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# Surveying with Objects Efficiencies in Data Acquisition and Transformation



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# Introduction

- Topic represents surveying methodology and technology which support a departure from “two streams” of Cartography: Hardcopy and ENC.
- In the vector product world of hydrography, spatial object attribution isn't the sole domain of ENC production.
- For surveyors, the approach to capturing data as objects while in the field gives rise to a new approach to managing field notes, multimedia and metadata used to describe survey observations.
- Process of capturing, transforming and expediting data as S-57 objects as a vector product-specific source for chart production.



# Capturing Objects in accordance with S-57

- Internationally accepted format for the exchange of digital Hydrographic Information+.
- Prescribed standards for presentation: product content, colours and symbols.
- Object oriented data base structure.
- Standard library of object attributes.
- Traditionally created during ENC chart production.
- Additional and user-defined attributes can be used to capture field note information (text and graphical).



# Survey Issues

- Enabling technology for the (OTF) capture and subsequent manipulation of spatial data in and of the marine environment.
- Digital field notes of survey.
- Greater accuracy and resolution are driving a demand for “super-scale” digital products.
- Departure from surveying at 2-3X product scale in order to “bury” systematic errors and positioning system inaccuracies with the scale of the product.
- Need to streamline the process of capturing Hydrographic data (as S-57 objects) and expedite the publication of this new information.

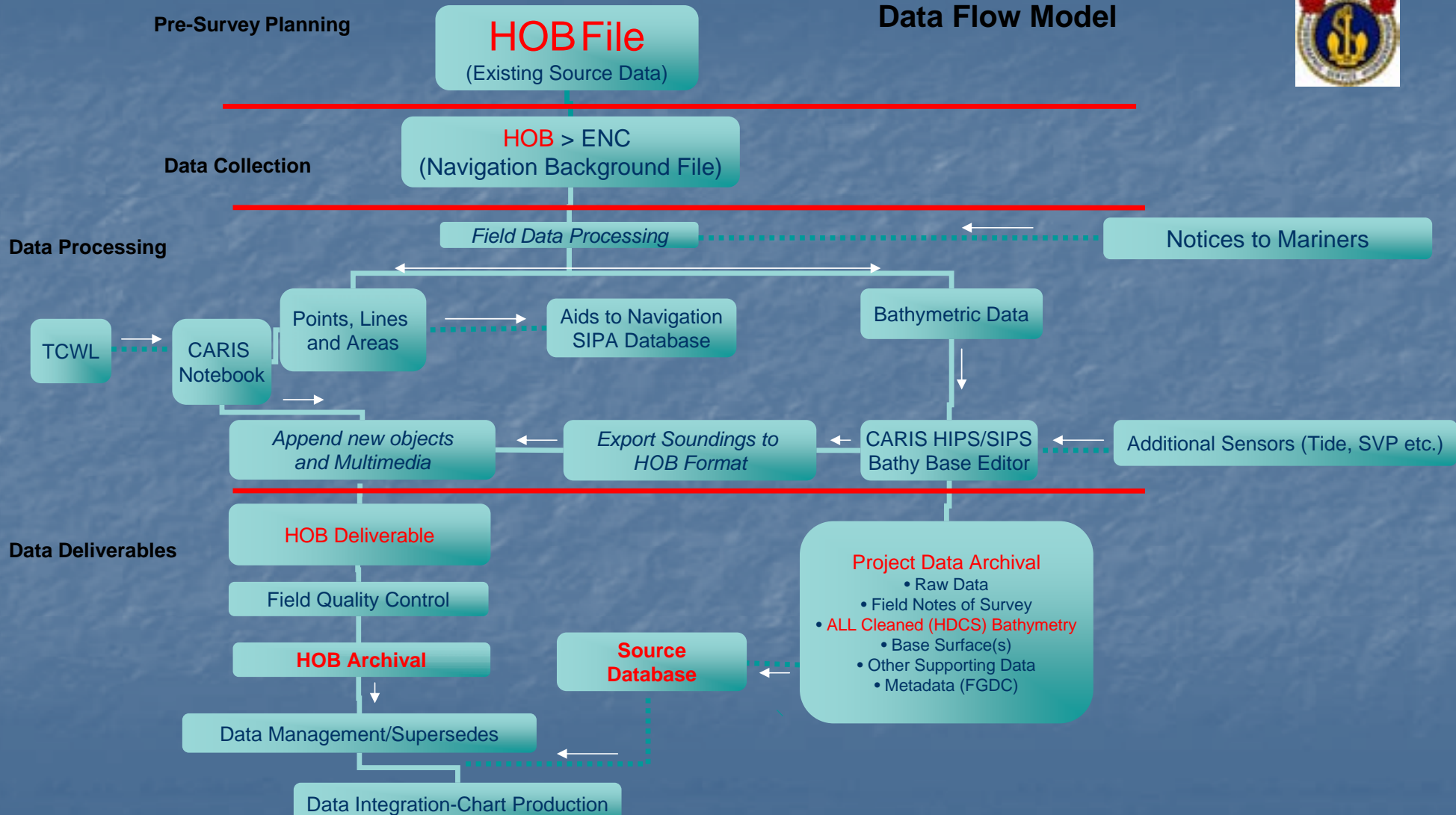


# Survey Issues

- *For surveyors, the process of capturing data as objects provides a holistic approach to managing field notes and multimedia.*
- The base file for project planning, data acquisition and source data for chart production begins and ends with a Hydrographic Object Binary File (HOB).
- A HOB file is a quasi (editable) S-57 file loaded with available source information: previous surveys, base mapping, RS imagery and chart maintenance items.

