



AN INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT
OF
LAND BASED MOBILE MAPPING
SYSTEM



Mobile Mapping System

2



Sporting two lidar sensor heads, the rooftop mobile scanning system collects data while traveling at posted speeds.

Laser
Scanner

Mapping Sensors

Digital camera

Distance Measurement
Instrument(DMI)

GPS

Navigation
Sensors

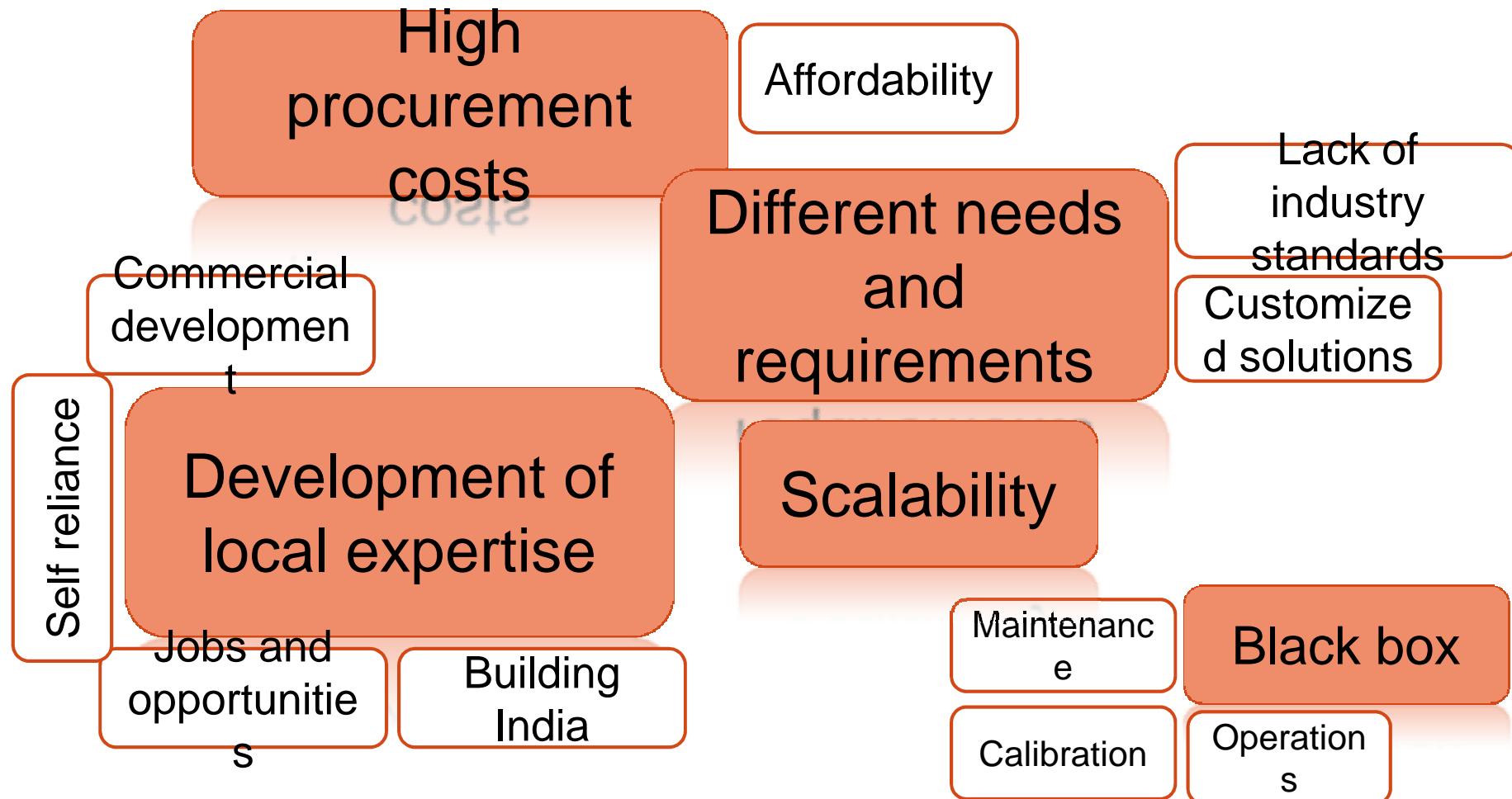
Synchronization
device

Inertial Measurement Unit
(IMU)



