

FIELD DATA COLLECTION
USING SMART PHONES,
TABLETS, AND GPS DEVICES:
A CASE STUDY

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#### Outline

- Research Question
- Methodology
- Results
- Summary

#### Research Question

Do different mobile spatial data collection devices impact spatial accuracy?

■ The focus of this study is to address the question on which data collection approach consistently is more spatially accurate.

■ Cost?

#### Research interests

- Type of features
  - Visibility on satellite imagery (digital ortho-imagery)
- Accessibility of and Familiarity with Technology
- Online v Offline applications

#### Technology Used

- ArcGIS Online (subscription)
  - Build a separate application for each data collection team. Use imagery basemap.
  - WiFi connection required

# Technology





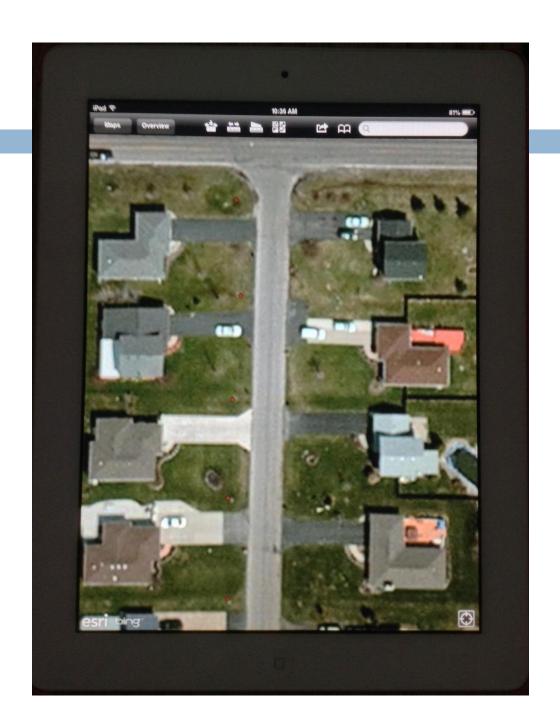
## Technology

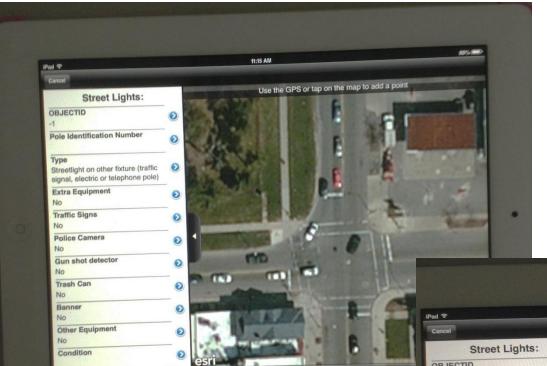
Tablet : IPad, Android Tablet IPod, SmartPhone