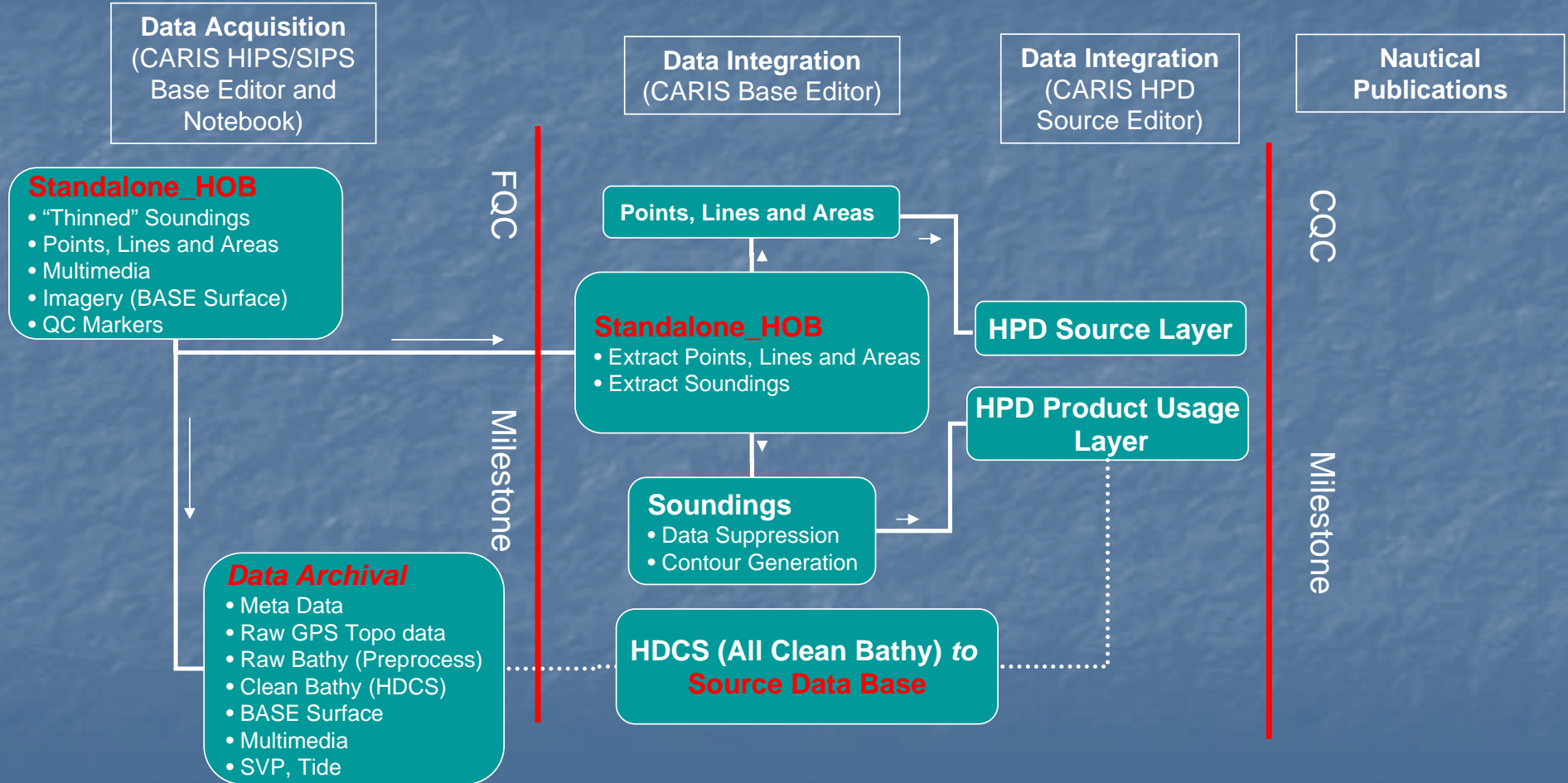


# CHS CA Data Acquisition Division Data Flow Model



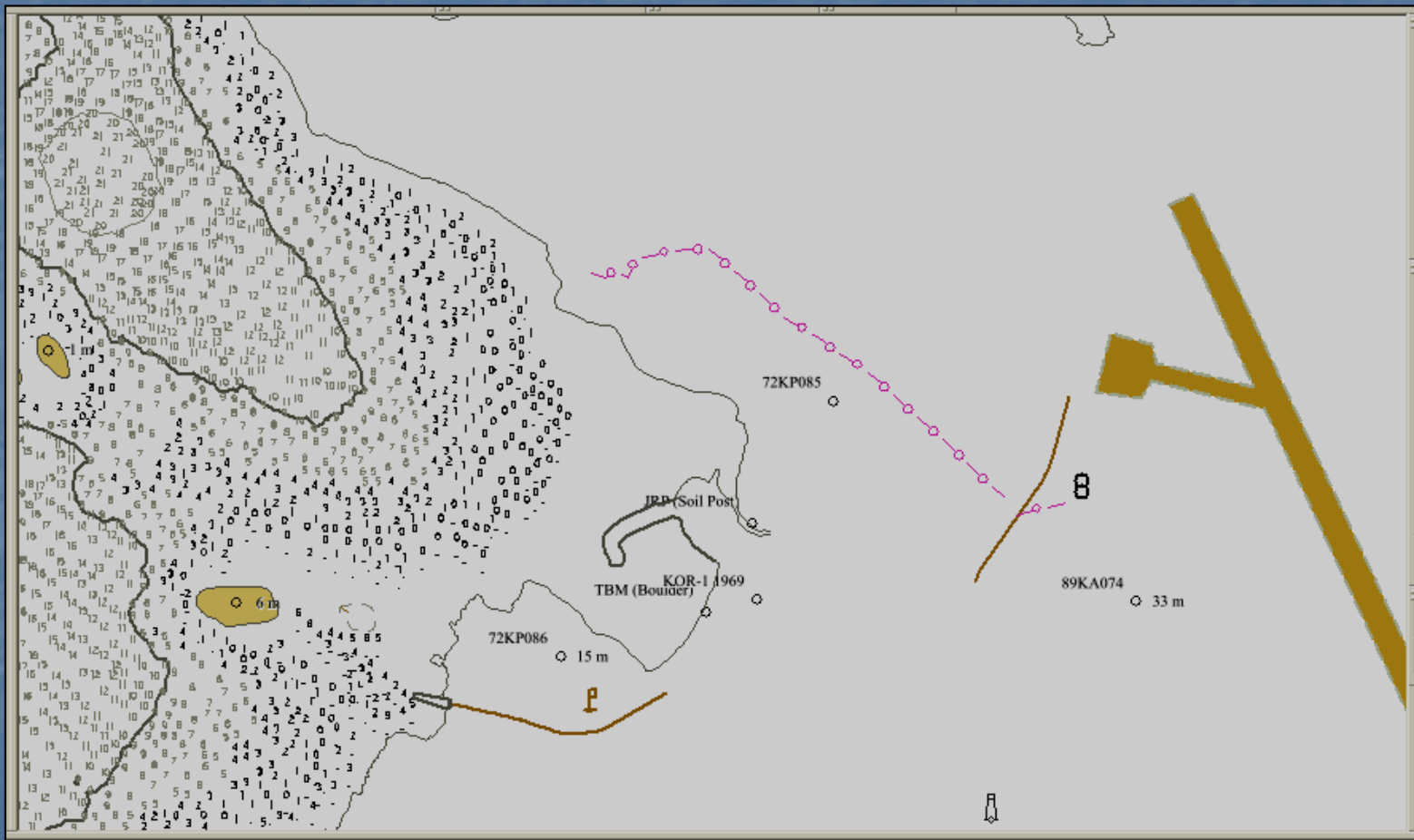


# Survey Data Deliverables to Production Workflow





# Plan of Survey- HOB File Presentation







# User\_defined Attributes for Sounding Objects

■ <u>CARIS .NTX</u>	<u>S-57</u>	<u>Attribute Value (example)</u>
■ Source ID	linenu	GA1981746_45
■ User Number	surdat	2006-198
■ Launch ID	launch	GANT
■ Timestamp	timest	17:46:11:013
■ Tide	tidadj	8.6
■ Sounding Status	sousta	Designated



# Survey Returns and Archival

- Stand-alone .hob files (Points, lines and areas, sounding objects and multimedia)
- Bathy Base Surface (From high resolution surveys)
- Metadata file (To capture POS/Field Sheet title information)
- Raw sounding data, Raw GPS (topo)
- Cleaned soundings (HDCS) + Tide and Sound Velocity records
- Hardcopy Field Notes
- Supersedes Report
- Navigational Aids



# Metadata

## Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM)

- FGDC Meta Data Standard
  - Hydrographic Themes
  - Shoreline Metadata Profile
  - Extensions for Remote sensing metadata
- In-line with ISO19115 International Metadata Standard
- "Corpsmet" (freeware) provided with user documentation by USACE
- QC performed with "mp" (freeware) by USGS
- Metadata record can be captured in CHSDIR and Geoportal M270 Hydrographic Survey Locator.



# Conclusions

- Processes are currently being implemented (and tested) by CHS CA survey units.
- The efficiencies of this workflow will be realized when we can reduce the number of times we have to “handle” data in order to transform it into cartographic information.
- “Capturing” objects enables a true field-to-chart workflow.
- As survey deliverables, HOB files and associated Metadata records, provide an up-front record of survey data capture.



# Acknowledgements

- CARIS Canada
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