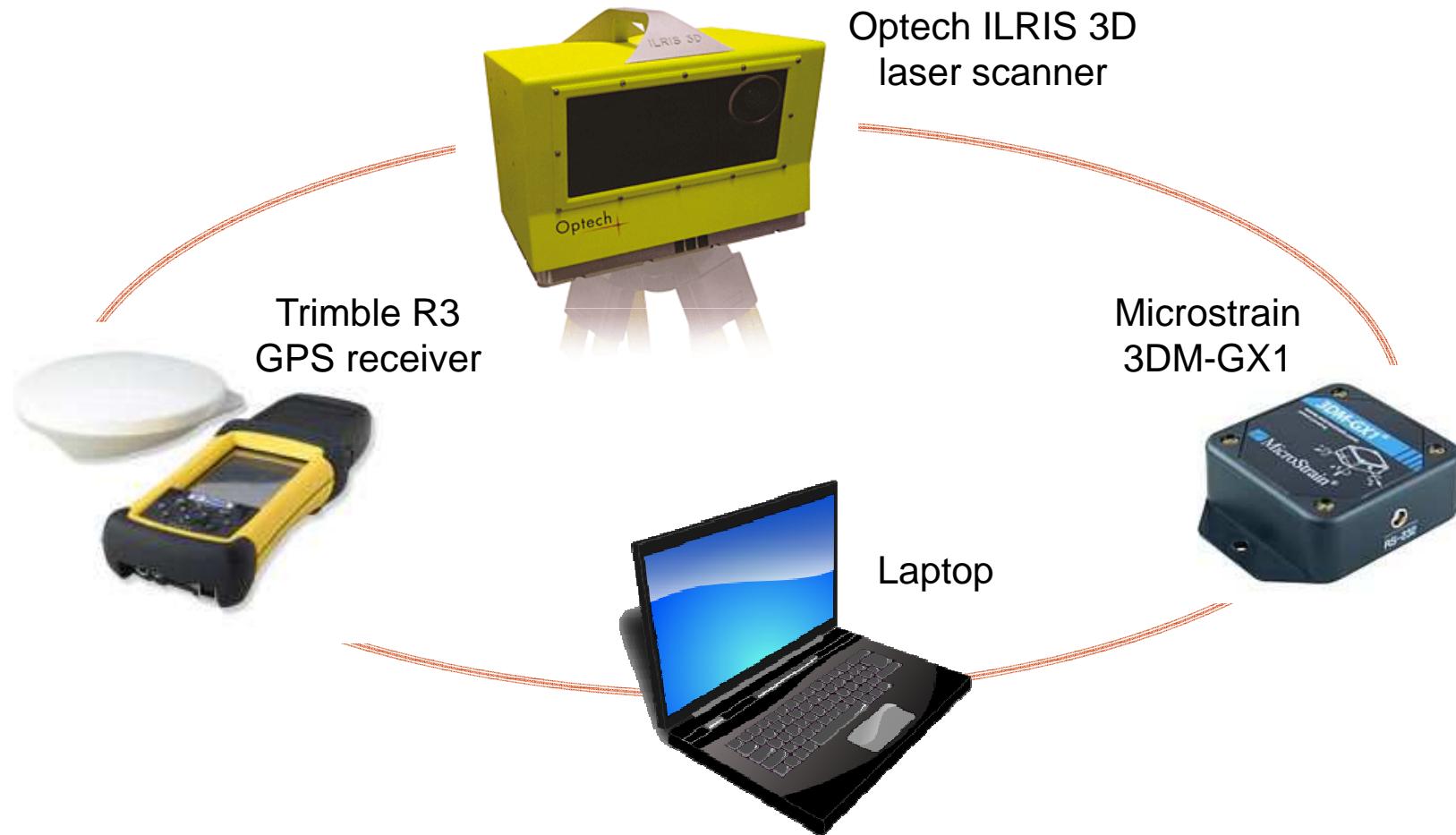
Need for development

3



Components

4



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur



Feasibility analysis

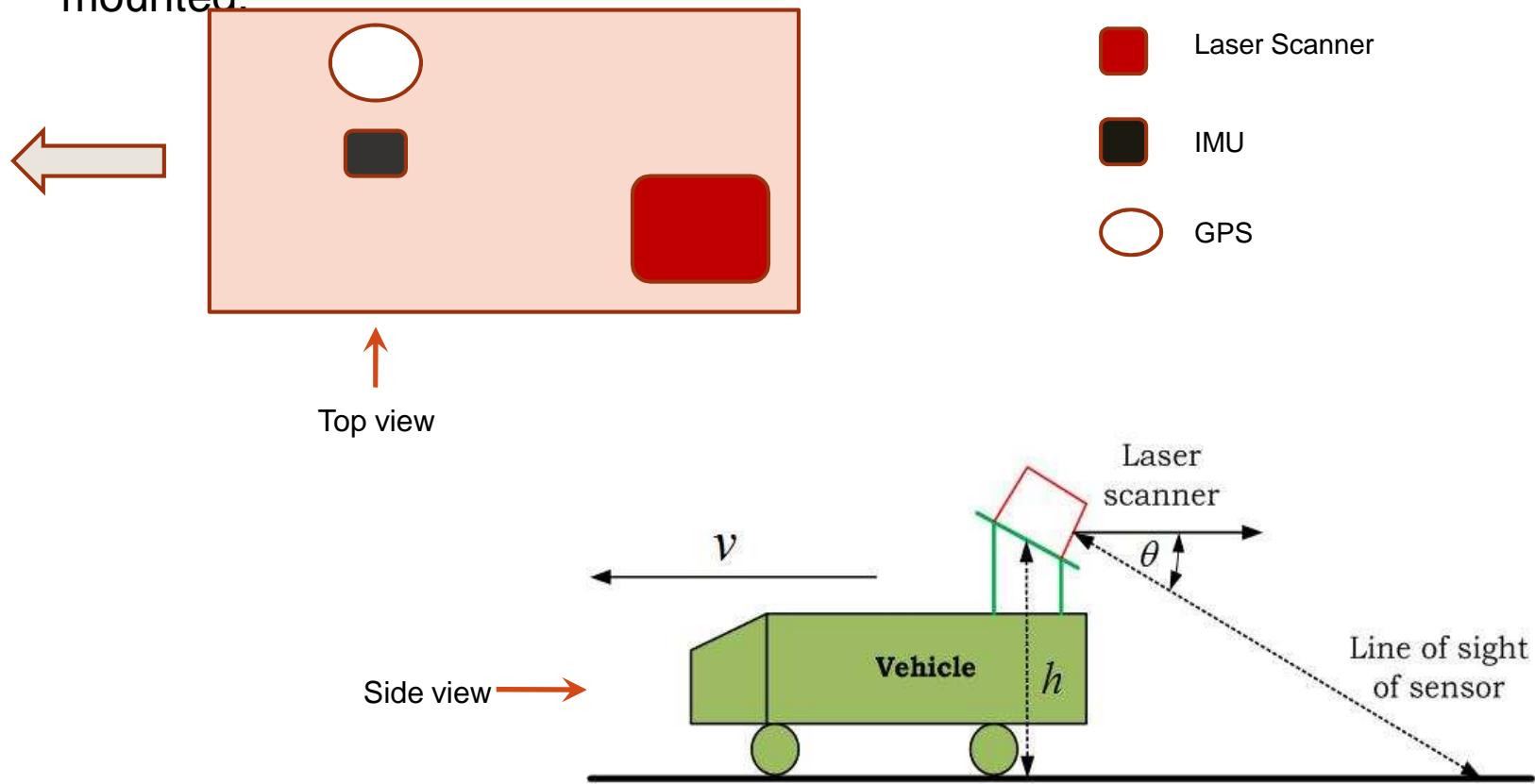
5

- Component integration
- Equations for calibration and processing
- Simulations and testing