MiFi for off-campus data collection

Verizon Jetpack 4G LTE



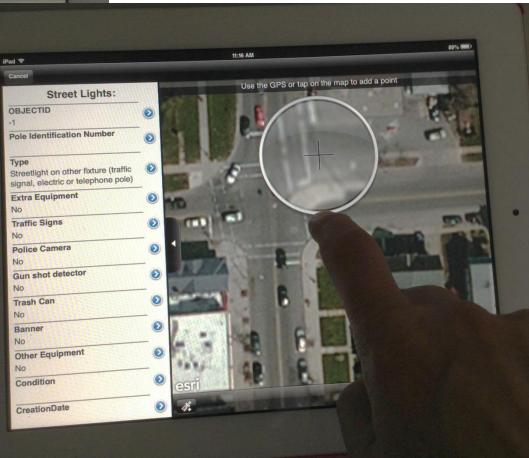


#### Geodatabase with multiple Domains

Zoom in upon touch



CreationDate







#### Geodatabase with Subtypes

#### Keypad Text Entry



## 

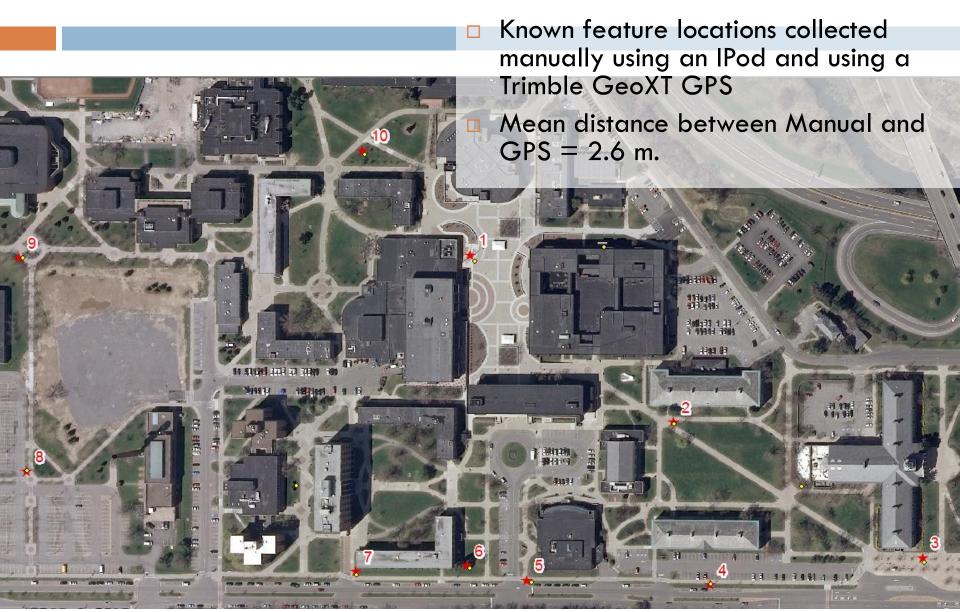
- World Imagery provides one meter or better satellite and aerial imagery in many parts of the world and lower resolution satellite imagery worldwide. The map includes NASA Blue Marble: Next Generation 500m resolution imagery at small scales (above 1:1,000,000), i-cubed 15m eSAT imagery at medium-to-large scales (down to 1:70,000) for the world, and USGS 15m Landsat imagery for Antarctica. The map features 0.3m resolution imagery in the continental United States and 0.6m resolution imagery in parts of Western Europe from Digital Globe. In other parts of the world, 1 meter resolution imagery is available from GeoEye IKONOS, icubed Nationwide Prime, Getmapping, AeroGRID, IGN Spain, and IGP Portugal. Additionally, imagery at different resolutions has been contributed by the GIS User Community. For more information on this map, including the terms of use, visit us online at http://goto.arcgisonline.com/maps/World Imagery
- Credits Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

