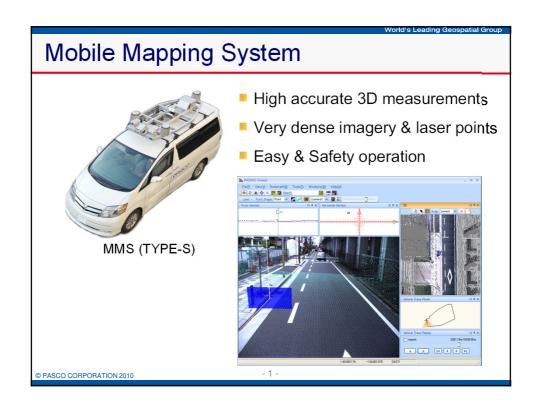


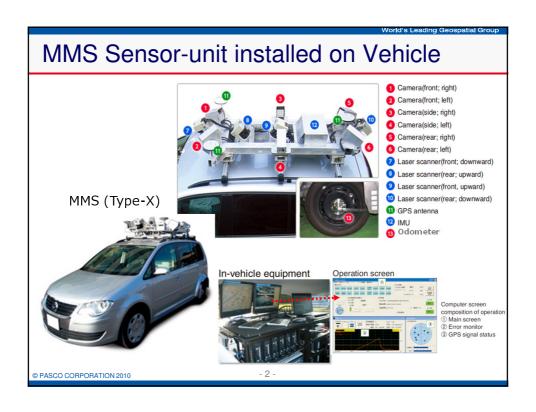
The Development of Accuracy Maintenance Method for Mobile Mapping System (MMS) Data at GPS Invisible Area

Akihisa Imanishi, Kikuo Tachibana & Koichi Tsukahara

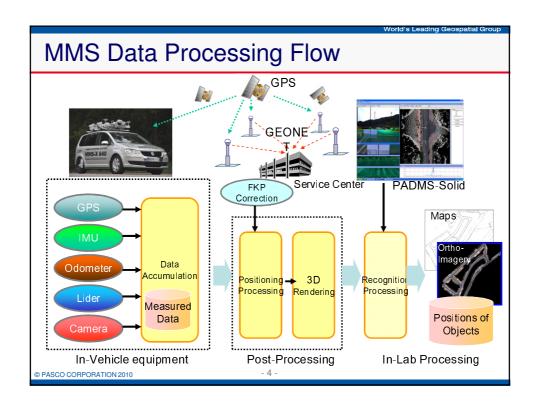
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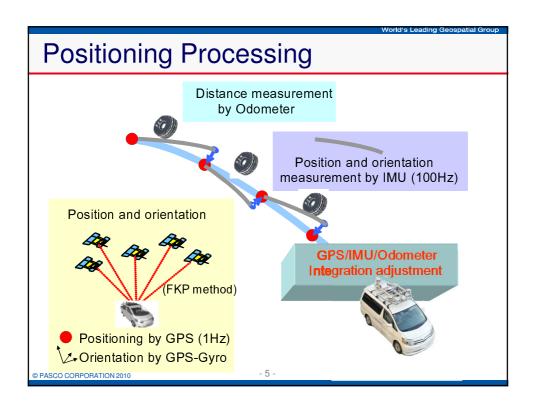
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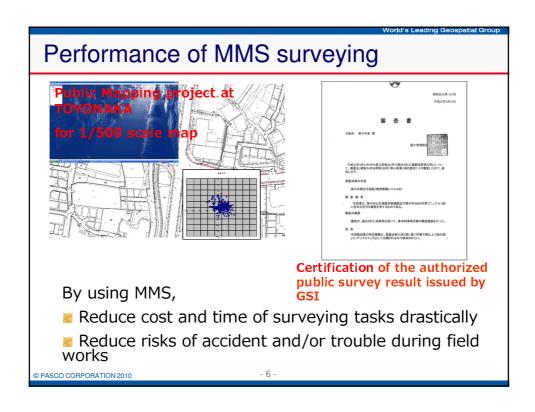