System Design

6

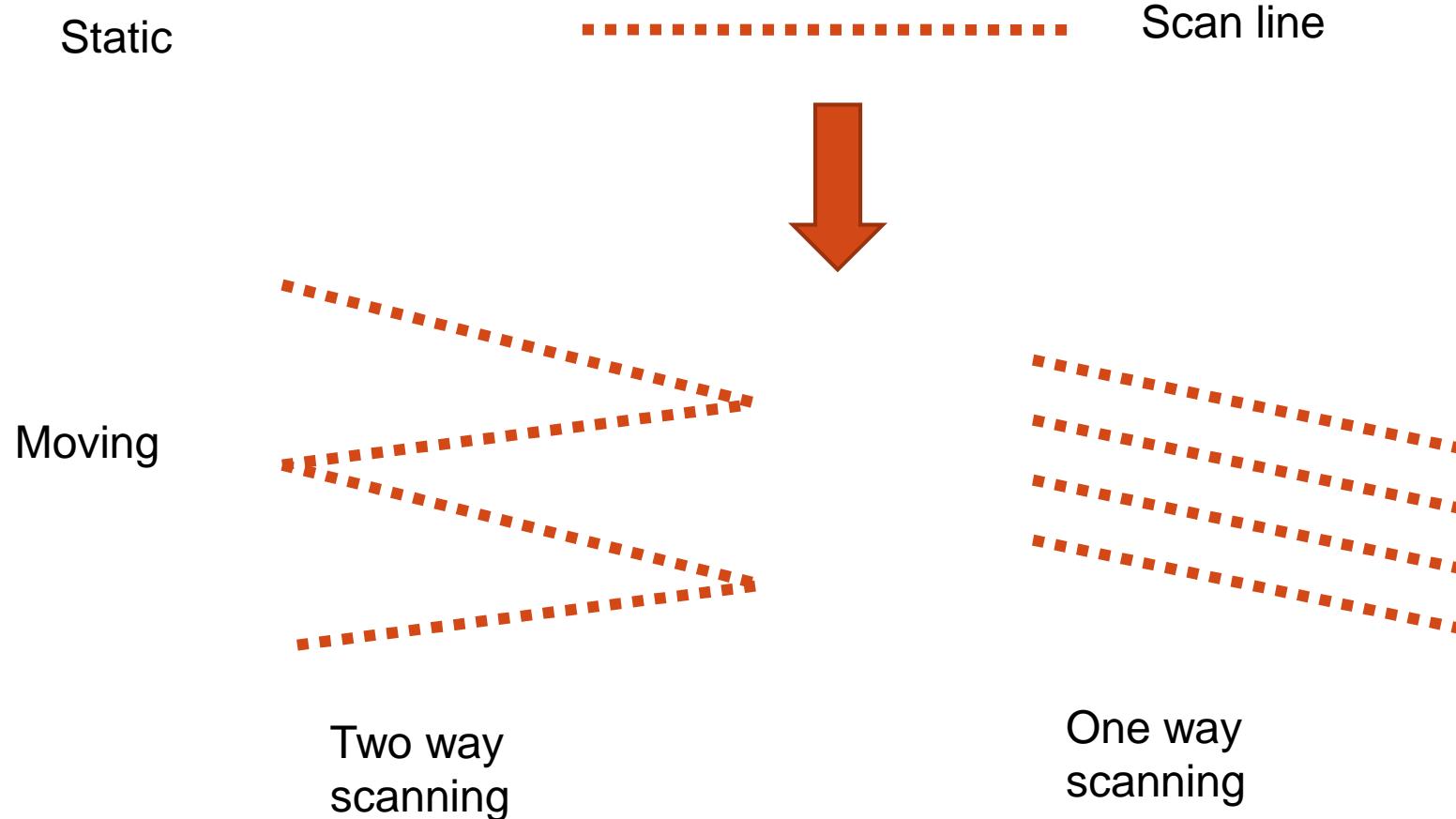
Determination of angles and heights at which instruments should be mounted.