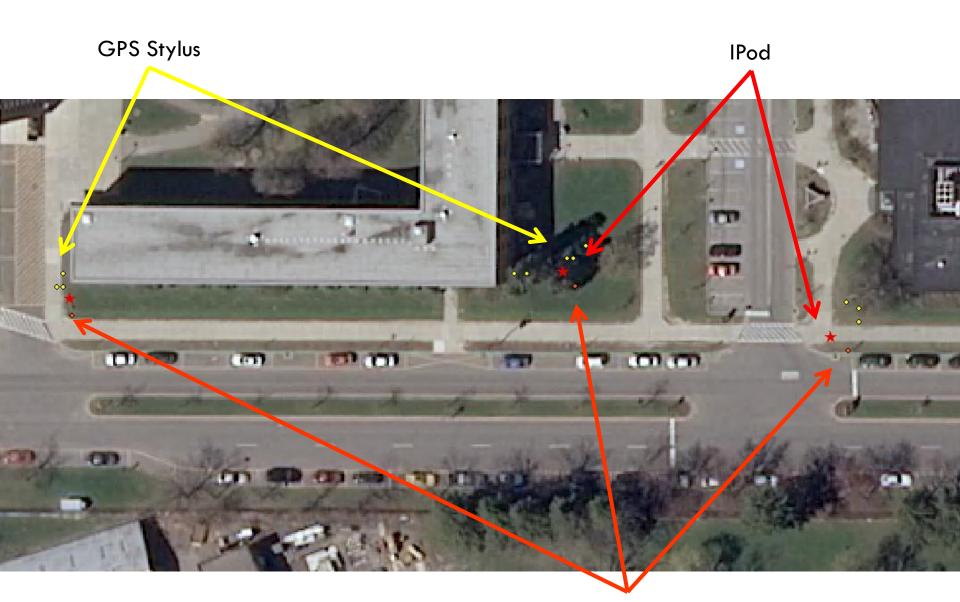


#### Campus Locations

- 2 classes of students taking GEG 325 Maps and Mapmaking using GIS
- 10 locations on campus
  - 1. American flag pole in the Union quad
  - 2. Sign with the campus map on the south side of Bacon Hall
  - 3. Tree #22 6th tree west of Elmwood in row closest to Rockwell Hall
  - 4. Streetlight H2 north side of Rockwell Rd on the center of Ketchum Hall
  - 5. Stop sign in the westbound direction at the intersection of Rockwell and the entrance to C lot
  - 6. Pine tree at the southeast corner of Newman Hall
  - 7. Fire hydrant at the southwest corner of Newman Hall
  - 8. Furthest east F-1 lot sign near Technology Bldg construction fencing
  - 9. Streetlight G38A Bengal walk on the exterior of the circle near the arena
  - 10. Tree-like sculpture near northwest door of Cassety Hall
- Tablet or smartphone, and GPS
- Tablet Methods: Device GPS and Manual

### Campus Locations





**GPS** Satellite button

## Average Distances to Nearest Point

Nearest point		Known Points		
	Sample Size	Manual	GPS	
Method				
Manual	160	8.1 m	9.2 m	
Device GPS	137	30.1 m	30.5 m	
Garmin GPS	153	14 m	14.4 m	

Correct point		Known Points		
	Sample Size	Manual	GPS	
Method				
Manual	155	5.4 m	6.6 m	
Device GPS	128	26.6 m	27.3 m	
Garmin GPS	148	10.9 m	11.3 m	

### Average Distances to Correct Point

 $H_o$ : Mean Manual = Mean GPS  $H_a$ : Mean Manual  $\neq$  Mean GPS

Method	z	Z crit	p
Manual	1.04	1.96	0.30
Device GPS	0.22	1.96	0.83
Garmin GPS	0.23	1.96	0.77

Fail to Reject H<sub>o</sub>: Means are equal

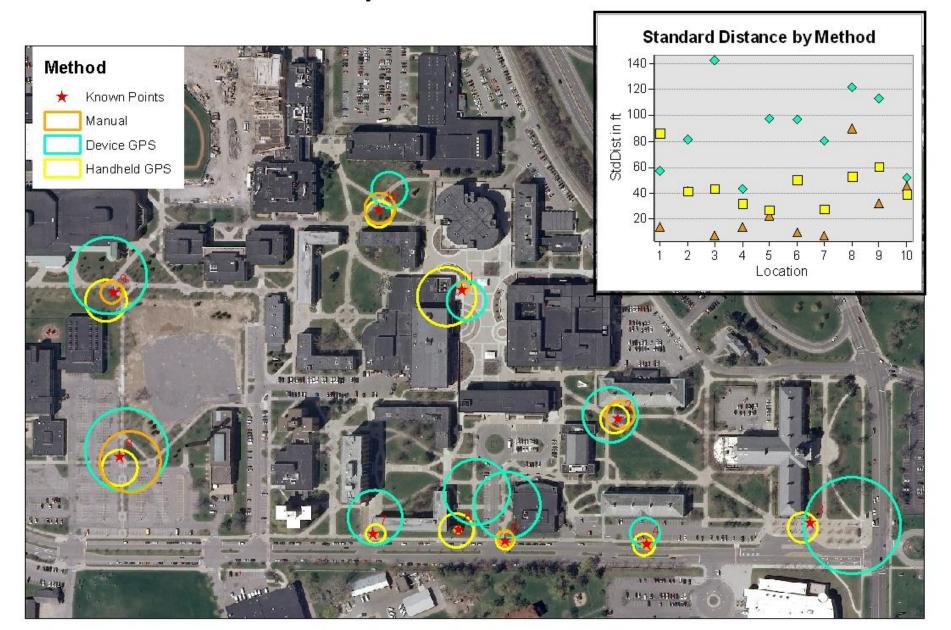
 $H_o$ : Mean Manual Method(1) = Mean Manual Method(2)