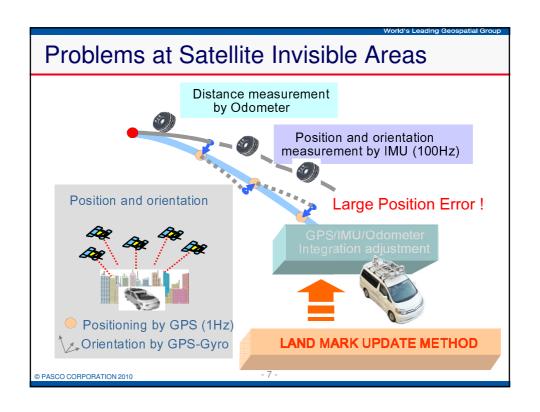


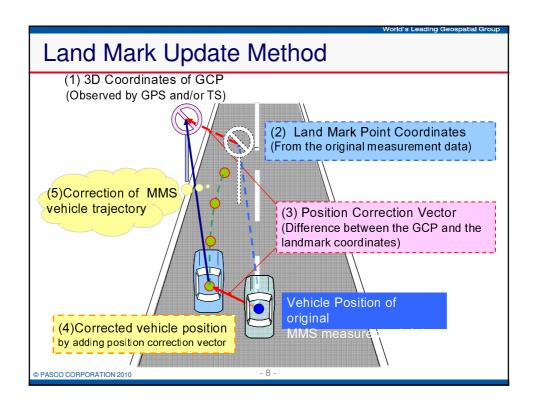
		†	i	
Spec Item		MMS-X	MMS-S	
Laser	Pulse Rate	13,500 points per second		
Scanner	Range	80 m		
	Scanning	75 per second		
	Sweep angle	180 degrees		
Camera	Pixel	5 Megapixels(2400x2000)	2 Megapixels(1600x1200)	
	Shot interval	Up to 10 shots per second	Up to 11 shots per second	
System	Laser Scanner	0,2,4 (selective)	0,2 (selective)	
	Camera	0,2,4,6 (selective)	0,2 (selective)	
	Vehicle	Volkswagen Golf Touran	TOYOTA Alphard Hybrid	
Accuracy	Planimetric	Within 10 cm rms (absolute) Within 1 cm rms (relative)		
	Vertical	Within 15 cm rms (absolute)		
Data	Data capacity	Up to 8 hours		
	Imagery data	Up to 90,000 shots/camera		











Outlines of Researches

Accuracy Investigation with LMU Method

Objective

to make clarify the characteristics and accuracy of LMU Method, by

- 1 Estimation of the accuracy by EPE
- ② Accuracy Investigation at Check Points
- Optimal Assignment of Land Marks

to develop optical assignment method of land marks to maintain the required accuracy for mapping scale of 1/500

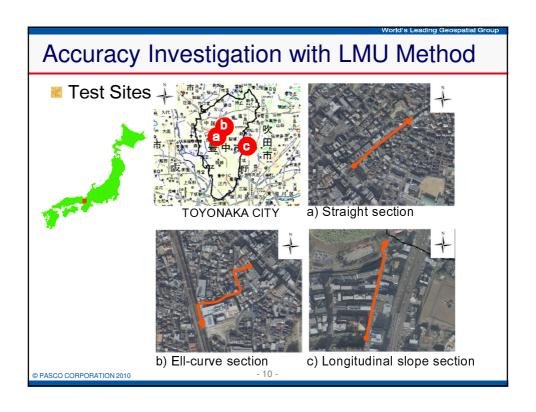
Accuracy Investigation of Mapping Data to check the accuracy of mapping results adjusted by LMU method

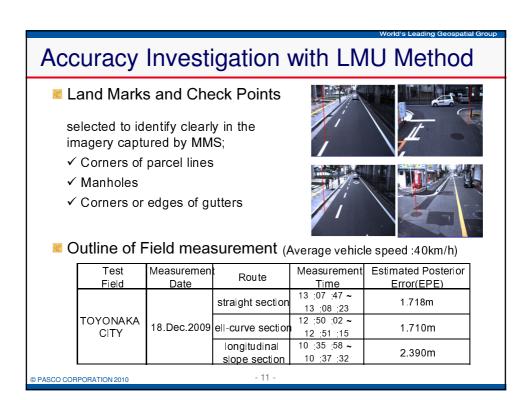
Estimated Posterior Error (EPE):

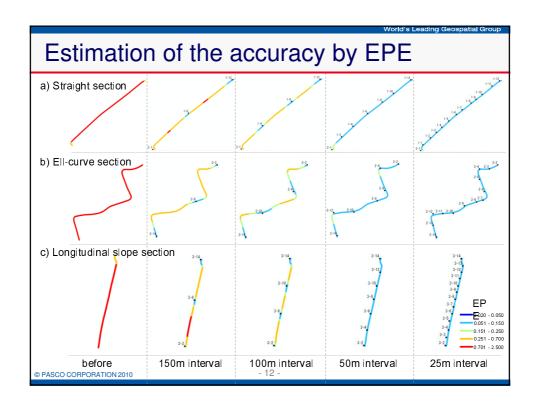
Estimated error of position coordinates calculated in the positioning processing by using kalman filter with GPS data, IMU data and odometer data.