System Design

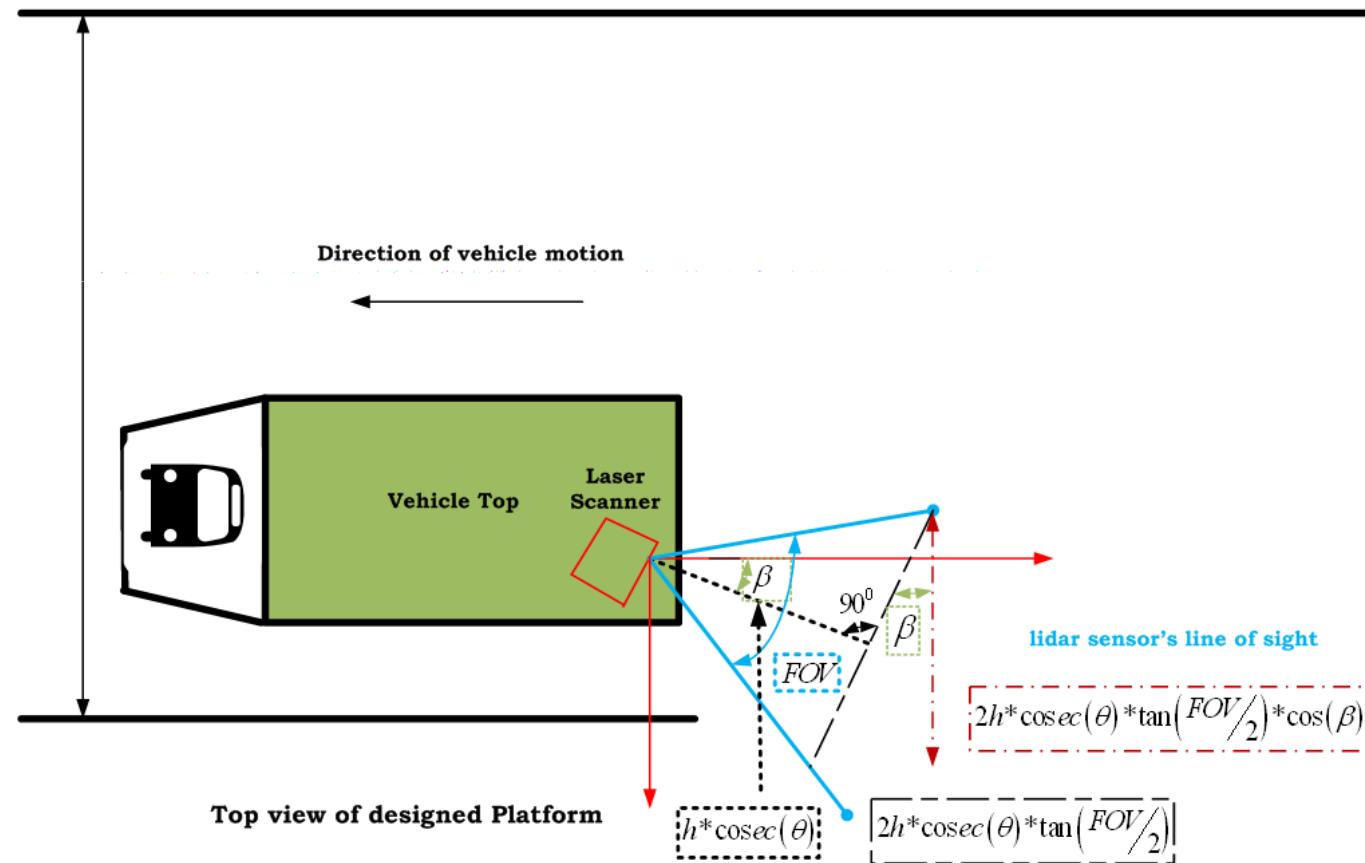
7



System Design

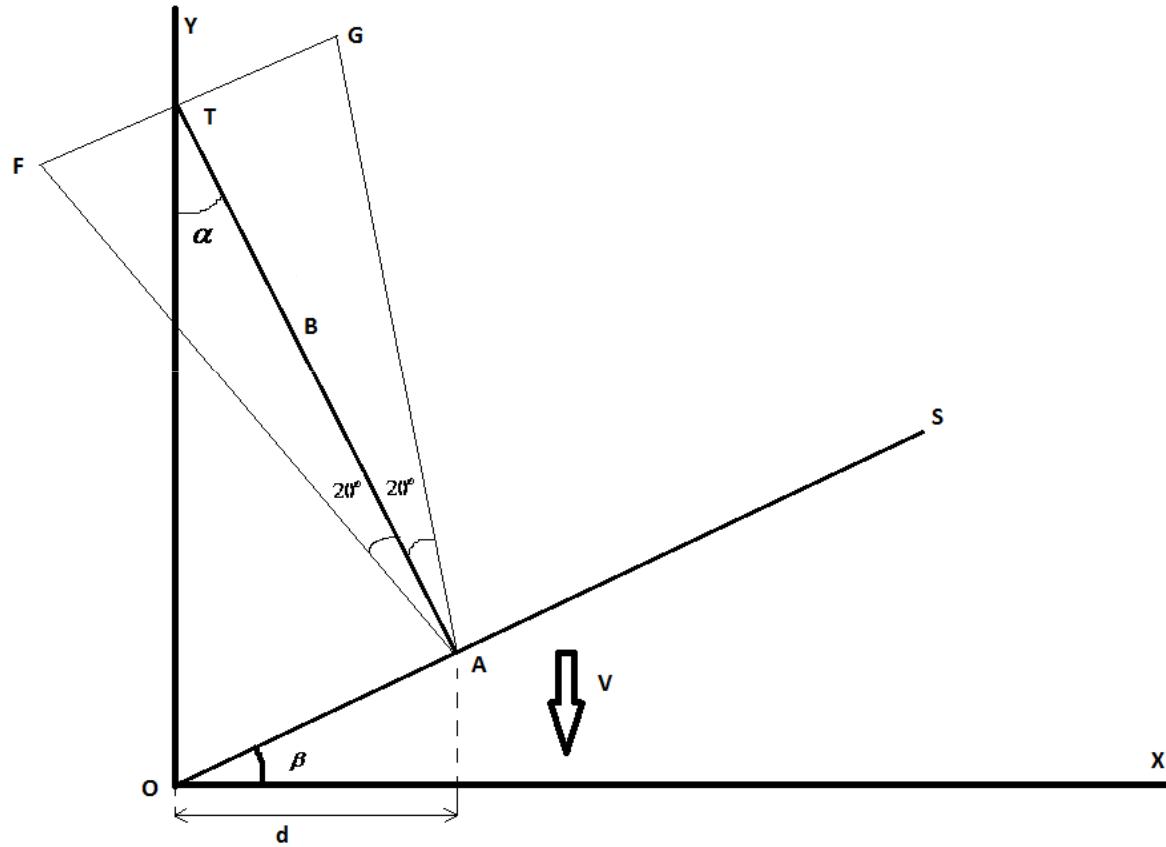
8

MMS: System Designing



System Design

9



$$OS = (\cos \beta) * i + (\sin \beta) * j$$

$$OT = -\sin(\theta) * k + \cos(\theta) * j$$

$$OS * OT = |OS| * |OT| \cos(90 - \alpha)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \beta * \cos \theta \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{B}{\sin(90 - \alpha)} = \frac{d \sec(\beta)}{\sin(\alpha)}$$

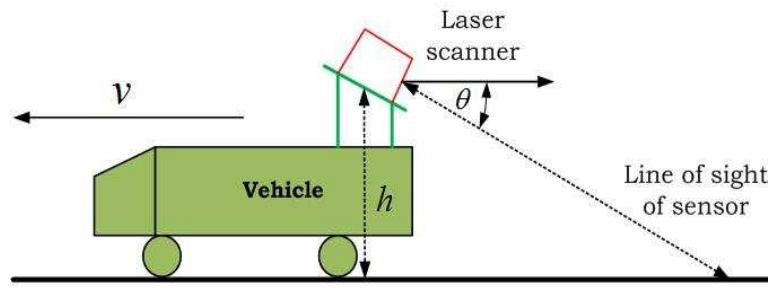
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{d \sec \beta}{B}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{d \sec \beta}{B} \right) \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

System Design

10

Solve equations (1) and (2) to compute angles.



$$h = 2.5\text{m}$$

$$d = 1.0\text{m}$$

Case I

$$\theta = 20^\circ$$

$$\beta = 8.39^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 7.87^\circ$$

$$W = 5.35 \text{ m}$$

Case II

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 13.4^\circ$$

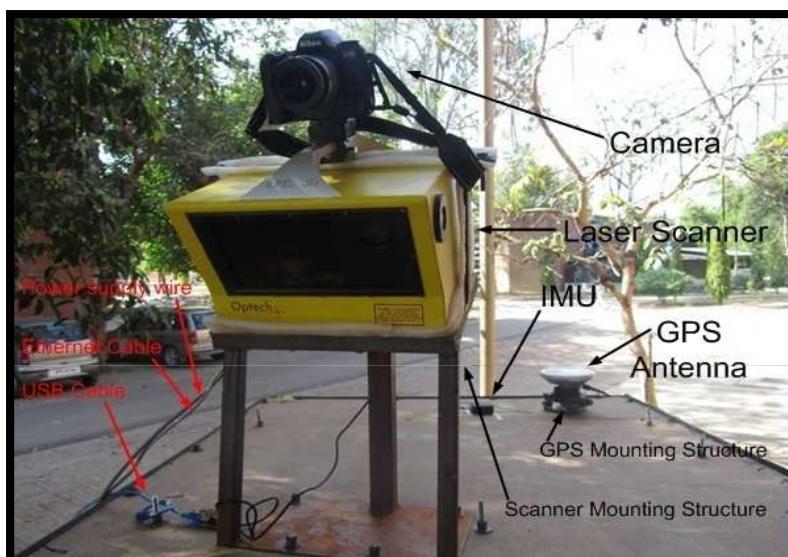
$$\alpha = 11.6^\circ$$

$$W = 3.64 \text{ m}$$

Increasing the tilt angle decreases the width of the scanned region.