 $H_a$ : Mean Manual Method(1)  $\neq$  Mean Manual Method(2)

Method	Manual	Device GPS	Garmin GPS
Manual		9.45, 1.96, 0	4.15, 1.96, 3.33E-05
Device GPS			6.69, 1.96, 2.24E-11
Garmin GPS			

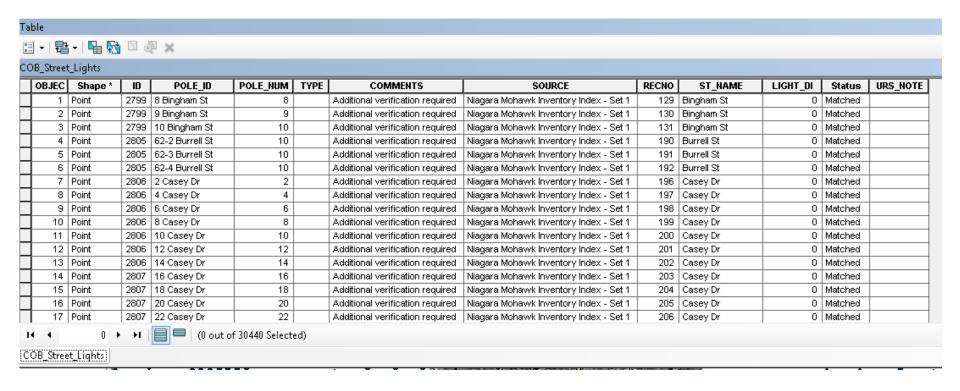
Reject H<sub>o</sub>: Means are equal

#### Standard Distance by Location and Data Collection Method

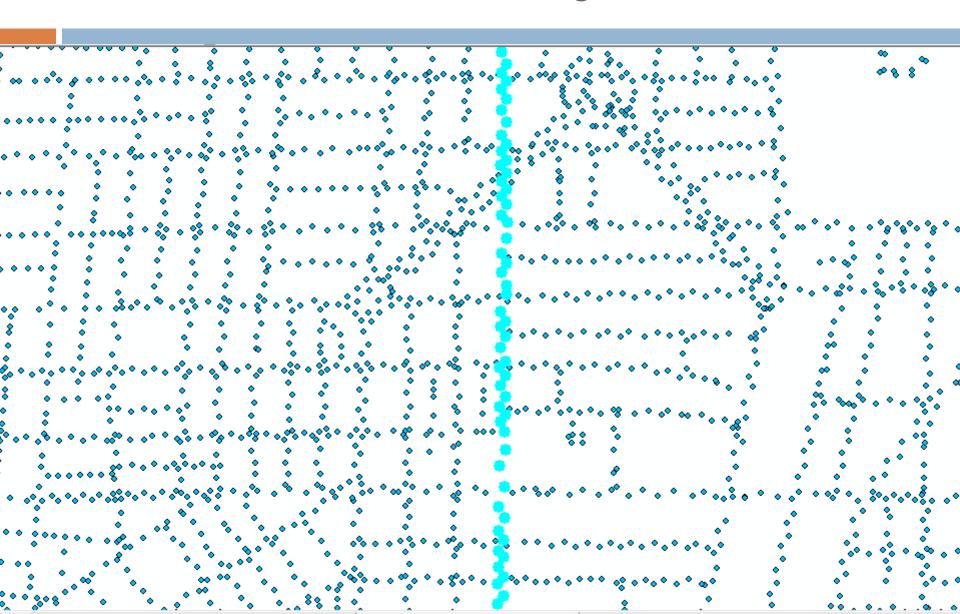


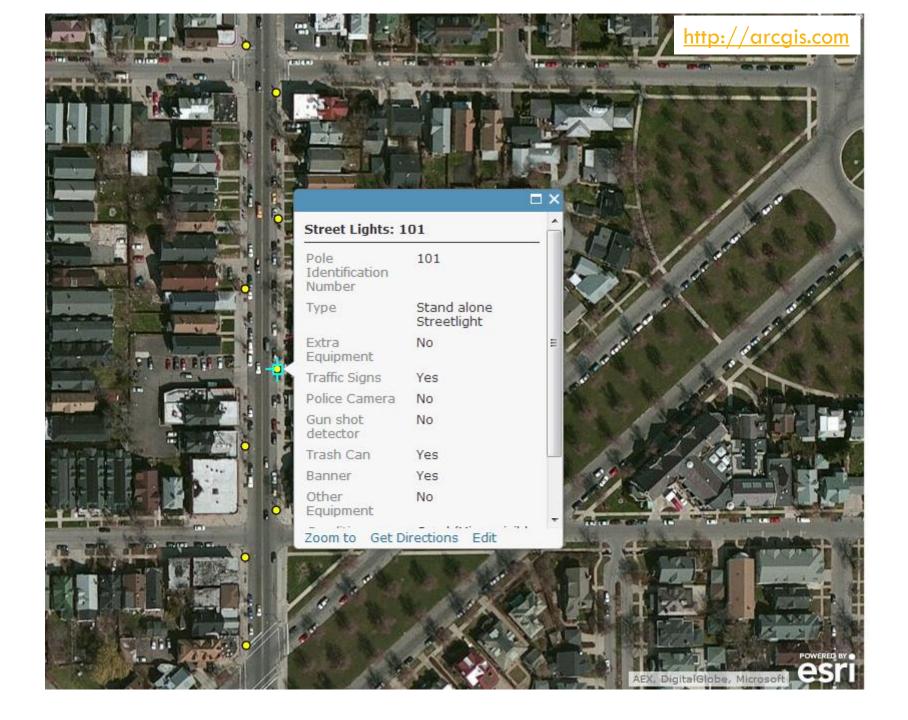
### City of Buffalo Streetlights

□ 30,440 records

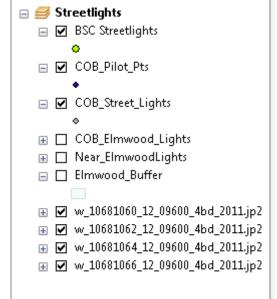


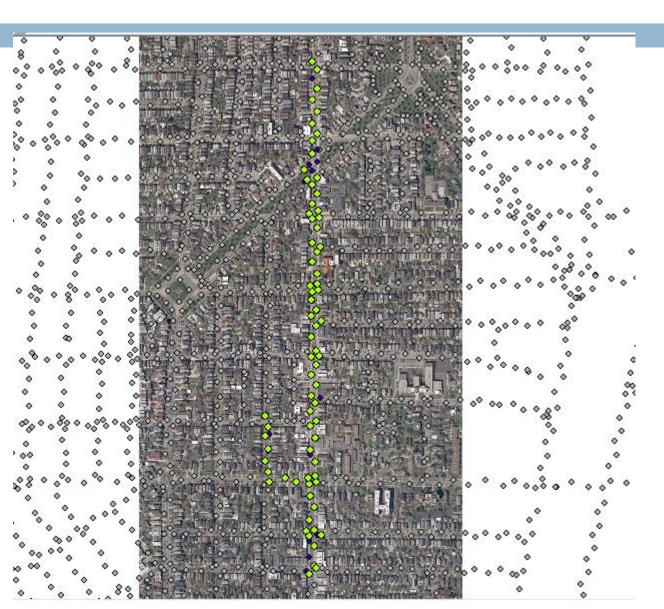