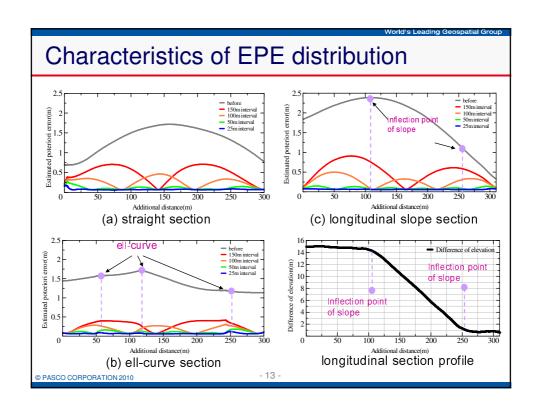
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- 9 -

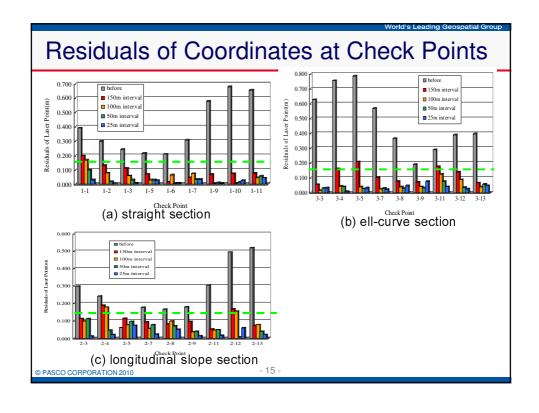




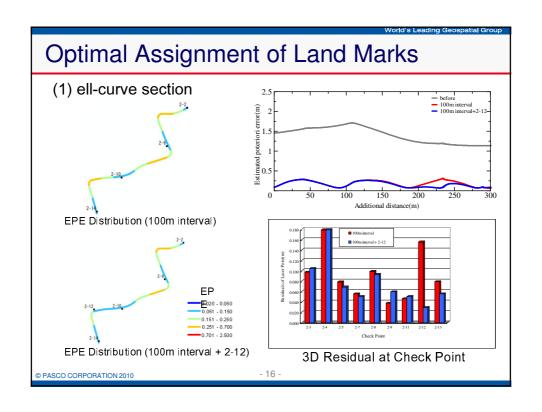


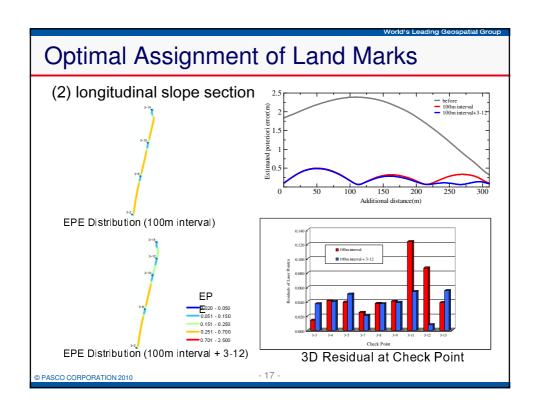


Accuracy Investigation at Check Points Check Points are settled on the halfway of the land marks Check Route 3D Residual = Point 0.167m 0.077m 0.057m 0.099m 0.018m (Coord. on MMS cloud data) 0.070m straight 0.029 - (Coord. by GPS/TS) 0.209m 0.308m 0.577m 0.679m 0.064m 0.073m 0.003m 0.005m 0.032m 0.010m 0.015m 0.008m section 0.075m 0.044 0.113m 0.097m ell-curve 0.166m 0.082m 0.099m 0.071m section 0.181m 0.305m 0.494m 0.518m 0.095m 0.054m 0.168m 0.073m 0.038m 0.046m 0.155m 0.079m 0.040m 0.628m 0.756m 0.787m 0.568m 0.363m 0.054m 0.014m 0.030m 0.031m 0.162m 0.209m 0.101m 0.077m 0.041m longitudinal slope section 0.189m 0.070m 0.041m 0.031m 0.076m 0.289m 0.176m 0.124m 0.075m 0.040m Check points for investigation



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Optimal Assignment of Land Marks

Optimal Assignment Method of Land Marks for GPS Invisible Area for MMS

Route	Optimal Assignment Method of Land Marks		
Straight section	100m intervals		
Ell-curve section	100m intervals and additional points near ell-curve		
Longitudinal slope section	100m intervals and additional points at inflection point		

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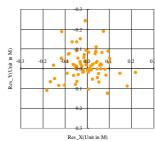
- 18 -

Accuracy Investigation of Mapping Data



Mapping point identification by using PADAMS-Solid

MMS data adjusted by LMU method have adequate accuracy for the official mapping project!



Distribution of mapping point residuals

	Res_X	Res_Y	Planimetric
RMS	0.074m	0.070m	0.102m
MAX	0.217m	-0.242m	0.242m
Reference Value			0.250m

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- 19 -

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Conclusions and Future Works

Accuracy of MMS data maintenance method at GPS invisible areas was investigated.

We conclude,

- ✓ In case of standard data capture speed of 40km/h, 100m interval of land marks is sufficient.
- ✓ Additional land mark at inflection point (horizontal curve and slope) is effective to improve laser point cloud data accuracy.
- √ 1/500 scale mapping by MMS is available even under GPS invisible area.
- ✓ Optimal assignment method of land mark is useful for mapping of tunnels and other difficult areas for observation.

In order to examine more effective methods of assignment, it will be necessary to take into account of vehicle velocity as our future work.

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- 20