Integration Infrastructure

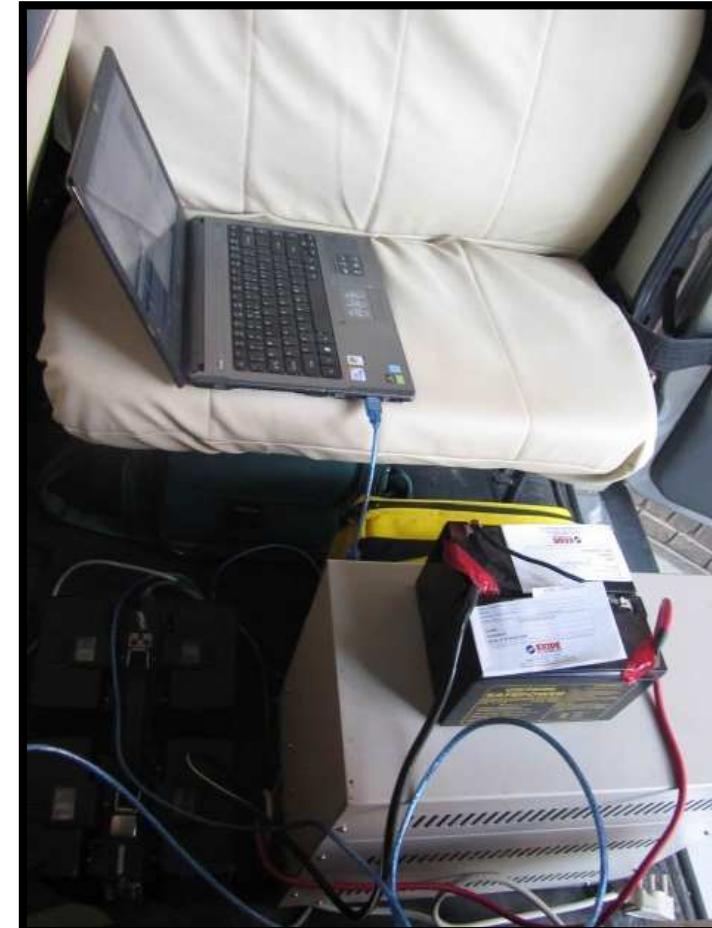
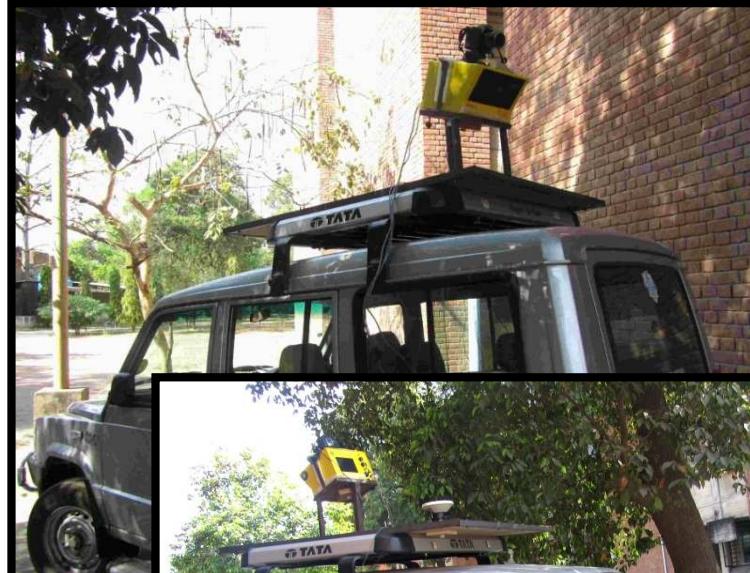
11