## Elmwood Ave Streetlights





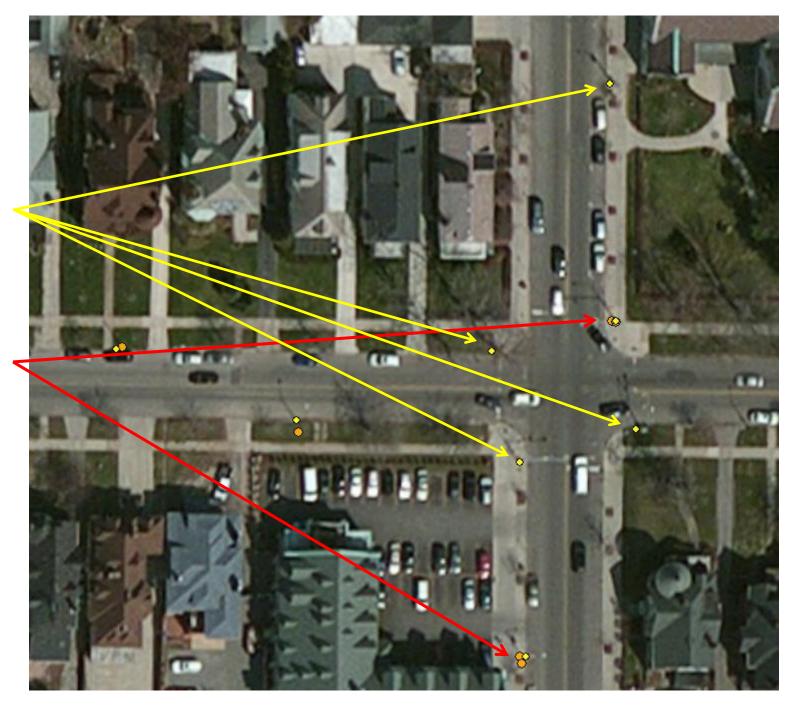
## **BSC Streetlights**





No points in COB data

2 points in COB data

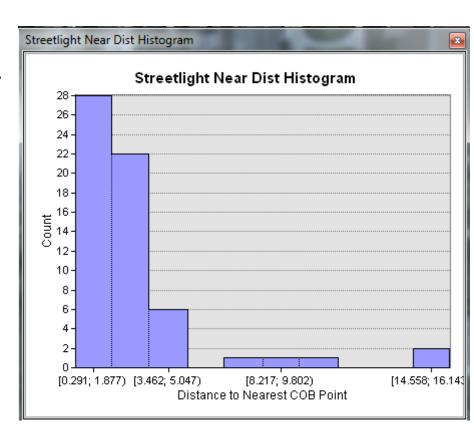


#### Streetlights

 12 of the 73 points collected using a tablet are more than 18 meters from the nearest COB streetlight. In other words, 12 locations with

are streetlights were not included in COB database.

- Mean distance between remaining 61 pairs is 2.8 meters.
- 82% are within 3.5 meters of the nearestCOB point



#### Invisible Storm Drains!



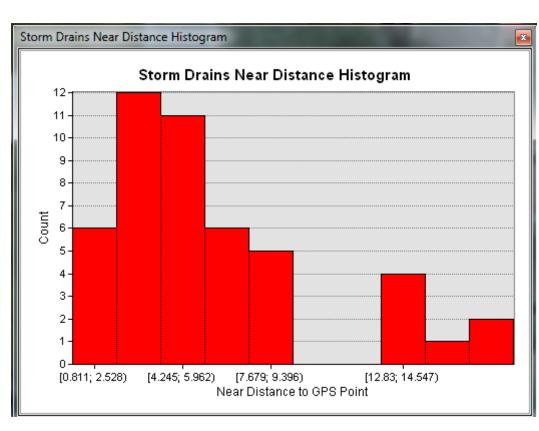
#### Storm drains – Wheatfield, NY

 49 points captured in 30 minutes without leaving the car. Two captured points not in County (GPS)

dataset

Average distance
 between tablet
 captured points and
 County (GPS) points =
 6.24 meters

- Maximum = 18 m
- 19% within 3 m
- 64% within 6 m





### Summary

- Manual method using tablets and smart phones results in fairly consistent spatial accuracy
  - May depend on skill/experience of data collector
- Device GPS only reliable to get you within the vicinity of your location
- Handheld GPS also subject to human error.

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