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur

Integration Infrastructure

12

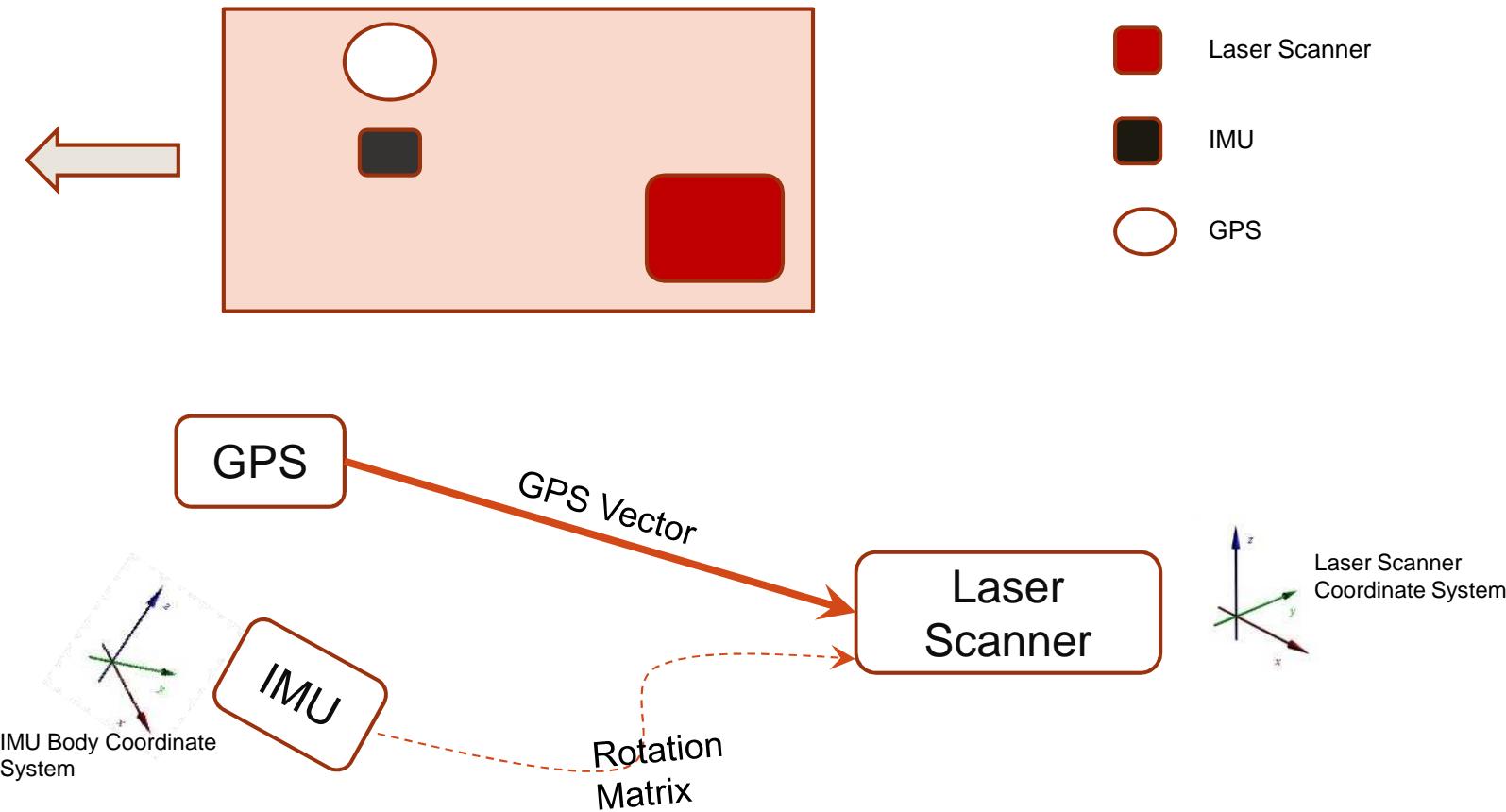


Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur

System calibration

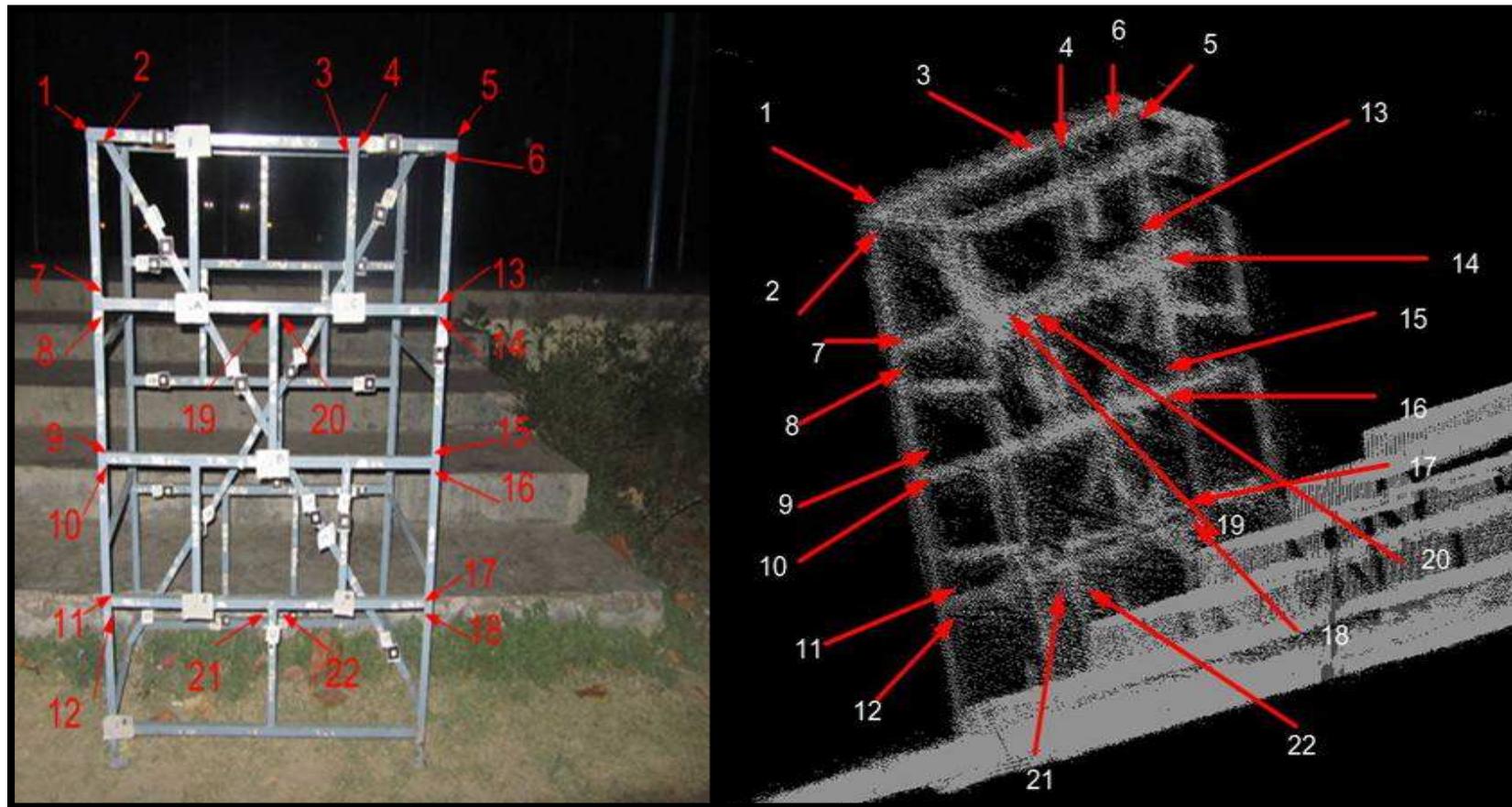
13

Determination of GPS vector and Bore Sight values.



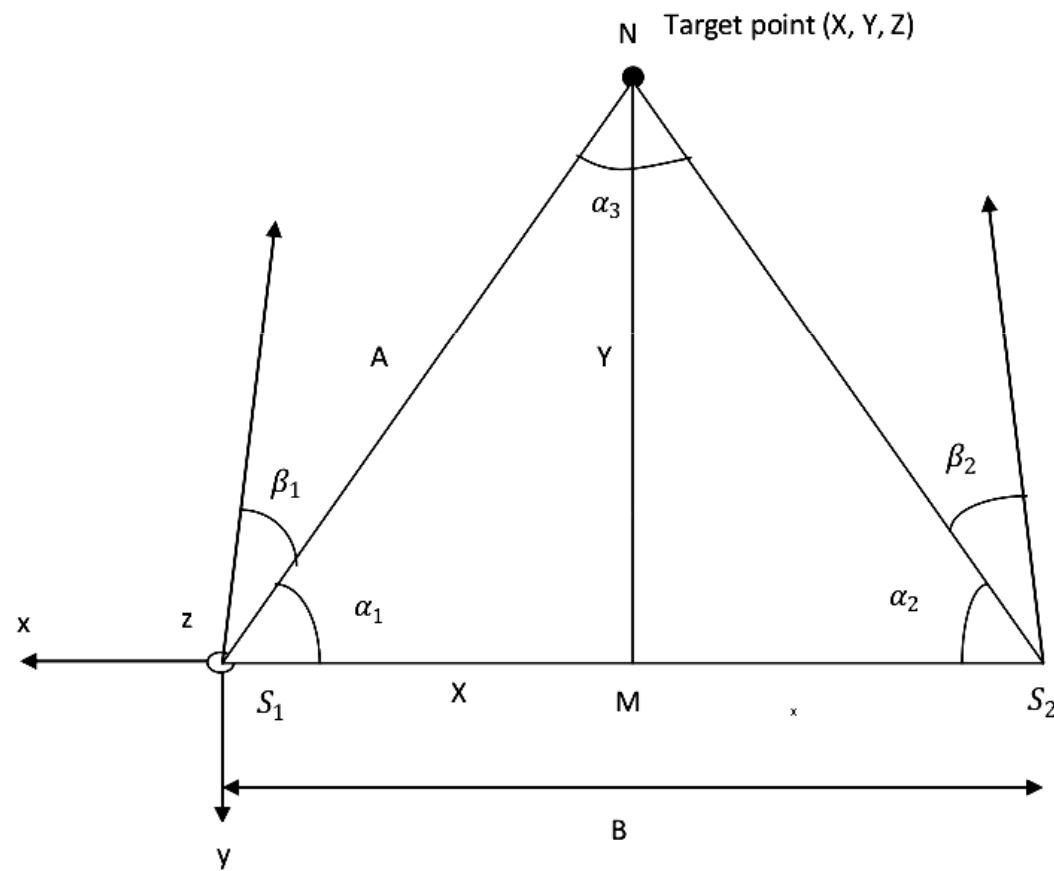
System calibration

14



System calibration

15



$$\frac{A}{\sin(\alpha_2)} = \frac{B}{\sin(\alpha_3)}$$

$$A = B \frac{\sin \alpha_2}{\sin \alpha_3}$$

$$\alpha_3 = 180 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$$

$$x = A \cos \alpha_1$$

$$y = A \sin \alpha_1$$

$$z = A \tan \beta_1$$



System calibration

16

Minimize the function to determine the calibration parameters.

$$F_i(l_a, c_a) = r_{global}(i) - r_{las}(i) \times R_{las}^{IMU} \times T_{las}^{GPS} \times M_{IMU}^{global}$$

$$M_{IMU}^{global} = R_{IMU}^{\text{tangential}} \times R_{\text{tangential}}^{global} \times T_{GPS}^{global}$$

$$T_{GPS}^{global} = T(X_{GPS}, Y_{GPS}, Z_{GPS})$$

To determine the parameters:

$$R_{las}^{IMU} = R_x(\alpha_0) \times R_y(\beta_0) \times R_z(\gamma_0)$$

$$\text{offsetvector} = [dx, dy, dz]$$

Test field

17





Test field

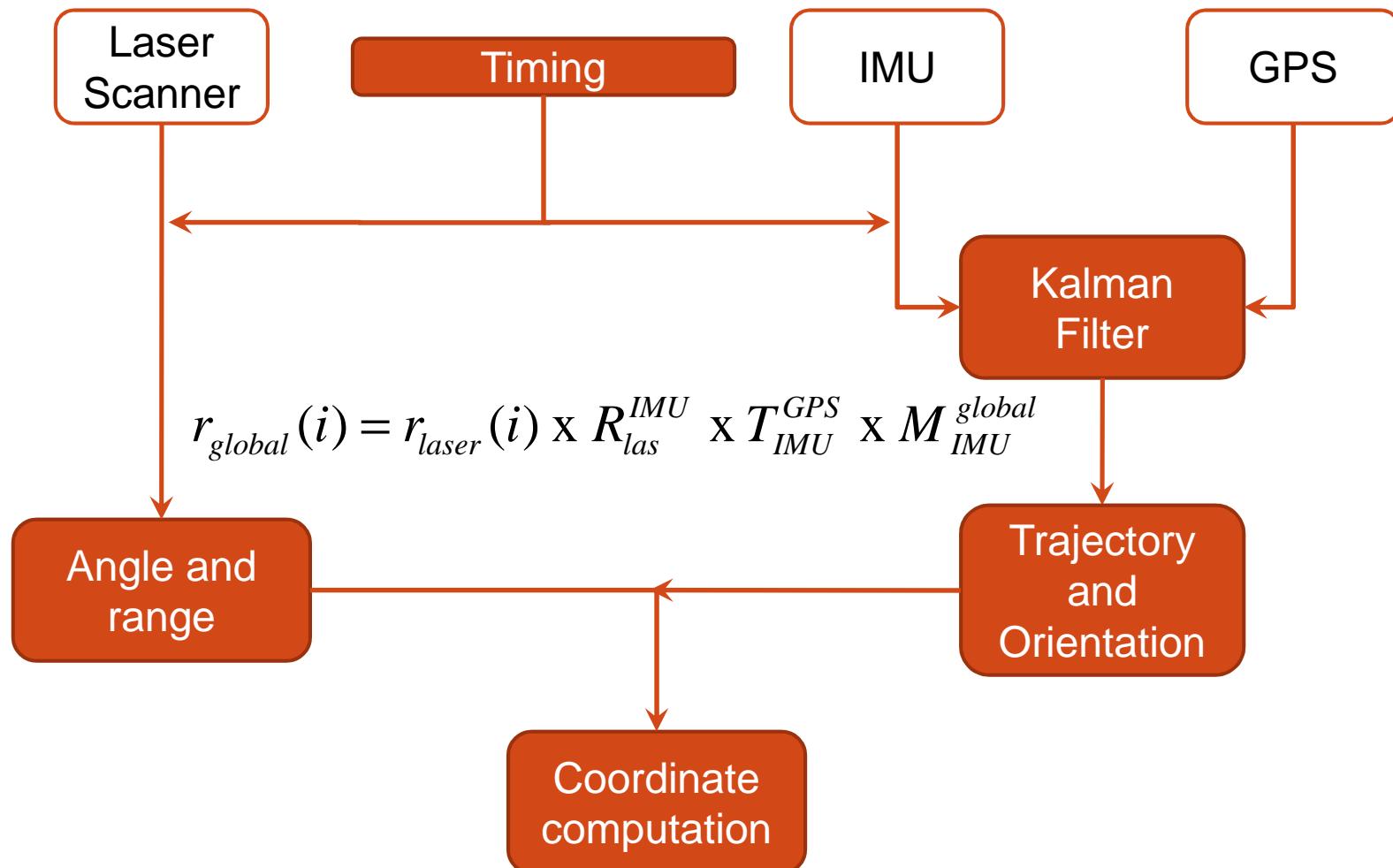
18



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur

Flow

19



Results

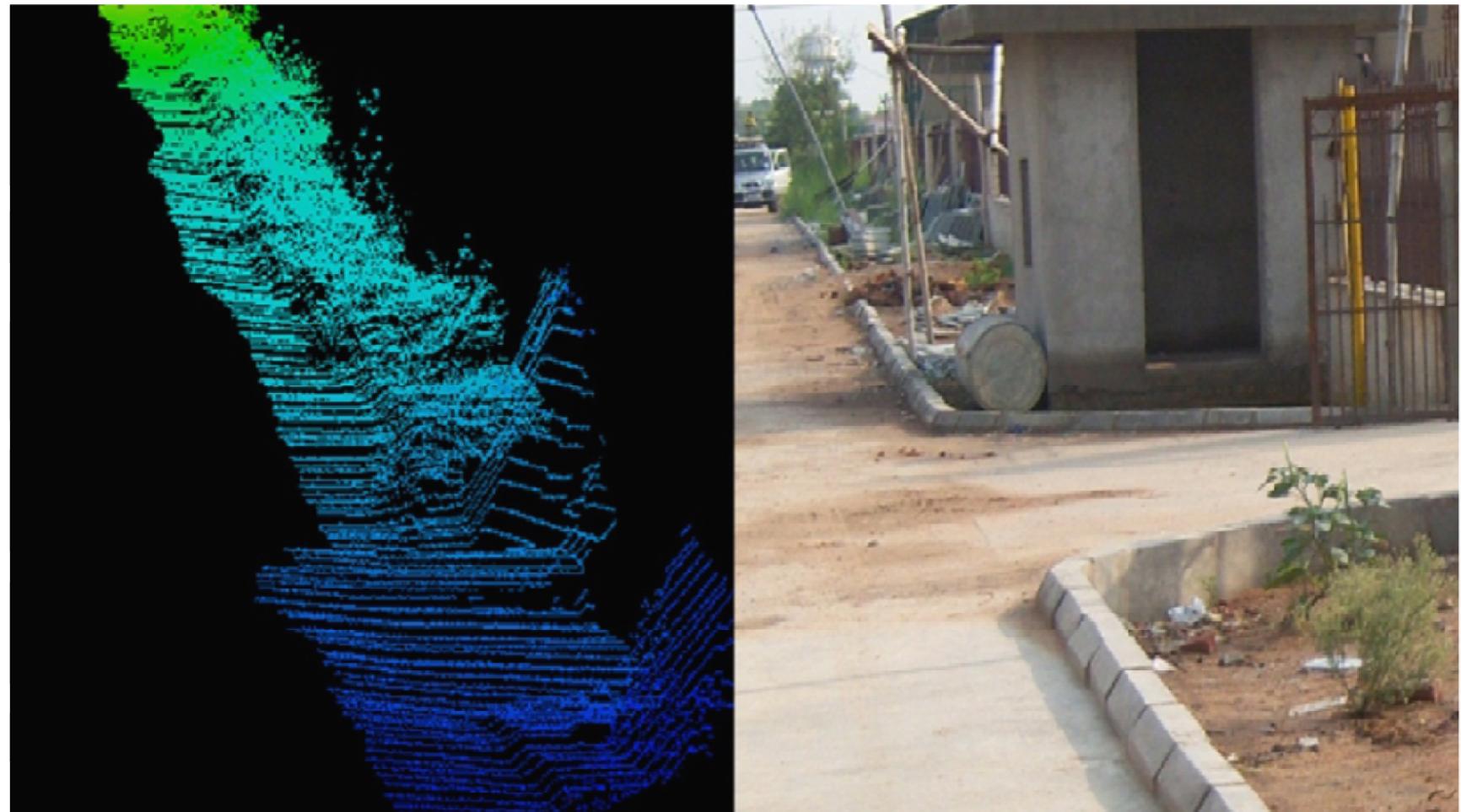
20



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur

Results

21



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur

Results

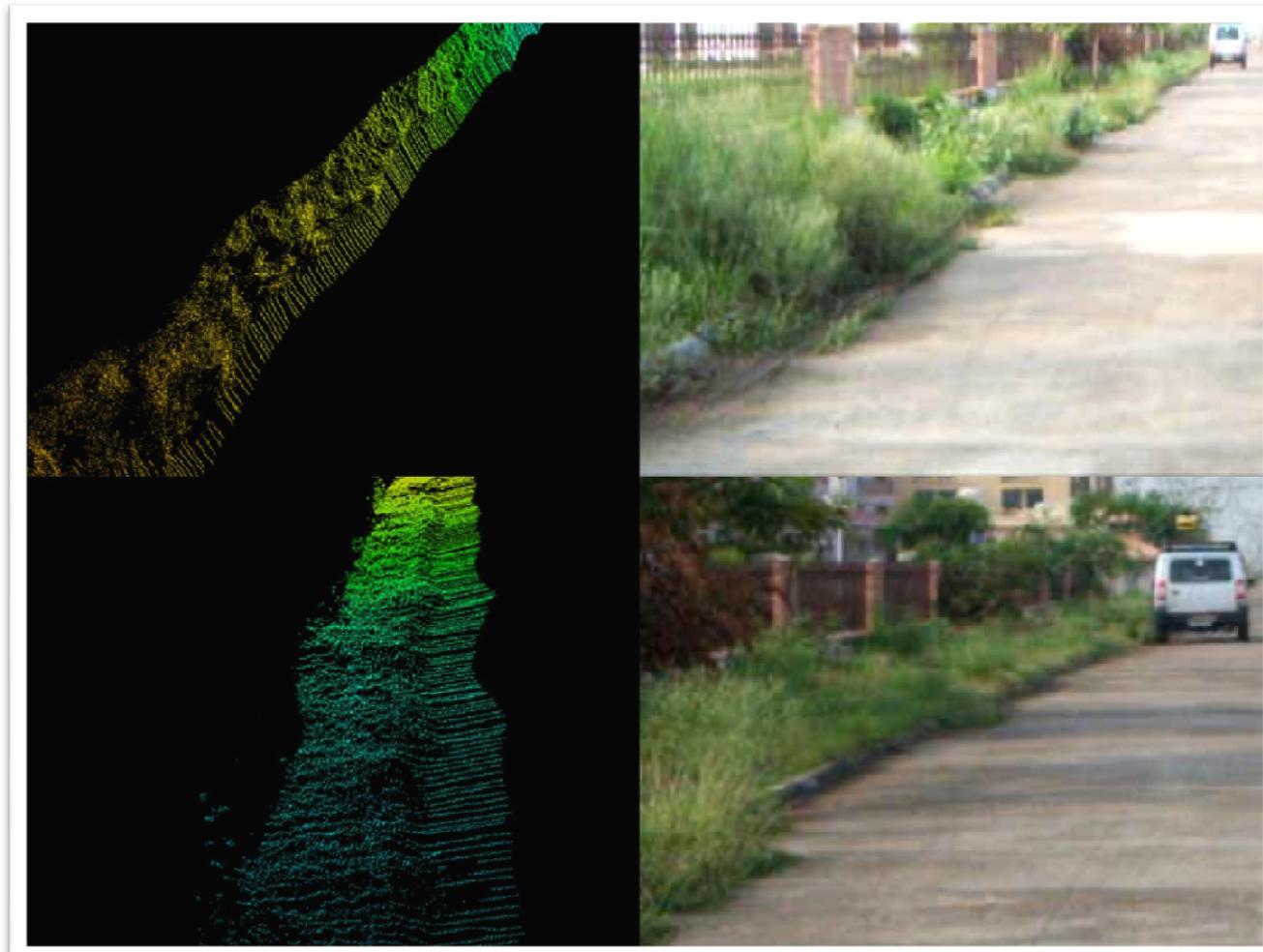
22



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur

Results

23



Geoinformatics Laboratory, IIT Kanpur



Conclusive remarks

24

- Developed methodology for calibration and integration of the system.
- Developed complete set of equations for calibration and computations.
- Developed software for processing of data captured by mobile mapping system.
- Realized a complete land based mobile mapping system.



What's for me?

25

Creating/ Updating
3D Maps
(Roads, Rails, etc)

Develop for
roads but use for
rails and sea

Flood modeling

Encroachment
analysis

Assets

Clearance analysis

Road Surface/Rail
inspection

Tunnels etc.

Line of Sight Analysis

Overhead
wires

**And many
more....**



Thank you!

Salil Goel

Research Associate

Geoinformatics Laboratory

Department of Civil Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Uttar Pradesh, India

Email: **salilg@iitk.ac.in**